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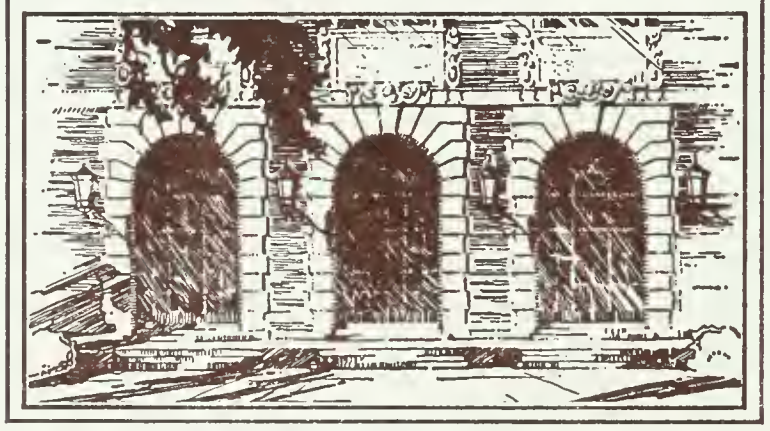

AGRICULTURE

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Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1956

Give Cows The Minerals They Need

URBANA--Your milk cows don't need very much mineral.

But what they do need is important both for growth and for milk production, says Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Illinois dairy feeds normally are low in salt, for one thing, Fryman points out. Therefore, milk cows should be able to get all the salt they want. In addition, they will need 1½ to 2 pounds of salt in every 100 pounds of grain mixtures. Calves need about one pound of salt for the same amount of grain.

Dairy rations may also lack calcium and phosphorus. Legumes used as pasture crops, silages or well-cured hay are the best known sources of calcium, but they are low in phosphorus. For that reason rations containing little or no protein supplement may be low in phosphorus.

You can add both phosphorus and calcium to the ration by including ground limestone and steamed bonemeal at the rate of one pound of each to every 100 pounds of grain mixture.

Another good way to make sure your cows get all of the minerals they need is to give them free access to a mixture of two parts calcium, two parts steamed bonemeal and one part salt. They will eat only what they need.

In northeastern Illinois, dairy cows may need some supplemental iodine. The best way to add iodine to a ration is to use iodized salt in place of ordinary salt.

RAJ:mi
1/3/56

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-H'ers to Study Grain Marketing

URBANA--Two Illinois 4-H grain marketing winners will be among 4-H'ers from 11 states attending the 4-H Grain Marketing Tour and Clinic in Chicago January 17-19.

Arnold Kinast of Gilberts and Bob Pyatt of Pinckneyville won the award because of their outstanding work in the grain marketing program. They are state winners.

The award program is sponsored by the Chicago Board of Trade, the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

County winners receive gold-filled medals provided by the Chicago Board of Trade. The two state winners receive the trip to Chicago to see the Board of Trade in action and to learn more about grain marketing.

Any 4-H Club member between 14 and 21 years of age who has completed at least three years of club work and who is enrolled in grain production during the current year is eligible to enroll in the grain production program.

The group will be welcomed by Julius Mayer, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. The program will also include a guided tour of the trading floor, grain grading, sampling and weighing departments and brokerage houses. Market authorities will show in detail the movement of grain from the farm to the consumer.

Paul Larson, assistant farm adviser from Geneva, and L. F. Stice, extension economist in marketing at the University of Ilinois, will accompany the Illinois winners.

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JCE:sl
1/10/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1956

Stop Plant Damage Before It Starts

URBANA--Repel rabbits before they do permanent damage to small ornamental plants.

An ounce of prevention actually saves partial or total destruction of valuable plants, points out Harleigh Kemmerer of the horticulture department at the University of Illinois. Many control measures are just too late.

The most effective and cheapest way to prevent damage is to treat trees and shrubs with a repellent. Some effective repellents that are harmless to trees and shrubs are Black Leaf 40, an insecticide, and Arasan SF-X and Terasan 75, both fungicides. These are not apt to poison farm animals in the amount that they might eat.

An asphalt water emulsion added to the repellents will serve to dilute them. It will also help them to stick to trees. Building supply dealers are a good source of this material.

To prepare the Black Leaf 40 repellent, mix 2 pints of asphalt water emulsion, 3 pints of water and 8 tablespoons of a household detergent until smooth. Then add ½ pint of Black Leaf 40 and mix thoroughly.

A fungicide repellent can be made by adding ½ pound of Arasan SF-X or Terasan 75 in one quart of asphalt water emulsion and one quart of water.

These mixtures make a paste that can be applied to the trunks and branches with a paint brush. Paint well above the normal high snow line to prevent injury after a heavy snowfall.

JCE:mi
1/3/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1956

Rural Choruses Open Farm and Home Week Program

URBANA--Illinois Rural Chorus members will present a massed concert to open the 55th annual Farm and Home Week program at the University of Illinois on Sunday evening, January 29.

The massed chorus, under the direction of V. C. Shaul of Champaign, will open the Sunday evening convocation program at 7:30 in Smith Music Hall on the Urbana campus. Reverend James R. Hine, pastor of McKinley Presbyterian Church, Champaign, will complete the convocation service with a talk on religion around the world.

Farm and Home Week visitors are also cordially invited to attend the convocation in honor of the senior class to graduate in February, scheduled for Sunday afternoon, January 29. The University convocation will start in the Auditorium at 2:00 p.m. Governor William G. Stratton is scheduled to deliver the address.

Following the convocation, President and Mrs. David D. Henry of the University will be hosts at an informal reception in the Illini Union ballroom for the Class of February 1956.

It is expected that Rural Chorus members from 14 Illinois counties will take part in the massed concert on Sunday evening. These counties include Christian, Cumberland, Douglas, Iroquois, DuPage, Jo Daviess, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Menard, Sangamon, Vermilion, Cook and DeKalb.

County Rural Chorus activity counts for participation points in the Illinois Farm Sports Festival. Climax of the Rural Chorus year comes during the Rural Chorus Festival each year at the State Fair.

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RAJ:sl
1/3/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1956

See New Protection Against Rabies

URBANA--A new vaccine to protect persons exposed to rabies has been developed, and some workers in the field of rabies research feel that it may have some of the properties long sought in this type of vaccine, says a veterinarian at the University of Illinois.

Dr. R. M. Thomas of the state diagnostic laboratory at the College of Veterinary Medicine states that the new vaccine is not in general use at present, but it may become generally available in the near future.

Out of some 10,000 exposures to possible rabies in the nation last year, about 10 persons actually got the disease. The Pasteur treatment, a protective measure consisting of 21 shots, apparently always prevents rabies from developing in people who are exposed. Since the disease is always fatal once the symptoms appear, fast and correct steps leading to diagnosis in the exposing animal are necessary.

A dog that has bitten a person should NOT be killed, but should be confined and observed for 14 days. If it has rabies, it will die within a few days. The head or whole body should be packed in ice and sent to a State Department of Health laboraotry or the diagnostic laboratory at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. If an animal is killed, diagnosis is very difficult.

At the laboratory, the animal's brain is tested for rabies. If there is any doubt about the results, a test is immediately conducted on mice. If rabies is present, the mice will usually die within seven days.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1956

See New Protection Against Rabies - 2

The disease takes about three weeks to develop in a human. This leaves ample time for a full diagnosis of the animal to determine whether the bitten person will require anti-rabies treatment. Any person bitten by a dog should report to a physician as soon as possible.

Dr. Thomas notes that Illinois law permits counties to set up rabies control programs. He believes every county should have such a program, with rabies vaccination required for dogs at the time they are licensed.

Another important aspect of rabies control is that all dog bite cases should be reported to the police or sheriff's office. This is a responsibility of both the bitten person and the dog's owner.

Also, law enforcement and health authorities should have a "follow-up system" so that action will be taken to confine the dog and have a diagnosis made if the animal develops the disease and dies.

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Grand Champion Steer on National TV Show

URBANA--"Julius," the grand champion steer at the recent International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, will appear on Edward R. Murrow's "Person to Person" television program on Friday, January 20, at 9:30 p.m.

Nancy Turner of Champaign, former owner of Julius, who showed him at the international show, and her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Turner, will be interviewed on the program from their farm home.

Julius was Nancy's home-bred and home-raised 4-H project last year.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1956

Ag College Grads to Organize

URBANA--Graduates of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will meet on Tuesday, January 31, during Farm and Home Week on the Urbana campus to form an alumni association.

The meeting is scheduled to start at 4 p.m. in the Animal Sciences Laboratory auditorium. Proposed projects and activities of the organization will be presented at the charter meeting for discussion and adoption.

John H. Behrens, secretary of the association planning committee, says that graduates of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are eligible for active membership in the new group. Associate members will include persons who have attended the University of Illinois and who were enrolled in the College of Agriculture for at least one semester, even though they did not graduate, and persons who are now actively associated with the college.

One objective of the new organization will be to help encourage higher standards of research, teaching and extension in the College of Agriculture. It will also encourage enrollment in the college and help to establish scholarships, assistantships and fellowships for agricultural students.

If you qualify for either of the two types of membership, you are invited and urged to attend the organization meeting.

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1/10/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1956

Set Ag Journalism Career Day for February 18

URBANA--High school students can learn of "opportunities by the dozens" at the agricultural and home economics journalism Career Opportunity Day on February 18 at the University of Illinois.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture and Director F. S. Siebert of the School of Journalism, in announcing the special day, say some of the nation's top agricultural and home economics journalists will discuss the kind of jobs available in this field.

The speakers will also tell what type of training is needed in order to qualify for these jobs.

Scheduled speakers include Lane Palmer, associate editor, Farm Journal; Ted Mangner, farm program director, radio station KMOX, St. Louis; Ralph Yohe, associate editor, Prairie Farmer; Bill Anderson, farm program director, television station WTTV, Bloomington, Indiana; Helen Hostetter, home economics editor, Kansas State College; R. Lyle Webster, director of information, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Cliff Lant, farm editor, Moline Dispatch; Lyle C. Abbott, Klau-Van Pietersom-Dunlap advertising agency, Milwaukee; and Herb Schaller, editor, Better Farming Methods, representing specialty publications.

Students attending Career Opportunity Day will have a chance to talk with these speakers and ask questions about jobs and training following the talks.

The program starts at 9 a.m. in Gregory Hall on the University of Illinois campus. Registration and a movie of the 1955 Illinois-Michigan football game will open the day's events.

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1/10/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sprayers to Get Reports

URBANA--Twenty reports on spraying insects, weeds and fertilizers will be given at the Custom Spray Operators' School at the University of Illinois January 25-27.

The school, to be held in the Illini Union Building, will start at 10 a.m. Thursday, January 26. Besides the reports, an open question and discussion session has been scheduled for Thursday night and Friday morning.

The Agricultural Spraying Association will meet on January 25 at 1:30 p.m. in Room 209 of the Illini Union. The Illinois Aerial Applicators' Association will meet at the same time in the General Lounge.

More than 500 persons are expected to attend the school. It is open to everyone who is interested in spraying, reports H. B. Petty, extension entomologist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

For the fourth year, specialists will report on liquid fertilizer spraying experience. They will also present their 1956 weed and brush control recommendations plus the present insect outlook.

Besides the University staff, the slate of speakers includes T. A. Brindley of Iowa State College, K. P. Buchholtz of the University of Wisconsin and L. L. Coulter of Dow Chemical Company. Brindley will discuss the latest experimental results in using granular DDT to control corn borer. He is in charge of European corn borer research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sprayers to Get Reports - 2

Buchholtz will review a new control for quack grass and weed control in legumes and improved pastures. Coulter will tell how brush can be controlled through new developments.

Other reports include the latest in housefly control, livestock poisoning from weed chemical, insecticide residues, tolerance and the Miller bill. Late information on soil insecticides, new controls for Canada thistle and pre- and post-emergence sprays for soybeans will also be discussed.

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1/17/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1956

Ag College Sponsors Swine Improvement Project

URBANA--Selecting high-quality brood sows and boars is the first step toward better pork.

To support this idea, livestock extension specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are promoting a project of swine production and carcass testing for Illinois swine producers.

In announcing this on-the-farm selection program, specialists H. G. Russell, G. R. Carlisle and D. E. Walker predict that the result will be swine that have high brood-sow productivity, gain faster on less feed and have a high carcass value.

Producers who want to take part in the project need to ear-notch and record the birth dates of pigs in their good litters at farrowing time, the specialists say. Purebred breeders should follow the production registry and certification program outlined by their breed associations.

Market hog producers should follow the sow-testing program recommended by the Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association. Acceptable standards are the all-breed P.R. requirements of an 8-pig 320-pound sow litter and an 8-pig 275-pound gilt litter at eight weeks of age.

To find rate and efficiency of gain, you'll need to weigh your pigs when they are between 160 and 200 days old. An acceptable weight standard is 200 pounds at 180 days, or higher with good feeding and management.

Acceptable standards for carcass value are 1.3 inches of back fat or less for a 200-pound boar and 1.5 inches or less for a 200-pound gilt. You can probe all breeding stock with either a "Leanmeter" or a small metal ruler.

For full information about the project see your county farm adviser. Or write directly to the Livestock Extension Office, 328 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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RAJ:sl
1/10/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1956

Experiments Under Way on Duck Disease in Illinois

URBANA--University of Illinois veterinarians have discovered duck virus hepatitis in two areas of Illinois, and they are making a study of it this year. This disease can cause quite a problem for commercial duck growers.

First reported in 1950 in the big duck-raising sections of New York, the virus hepatitis usually attacks only ducklings one to three weeks old. The onset is sudden.

Affected ducks are listless and lose coordination, falling backward or sideways. Mortality runs from 10 to 30 percent of a flock, death occurring one to three hours after convulsions appear.

Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says vaccines are of little use in preventing the disease, because the ducklings are too young to build up an immunity in time to protect them. The only way to control it is by giving an antiserum as soon as the first symptoms appear.

Duck virus hepatitis is spread by contact. Once started, it is a continuing problem on large duck farms where there is a constant turnover of birds.

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RSJ:sl
1/10/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1956

Select Eight Farm and Home Week Scholarship Winners

URBANA--Eight Illinois 4-H Club members have been selected to receive Pure Milk Association scholarships to attend Farm and Home Week on the University of Illinois campus January 29 through February 2.

Names of the winners are Duane Gerald Behrends, Clifton; Gerald E. Conley, Poplar Grove; Janet E. Flack, Pearl City; David Gusse, Dixon; Karen L. Johnson, Union; Ronald Kollman, Harvey, Roger R. Paddock, McHenry; and Patricia May Williams, Mazon.

Alternates include Willard Meyer, Tinley Park; Ellen M. Johnson, Union; Gene Klett, Joliet; and Myron E. Reaman, Grant Park.

Pure Milk Association scholarships of $25 each are awarded to outstanding 4-H Club members who are sons or daughters of Pure Milk Association members.

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for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1956

4-H and F.F.A. Calf Club Sale February 25

URBANA--Illinois 4-H boys and girls and Future Farmers of America carrying dairy projects will have an opportunity to buy top-quality project calves at the eighth annual 4-H and F.F.A. Calf Club Sale February 25 in Urbana.

This sale is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association as a means of placing first-rate project stock in the hands of youngsters at a fair price. Only bona fide 4-H and F.F.A. members are eligible to buy these calves.

About 100 Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey, and Ayrshire calves will be sold. J. G. Cash, University of Illinois extension dairy specialist, says they are an outstanding group. The animals are selected from the standpoint of both type and production inheritance.

The sale will start promptly at 11:00 a.m. Saturday, February 25, in the stock pavilion on the campus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. Calves will arrive at the pavilion Friday evening, February 24.

If a member cannot attend, he may designate another person to purchase a calf for him. But purchasers must certify that the calves will be used only for 4-H or F.F.A. dairy projects.

Sale catalogs are available from Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association Secretary C. Leslie James, Mansfield.

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DLP:sl
1/16/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1956

Ag Alumni to Form Association

URBANA--Graduates and former students of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture soon will have a powerful voice they can use to encourage higher standards in agricultural activities of all kinds.

An Illinois Agricultural Alumni Association will be organized at a meeting starting at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, January 31, during Farm and Home Week on the College of Agriculture campus in Urbana. The meeting of charter members--and any former student can become one--will be held in the Animal Sciences Laboratory auditorium.

Graduates who attend the charter session on January 31 will formally set the objectives, projects and activities of the organization.

John Behrens, secretary of the association planning committee, points out that active membership in the new organization is open to all graduates of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

You can be an associate member if you have attended the University of Illinois and were enrolled in the College of Agriculture for at least one semester, or if you are now actively associated with the college.

Behrens has extended the committee's invitation to attend the charter meeting to all persons who fall into either of the above categories.

The planning committee envisions the Ag Alumni Association as a virile force in agricultural affairs of the state--one that would encourage higher standards of research, teaching and extension; encourage activities that would emphasize the importance of agriculture as a profession; and assist the College of Agriculture in encouraging increased student enrollment.

End results of the association, according to Behrens, might be to establish scholarships, fellowships and assistantships, open up new avenues for exchange of information between alumni and give the University of Illinois family an appreciation of agriculture.

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1/18/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1956

(First of a Series)

Grain Sorghums Have Place in Illinois

URBANA--If you can't be sure of having enough moisture each year to give you a good corn crop, you should consider planting grain sorghums instead of corn.

That's the opinion of C. N. Hittle of the agronomy department at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Hittle doesn't believe that grain sorghums can compete with corn where soil and weather conditions normally produce a good corn crop. However, it might be one way to use diverted acres.

Results of College of Agriculture studies show that grain sorghums should be of special interest to you if you farm the sandy soils of southern Illinois and other types of soil in that area that do not annually produce good corn yields.

Grain sorghums are drouth and heat resistant, so you can expect them to make a better crop than corn under those conditions.

Another advantage is that you can plant the sorghums when it is too late to plant corn or soybeans.

You should plant grain sorghums only when the soil is warmed to about 70 degrees, which is about 10 to 20 days after corn planting time. A good rule for you to follow is to plant just late enough for the variety to mature before frost.

Four to five pounds of seed per acre is the recommended planting rate. Hittle warns that overseeding is one of the leading causes of failures.

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1/16/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1956

(Second of a Series)

Sorghum Can Be Used for Corn in Feeding Rations

URBANA--You can substitute sorghum grains for corn--pound for pound--in fattening beef cattle.

That's the report of C. N. Hittle of the agronomy department of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, based on recent experiments in Kansas.

Sorghum grain is most efficient in cattle and hog rations after being ground or cracked. You'll find that much of the whole grain passes through the animal undigested.

Chemically, grain sorghum is slightly higher in protein than corn, but slightly lower in fat. Like any other carbohydrate feed, you should supplement grain sorghum with protein in fattening rations.

Hittle says that grain sorghum has a place in Illinois agriculture, especially on the sandy soils of southern Illinois and on other soil types that do not produce good corn yields each year. He adds, however, that hybrid varieties will soon change the picture by increasing yields 30 to 50 percent.

You face hazards in raising grain sorghums, though. One important hazard is that they dry quite slowly in the field and too much moisture makes them difficult to harvest and store. You should let sorghums get down to 13 to 15 percent moisture before storing. Artificial drying may be necessary in some cases.

You'll find that head sprouting is another disadvantage. If rains come just before time for combining, the compact heads will retain

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1956

(Second of a Series)

the moisture and you'll get head sprouting. The new varieties have open heads, which help to prevent head sprouting, but you may find fall rains still a problem.

Chinch bugs and leaf diseases may also be hazards, although there are varieties that have some resistance to these two pests.

And you may have trouble controlling weeds when the sorghum plants are young. The plants are quite shallow rooted, and you must be very careful during the first cultivation to avoid knocking them over and reducing your stand.

In Illinois, it may be hard to market grain sorghums in some areas. But you probably won't have a problem if enough of the grain is grown in your community to make carload lots.

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DLP:sl
1/16/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956

(Final of a Series)

Hybrid Sorghums Will Mean Higher Yields

URBANA--You can expect increases over the yields of standard varieties from new hybrid sorghums.

That's the report from J. W. Pendleton of the agronomy department at the College of Agriculture. In Illinois, however, there is not yet enough information on varieties of hybrid sorghums to make sound recommendations.

Pendleton believes that sorghums have a place in Illinois agriculture, especially on the sandy soils of southern Illinois and on other types that do not annually produce good corn yields. But, he adds, hybrid sorghums should soon change the picture so far as yields are concerned.

Hybrids are being developed by using male sterile lines. Pendleton predicts that the advantages of hybrid sorghums should parallel the advantages of hybrid corn.

Even from present-day standard varieties, you can expect yields of 100 bushels. During an extremely dry year, yields will be much lower than that, but so would corn yields under the same conditions.

These grain sorghum varieties are now recommended for Illinois: Martin, matures in 95 to 105 days, 4½ feet tall, susceptible to chinch bug; Midland, 95-105 days, 4½ feet, lodging resistant; Westland, 105-110 days, 3½ feet, susceptible to chinch bug; Redlan, 110-120 days, 4½ feet, resistant to chinch bug; Combine Kafir 60, 95-105 days, 4 feet,

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956

(Final of a Series)

Hybrid Sorghums Will Mean Higher Yields - 2

resistant to chinch bug; Redbine 60, new Texas variety, 95-105 days, 5 feet, susceptible to chinch bug, competes with Martin; Redbine 66, 106-110 days, 4½ feet; Reliance, 95-105 days, 4½ feet, susceptible to chinch bug.

C. N. Hittle of the agronomy department says you should plant grain sorghums only when the soil has warmed to about 70 degrees, which is usually 10 to 20 days after corn-planting time. A good rule to follow is to plant just late enough to permit the variety to mature before frost.

Four to five pounds of seed an acre is recommended rate of planting. Hittle warns that overseeding is one of the leading causes of failure.

Martin, Midland and Westland will be the varieties with the most abundant seed supply this year, Hittle advises.

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DLP:sl
1/16/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956

4-H and F.F.A. Calf Club Sale February 25

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Sale catalogs are available from Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association secretary, C. Leslie James, Mansfield.

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RAJ:sl
1/24/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956

New Control for Giant Foxtail Introduced

URBANA--Jan. 27--A weed control expert revealed a new chemical for use by farmers in the important fight against giant foxtail during the 8th annual Custom Spray Operators' Training School at the University of Illinois.

Randox, which is diallylacetamide, was introduced by F. W. Slife of the University's Agronomy Department as the most promising pre-emergence treatment for foxtail, a plant which now is choking corn and soybean fields in central and southern Illinois and limiting the farmer's profits.

Germinating corn and soybean seeds have a tremendous tolerance to Randox, reported Slife. For this reason there is little or no danger of reducing the stand of desirable crops when heavy rains occur after treatment.

"Because of the excellent results obtained over a two-year period, we are recommending trial usage of Randox this year," Slife said. "We would, however, strongly suggest that it be used on a small area to observe the results before being used for a large-scale treatment."

Use of Randox may be restricted because of limited supply and high cost during this year, it was reported.

Although Randox may irritate the skin, it apparently has a low toxicity for both human beings and animals.

Use of chemicals was prescribed as the last step in the control of the foxtail menace. Cultural practices to prevent seed from forming was defined as the most effective weapon. Since foxtail is an early-germinating weed, several crops of seedlings can be destroyed by disking before the crop is seeded. Clean cultivation practices for three years will make a noticeable drop in the foxtail seeding population.

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JCE:mi
1/24/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956

New Technic in Corn Borer Control

URBANA--Jan. 27--Granular DDT applied by properly equipped airplanes was introduced as a new technic in the control of corn borer by entomologists from the United States Department of Agriculture's European Corn Borer Research Laboratory during the 8th annual Spray Operators' Training School conducted here at the University of Illinois.

Granular DDT has given as good or better control of the corn borer than spray applications, reported W. H. Luckmann, of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

DDT is the only insecticide in a granular formulation which has been tested sufficiently to warrant a recommendation for use in corn borer control, pointed out Tom A. Brindley, entomologist in charge of USDA Corn Borer Control Research.

Up to 87 percent control of corn borer infestation was achieved by air-seeding granulars through properly equipped airplanes during 1955 tests in Illinois. Best distribution and results were achieved with rice seeding equipment when the airplane flew 35 to 40 feet above the ground, covering 14 to 15 corn rows.

Ground treatment also gave up to 87 percent control in the tests.

The tassel ratio index was introduced by Luckmann as a simple and accurate technic in properly timing insecticide treatments for corn borer. Explanations of this system can be obtained from the Illinois Natural History Survey at Urbana.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956

New Technic in Corn Borer Control - 2

The number and timing of treatments depends on the severity of the infestation and the desired degree of control, reported Brindley. In general, one application to commercial corn should suffice. Seed corn or other valuable crops may well receive two applications.

A single treatment should be applied as soon as 75 percent of the plants show evidence of recent feeding in the whorl, Brindley recommended.

Under conditions of heavy first-brood attack and a following large moth flight, fields of late corn should be treated to prevent stalk breakage and ear droppage. If possible, such fields should be treated when the first egg masses of the second brood can be found.

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JCE:sl
1/24/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1956

Soil Insecticides Recommended

URBANA--January 27--Soil insecticides were recommended at the 8th annual Spray Operators' Training Course for use this year by an entomologist of the Illinois Natural History Survey, following a check of 94 comparisons of treated and untreated plots on 54 Illinois farms.

The use of 1.5 pounds of insecticide per acre when broadcast or 1.0 pound per acre when placed in the row, was prescribed by J. H. Bigger. Tests at present show little difference between aldrin and heptachlor or in the method of application, he reported.

On farmer-cooperator fields, yields were increased by treatment an average of 4.8 bushels per acre, equivalent to a 6.1 percent increase over checks.

On experimental plots, heptachlor, dieldrin, and aldrin showed significant yield increases over the check. Chlordane, endrin and lindane were equal to the check.

Aldrin and heptachlor treatments produced a 5 and 4 percent increase in plant populations respectively. A two-year average shows a plant population increase of 6 to 5 percent respectively.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1956

Cash to Tell Dairymen About Soiling

URBANA--Timely topics of interest to all dairymen will be presented by the staff of the Dairy Science Department on Wednesday, February 1, during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois.

Much interest is developing in a discussion by J. G. Cash, extension dairyman on soiling practices throughout the state. E. E. Ormiston will discuss the feeding value of oat silage vs. alfalfa silage while K. E. Kendall will discuss the making and feeding of grass-legume silage and rye silage. K. E. Harshbarger will discuss the economy of raising replacements while J. H. Byers will discuss the economy of feeding more corn to dairy cows.

The afternoon program should prove interesting with W. W. Yapp and Ormiston demonstrating numerous dairy skills and discussing the selection of a 4-H or F.F.A. project animal.

The morning program is scheduled to begin in Room 135 of the Animal Science Laboratory at 9:00 a.m. with the afternoon program moving to the Stock Pavilion for the dairy skill demonstrations.

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1/24/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1956

Soil Bank Plantings to Depend on Use

DIXON SPRINGS--While final details have not been worked out, it is probable that the soil bank plan now being considered for Congressional action will prohibit harvesting or grazing the acres set aside under the plan.

In that case, the crops that you plant to these acres will depend on their future use, says George McKibben, extension crops specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

Adoption of the soil bank plan by Congress will mean a return by many grain farmers to the idea of from 1/4 to 1/3 of a farm's acres to be in grass or legumes.

If the government rents your set-aside acres a year at a time under the plan, McKibben points out, red and sweet clover, non-hardy alfalfas and annual lespedezas will likely be the best plants adapted to this program. Which you use will likely depend on the type of seedings that will qualify.

But, if on the other hand the government rents your set-aside acres on a long-term basis, you may want to plant a hardy alfalfa and cut the crop for hay after one year in the soil bank plan, McKibben says.

The grass-legume combinations you plant will depend partly on limitations set up in the plan for clipping and letting the vegetation fall back on the ground. If it's OK to clip, then you can use

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hardy recommended alfalfa varieties along with such native grasses as timothy, brome, orchard grass, bluegrass, redtop and fescue.

Another perennial legume that survives well whether clipped or not is Sericea lespedeza. It also has very few disease and insect problems. A long-lived perennial grass showing these same characteristics is tall fescue, and in wet areas Reed's canary grass.

Legumes adapted for wet areas include alsike, Ladino, strawberry and New Zealand white clover.

Fertility will be as important as type of vegetation if the soil bank acres are going to be ready when the time comes to cash in on the savings, the Dixon Springs specialist points out. That's particularly true of the soil protecting crops since much of them will be planted on acres that are least productive, have the steepest slopes, that are most eroded and that have the lowest treatments of lime, phosphate, potash and manure of any acres on the farm.

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1956

Harosoy, Clark, New High-Yielding Soybeans

URBANA--Harosoy and Clark are two names to keep in mind when you buy soybean seed this spring.

Harosoy is a new early-maturing, high-yielding soybean variety adapted well to the northern part of the state, C. M. Brown told a Farm and Home Week audience here this afternoon. Brown, assistant professor of agronomy at the College of Agriculture, says that Clark is another new variety that is rapidly gaining favor in southern Illinois.

The frost-free growing season in Illinois varies from 160 days in the far north to 200 days in the extreme southern tip of the state, 385 miles away. A big factor in selecting a soybean variety is the time it takes to mature, Clark says.

The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory recommends eight varieties for Illinois. They are, in the order of maturity (earliest first), Blackhawk, Harosoy, Hawkeye, Adams, Lincoln, Clark, Wabash and Perry.

Harosoy was introduced from Canada in 1951. It can be expected to out-yield Hawkeye by one or two bushels. Last year Hawkeye made up about 60 percent of the soybean acreage in the northern half of Illinois. Harosoy should replace much of this acreage and most Blackhawk acreage. Certified Harosoy seed will be abundant for spring planting.

The Clark variety was developed at the University of Illinois and first released for planting in 1953. Clark has been an outstanding performer in the southern half of the state. In tests, it has consistently out-yielded both Lincoln and Wabash by about six bushels an acre and Perry by three.

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Clark is excellent in lodging resistance. It is very similar to Lincoln in all characteristics, but matures five days later. Clark should soon replace all Wabash and Perry acreage in southern Illinois. Certified Clark should be in good supply this spring.

Adams is a good yielder for central Illinois. It performs as well or better than Lincoln and is ready for harvest a few days earlier.

The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, the only one of its kind in the country, is located on the campus of the University of Illinois. The University's College of Agriculture cooperates closely with the laboratory.

Laboratory recommendations are based on yields obtained at nine test stations located throughout the state, representative of varying growing conditions. All test varieties of beans are planted side by side in single rows one rod long. This method of testing minimizes any difference in yields which might result if the beans were grown in large plots under varying soil conditions.

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for dailies

Farm News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1956

Look for University to Keep Growing

URBANA--Application of new knowledge is a major 20th Century problem, Dr. David Dodds Henry of the University of Illinois told a Farm and Home Week audience today in general session.

How to learn what is possible to be learned as well as how to apply what we already know makes clear the increasingly important role of the University in the years ahead, Dr. Henry said.

"In addition, our universities are confronted with the unprecedented numbers of students who are on their way through the schools of the nation. We must not dilute the quality of the University's program nor can we withdraw from the obligation of providing educational opportunity to increasing numbers."

Education, including the college and university system, is the mainspring of the dynamics of American growth, the president said. Education of the consumer, training of the expert, discovery in the research laboratory, service of the professions and preparation of the leaders in all walks of life are indispensable to prosperity and economic, physical and spirtual well-being.

Inadequate dissemination of knowledge can be as much of a bottleneck to an efficient economy as the improper distribution of goods and services, he concluded.

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SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1956

Top 4-H X-Tra Corn Yield is 193.8 Bushels

URBANA--Jack Koertge, Bone Gap, Edwards county, topped all entries in the 1955 State 4-H X-Tra Yield Corn contest with an average yield of 193.8 bushels.

His name was one of five district winners announced at the annual 4-H X-Tra Corn Yield Banquet this noon during Farm and Home Week on the University of Illinois campus.

Other district winners and their yields included Eugene Bertrand, Bonfield, Kankakee county, 139.93 bushels; Carl Krusa, Naples, Scott county, 138.8 bushels; Ramon Rilling, Springfield, Sangamon county, 134.03 bushels; and Fred Douglas, Marshall, Clark county, 143 bushels.

Yield actually only counts for half of the total score on which the awards are based, 4-H officials emphasize. Cost per acre of corn counts for 30 percent of the total score and quality makes up the other 20 percent.

Each 4-H'er entering the contest must exhibit peck samples of field run shelled corn at county and state shows and must complete their 5-acre yield corn project record books to be eligible for X-Tra Yield contest.

Awards, provided by the Illinois Farm Supply Company, include a wrist watch for the highest scoring entrant in each district, a $25 savings bond for the entry with the highest yield and ribbons for all entrants.

Winners of the special $100 corn yield scholarships were announced at the same time. They include Jack Goodrich, Naperville; Bruce Simmons, Galva; Lee Eichhorst, Champaign; Marvin Sipes, Salem; and John Warren, Dix. These scholarship awards are based on 4-H projects and activities, leadership, and personal development rather than on corn yields although each must complete the corn project record book.

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SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1956

Nine Receive U. of I. Art Show Awards

URBANA--Two men and seven women received special recognition for their entries in the first Town and County Art Show at the University of Illinois Farm and Home Week.

Helen Redman, Mildred R. Stewart and William E. Perisho of Paris each received awards for their oil paintings. Robert Lindsey of Monticello was cited for his oil painting and Ruth Taylor, also from Monticello, was recognized for her ink sketch.

Kay Kittell, Richmond; Ruth Mathis, Rankin, and Vera S. Pinnell, Ashmore, received awards for their oil paintings. Willadene Nicholas of Grayslake was recognized for her water color painting.

An art jury selected the winners from more than 100 pieces, representing 42 artists from 16 Illinois counties. All exhibitors were Illinois residents in town or open country communities of less than 10,000 population. The articles were all recent original works.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1956

U. of I. Agronomists Recommend DuPuits Alfalfa

URBANA--University of Illinois College of Agriculture agronomists recommend DuPuits, a new French variety of alfalfa, for use in short rotations on Illinois farms.

C. N. Hittle, plant genetics specialist at the University, says DuPuits (pronounced (Do-PWEE) is the highest-yielding alfalfa of the recommended varieties for Illinois. Hittle spoke to a Farm and Home Week audience today at the College.

In a four-year test at Urbana, DuPuits consistently yielded higher than Buffalo, Atlantic or Ranger. Average yield of 4.7 tons an acre for the French variety was .2 ton more than the other three. Figuring hay at $30 a ton, this is about $6 more income an acre per year.

DuPuits seed will probably cost a little more than some other varieties, but the increased yield should take care of the difference. Hittle says you can expect good results only if you purchase certified seed. Certified DuPuits should be in good supply in 1956.

DuPuits is not wilt-resistant, but this should give no trouble if you leave the stand in the rotation only two crop-years. Buffalo and Ranger are still considered best for long rotation. DuPuits can profitably be grown in the southern two-thirds of the state, roughly the same region where Buffalo is adapted.

Some other DuPuits facts: It is easy to establish. It matures before other varieties and for the best hay should be harvested about a week earlier. It will do the best job for you on soils high in fertility.

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SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1956

Drying Corn Needs Planning

URBANA--The most satisfactory corn drying systems on farms are those set up somewhat like a miniature elevator.

That's the report F. W. Andrew, extension agricultural engineer, gave Tuesday morning at Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture.

Andrew said that, in the cash grain belt in particular, picker-shellers and sheller combines have been used very successfully. Those who have handled corn in the shelled form, he reported, have recognized its ease of handling because it requires less space, flows more readily and can be moved by relatively simple augurs and elevating equipment.

Too take advantage of these benefits, however, farmers must have well engineered shelling equipment and storage facilities, and equipment for drying that is engineered into the operation.

The drying system should be in a convenient, centralized location with adequate space for turning around when loading and unloading grain. The light and power should be centralized so that augers, conveyors, hoists, and fans can be easily controlled with a minimum number of steps. There should be storage for holding at least one batch of wet corn.

Andrew told farmers at the Farm and Home Week session that most reports of dissatisfaction stem from lack of proper arrangement of elevators and handling equipment, lack of satisfactory power source for running the drier and the tractor operating equipment, inadequate drying capacity to meet the output of the shelling equipment and unsatisfactory moisture limits in the drying operations.

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SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1956

Piper Best Sudan Grass Variety in Tests

URBANA--Piper outranked all other Sudan grass varieties in producing usable pasture, hay or silage per acre in tests conducted in 1955 at Urbana, Brownstown and Carbondale.

Those results were reported Tuesday morning at Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture in Urbana by A. W. Burger, crops specialist in the agronomy department.

At Urbana, Burger said, Piper produced 7.3 tons of hay or about 18.4 tons of silage an acre in three cuttings. When Piper was cut six times--to simulate pasturing--the yield was reduced to 4.2 tons of hay an acre, which Burger called "still a rather formidable yield."

Piper was the highest yielding variety for hay and pasture at four different cutting stages in a management study at Urbana. This variety was described by Burger as a tall growing, moderately early maturing and disease resistant Sudan grass with low prussic acid precursor content.

A total of 10 varieties were seeded in the trials at Urbana while 11 varieties were tested at Brownstown and Carbondale, Burger said. Other high yielding varieties he reported were Sweet, Greenleaf and Wheeler. Lahoma was ranked second in yields at Brownstown.

Common and Wheeler varieties grow very tall and mature very early. They were severely damaged by leaf diseases in 1954 and 1955, according to Burger's report.

The degree of leafiness and the maturities of Sudan grass varieties differ considerably. The promising varieties rank this way, from high to low leafiness and earliest to latest maturing date: Lahoma, Greenleaf, Sweet, Piper and Wheeler.

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Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Agricultural-Home Economics Journalism Career Opportunity Day, U. of I.

(30 Sec. spot)

There is a great need today for young men with college training in agriculture who know how to write for newspapers and magazines and who know how to present farm information on radio and television. Young men also are needed as public relations specialists and as consultants in agricultural industry and advertising.

Young women with college training in home economics and journalism are equally needed.

To help acquaint young people with opportunities for jobs and training in AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS JOURNALISM, the University of Illinois is sponsoring a special Career Opportunity Day in this field February 18, 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., in Gregory Hall at the University of Illinois.

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Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Agricultural-Home Economics Journalism Career Opportunity Day, U. of I.

(30 Sec.)

Agricultural and home economics journalism are expanding fields. Universities can't fill the demand for young men with training in both agriculture and journalism...or for young women with training in both home economics and journalism.

You high school and college students can learn of opportunities for jobs and training in this field at a special Career Opportunity Day, February 18, at the University of Illinois. The School of Journalism and the College of Agriculture have secured some of the nation's top agricultural and home economics journalists for this program.

Your farm adviser, home adviser and high school principal have more information about this program.

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Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Agricultural-Home Economics Journalism Career Opportunity Day, U. of I.

(25 Sec.)

Which young man or young woman in your neighborhood is most likely to be a well-known farm or home economics editor 10 years from now? Will he (or she) be a magazine editor...a radio or television broadcaster...or an advertising consultant?

If you can spot him (or her) you can do him a big favor by telling him about the Career Opportunity Day for agricultural and home economics journalism February 18 at the University of Illinois.

For more information, see your high school principal, farm adviser or home adviser.

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SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1956

Oat Income Up From Feeding Silage

URBANA--Farmers can increase income from their oat crop by feeding it as silage. Three years of tests at the University of Illinois show that the crop can be successfully harvested by that method.

That's the report that A. L. Neumann, head of the beef cattle division at the College of Agriculture, made Wednesday morning at a Farm and Home Week session on the University's Urbana campus.

Neumann said oat silage has been tested with about every class of beef cattle fed, ranging from dry beef cows to fattening yearling steers, "and it has come through with flying colors."

For anything but full-fed fattening cattle, Neumann added, oat silage is equal to or slightly better than legume-grass silage. Because oat silage is considerably lower in total high-energy grain content than either corn or grain sorghum silage, it is not as well suited for fattening heavy cattle or for limited-grain fed cattle.

For silage, oats should be cut in the early dough stage, but that depends somewhat on the method of harvest used. Neumann noted that the filling of the bunker or surface silo presents problems peculiar to this type of silage. It is more difficult to drive up on the silo when it nears completion because it furnishes less traction than other types. Mixing alternate loads of legume-grass silage with the oat silage helps where that arrangement is satisfactory, Neumann said.

Another advantage of harvesting the oat crop as silage, according to Neumann, is that it gives the new legume-grass seeding a break.

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SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1956

Cornstalk Rots Outstanding Corn Diseases in 1955

URBANA--The effect of cornstalk rots in 1955--particularly as lodged corn--ranked among the worst on record, according to Benjamin Koehler of the new Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Koehler made his report during a Farm and Home Week session Wednesday morning on the University of Illinois campus in Urbana.

He said that the cornstalk rots hit central and southern Illinois especially hard.

Rot from Diplodia, Gibberella and Charcoal rot, he recalled, became noticeable in early September in a field here and there. Gradually, many more fields became involved. All three rots often occurred in the same field and sometimes two or even all three on the same plant, Koehler said.

This is his estimate of incidence of the diseases:

"Diplodia rot damage was about average, Gibberella rot at an unusually high level, and Charcoal rot the worst ever recognized in Illinois. Charcoal rot was more variable than the other rots, being extremely bad in some fields and light to absent in others."

Charcoal rot, Koehler explained, is a disease of long standing in Illinois. It is especially active in hot, moderately dry weather. As a considerable part of Illinois has had summers of that kind for three or four consecutive years, he pointed out, the disease has been building up.

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The disease is soil borne, and Koehler believes some fields have become more infested than others. Charcoal rot also attacks a number of other plants besides corn, so crop rotation is not very effective. However, he added, if we run into several summers with normal temperatures, Charcoal rot will diminish. One cool summer might be very effective.

Reports again indicated that stalk rot sometimes was worse in highly fertile fields than in adjacent fields of lower fertility. Koehler said this relationship seems to hold more for Gibberella and Diplodia than for Charcoal rot.

Koehler found little direct relationship between stalk rot infection and corn borer attack.

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SPECIAL FARM AND HOME WEEK NEWS FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1956

Let Your Animals Help to Feed Themselves

URBANA--Self-feeders for hay and silage is one way to let your livestock help to feed themselves.

Frank Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, told a Farm and Home Week audience today that it's only good sense to arrange your feeding program to let the animals do as much as they can for themselves.

Andrew told about Adolph Rickenberg in Randolph county who built some overhead storage bins in his dairy barn so that oats and barley could be fed down by gravity into a blender type automatic electric mill. By means of an outside elevator, Rickenberg was able to fill the bins with a minimum of labor.

Other farmers are getting away from the feed basket and feed cart by using automatic bunk feeders or feed conveyors. A homemade bunk feeder built from the remains of a couple of old ear corn elevators, for example, has the advantage of sweeping the trough clean ahead of the fresh feed it brings in.

In another part of the same program, R. W. Kleis, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the College, told the Farm and Home Week visitors about an experiment to find out if grinding methods had any effect on feed consumption and beef cattle gains.

The amounts of feed eaten did not vary greatly in any of the grinding methods tested, Kleis reported. There was no significant difference in gains between lots of cattle fed feed ground with a hammermill, a burr mill or a knife mill.

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for dailies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1956

It Pays To Get Sows Ready for Farrowing

URBANA--G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says your whole spring pig crop can be affected by the attention you give to details at farrowing time. Several steps will help you to save a crop of thrifty, good-doing pigs.

1. Clean the pens. A steam cleaner is an easy way of doing this. A second way is to flush the dirt out with water from a high pressure nozzle and then scrub with hot lye water.

2. Clean the sows. Wash their sides, udders and feet and legs with soapy water to remove worm eggs.

3. Spray sows for mange. Benzene hex or lindane will get rid of mange and lice and probably you'll never have any more trouble with these in your little pigs.

4. Worm sow with one of new wormers, cadmium oxide or piperazine. This will help prevent sow from being a source of worm-egg infestation in little pigs.

5. Maintain a safe pen. Heat lamps and guard rails are good, farrowing stalls even safer. Get complete plans from your county farm adviser.

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FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1956

Weeds, Weather Limit Soybean Production

URBANA--More than half the farmers in Illinois believe weather and weeds are the most serious factors limiting soybean production, according to results of a soybean production survey taken in 1955.

That opinion is generally shared by farmers in all nine crop reporting districts in the state. For the state as a whole, the two are about equally rated.

Next in line--but far down the scale--is soil fertility.

The soybean production survey was undertaken in the major producing states at the request of the American Soybean Association. J. C. Hackleman of the agronomy department at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture directed the Illinois survey.

Samples were taken equally from the five counties with largest soybean acreage in each of the nine crop reporting districts. The Illinois survey covered almost as many individual questionnaires--846--as all the other states together.

Other results from the survey show that Hawkeye was the variety grown by half the farmers, especially those in the northern seven districts. Clark, one of the newest varieties, was second on the preferred list. It was most popular in the four southern districts in the state, where Hackleman reports it as probably the outstanding variety available at the present time.

Nine-tenths of the soybean growers in Illinois plant in rows rather than drill solid, although solid seeding is practiced by about a

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fourth of the producers in extreme southern Illinois where seeding dates are later and some of the weed problem is eliminated.

More than three-fourths of the farmers answering the survey grow their soybeans in rows 36 to 40 inches apart. Hackleman takes this as an indication that they are using corn row widths to avoid changing or adjusting the conventional corn planting and cultivating equipment.

Most Illinois farmers, if this sample is typical, seed from 60 to 75 pounds of soybeans per acre. About as many farmers seed less than 60 pounds as seed more than 75.

Hackleman points out that farmer experience thus checks with research results which show that a uniform stand of from five to seven plants per foot of row will yield as much as thicker plantings. Soybeans have the ability to adjust to thickness of planting by sending out branches.

Nearly three-fourths of the soybean producers in the survey prefer to plant their soybeans during the last half of May. About 12 percent prefer May 1-14 and about 13 percent June 1-14. The May 15-31 dates are used by 92 percent of the producers in the northeast district.

About nine out of ten farmers answering said they prepare their field early, let a crop of weeds start, then kill the small weeds with shallow cultivations before planting the soybeans. More than nine out of ten feel their weed control operations are successful.

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The three most troublesome weeds reported were velvetweed, smartweed and pigweed. Ragweed was named serious in the four southern districts.

Less than a third of the producers in the survey had tried delaying their plowing until soybean planting time and following the plow with a harrow or pulverizer and then with the soybean drill. Of those who tried it, about half weren't satisfied that the method was successful.

Less than five percent had tried using a lister, much the same as the listers used in planting corn. More than nine out of ten break any crust that forms on the field before the beans get up, and eight out of ten preferred a rotary hoe for that job.

Nearly eight out of ten producers over the state resort to some hand hoeing of the tall, late weeds they find in their soybean fields.

Only a handful of farmers had used chemicals to control weeds.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1956

Dog Cured of Puzzling Illness

URBANA--A case history about how a dog, suffering from what appeared to be a form of diabetes, was cured at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine has been published in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

The article, prepared by Drs. Elwood F. Reber, A. G. Schiller and R. P. Link, tells about a young Doberman Pinscher that was losing weight in spite of a good appetite.

Initial treatment was to no avail and, after a trip to New York City where he was also treated by a veterinarian, the dog was placed under further study at the University of Illinois.

He continued to eat and drink more than normal but he was still losing weight. Various tests failed to indicate what was wrong.

Finally, the dog was given three infections of a pituitary gland extract which contains a hormone given for one form of diabetes. The dog's response was slow at first, but he gained weight steadily. He has had no treatment since the three pituitary extract injections two years ago, and today he tips the scales at a healthy 90 pounds.

The veterinary college staff members aren't sure the dog had diabetes insipidus because his response to the pituitary shots was not typical and he hasn't needed any more of the hormone as he probably would if he had diabetes.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1956

Case Explains Farm Product Surplus Factors

URBANA--Several factors have combined to bring about the present surplus of farm products, with the government responsible for an amount equal to about one-fourth of one year's farm production.

Any attempt to set forth major responsibility for current surpluses should include consideration of the following, according to H. C. M. Case of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois.

1. Mechanical power has displaced horses which has released about 10 percent of cropland to produce food or feed for other classes of livestock.
2. The second world war and high prices have led farmers to adopt greater use of fertilizer and other improved techniques of production more rapidly than in any preceding period of time of similar length.
3. The federal government urged all-out farm production following 1945 and installed high price supports which by 1950 resulted in surpluses of feed grains practically equivalent to present stocks of feed grain. The same influences helped expand wheat production.
4. Continued high price supports for corn unduly held back livestock production at the time when the per hundred weight price was nearly $30 for hogs and $40 for the best beef cattle. A lower price support for feed grains would

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have led to a larger livestock production at profitable prices. This could have used much of the surplus corn that is still on hand.

5. Our export market for farm products has been materially reduced relative to past conditions due to our own international trade policies adopted about 25 years ago.
6. As a result of short food supplies during the war and restricted purchasing power at the end of the war, foreign countries have greatly increased agricultural production. Compared with 1934-39 Free Europe has increased agricultural production by 35 percent.
7. Continued development and adoption of improved techniques have increased production more rapidly than population has grown.
8. High fixed prices for wheat in particular without regard to the quality of wheat grown have greatly expanded the tilled land area especially in the Great Plains area.

These are some of the major factors that help explain the accumulation of present agricultural surpluses, Case says. But they do not provide the answer for clearing our markets of the surpluses which now have the effect of holding down current prices of farm products.

The large 1955 crop production has added about eight percent to the surplus of feed supplies, or less than three percent of a normal year's production. In fact, the total accumulation of surplus feed grain has increased at the rate of about three percent a year for the past eight years. The accumulation of the surplus has a serious effect in holding down the prices of farm products.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1956

Stomach Worms May Cut Cattle Profits

DIXON SPRINGS--M. E. Mansfield, extension veterinarian at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says stomach worms may be at fault if your cattle aren't gaining as fast as you think they should.

It's hard to tell if your cattle have stomach worms, Dr. Mansfield says. If all the cattle are infected you will not be able to compare individuals because they'll all show the same symptoms of slow gain.

Other symptoms include rough hair coat, loss of weight, usually diarrhea and loss of appetite. Stomach worms usually do not cause death in cattle, the veterinarian says, but the animals may die if you neglect them.

If you suspect stomach worms in your herd, call your local veterinarian and have him check the manure for worm eggs.

Worm eggs pass in the manure and hatch into tiny worms that develop for about two or three weeks on the ground. Grazing cattle then pick up the worms. Egg laying adults mature in another two or three weeks inside the animal and the cycle starts again.

Dr. Mansfield recommends phenothiazine for treatment. Your veterinarian will be able to advise you on a treatment schedule and periodic manure checks. General recommendations include drenching in the spring and fall and feeding phenothiazine in salt at the ratio of one to 10. You can also feed the drug to infected cattle in concentrate so that they get a small amount each day.

Use of phenothiazine is not recommended for dairy cattle, because small amounts are secreted in the milk. However, use of the drug does not hurt nursing calves.

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RAJ:sl
2/1/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1956

Expect Many Students at Ag Journalism Day

URBANA--More than 100 Illinois high school and college students are expected to attend the University of Illinois Agricultural-Home Economics Journalism Career Opportunity Day, February 18 at the University.

Louis B. Howard, dean of the College of Agriculture, says nine of the nation's top agricultural-home economics communications specialists will discuss job opportunities and training in their field during the day.

Young men and women interested in agricultural or home economics broadcasting, advertising, and public relations work, or writing for newspapers and magazines are invited. They will have a chance to ask questions and to see the training facilities at the University.

Speakers will be Lane Palmer, associate editor, Farm Journal; Cliff Lant, farm editor, Moline Dispatch; Ralph S. Yohe, associate editor, Prairie Farmer; Helen Hostetter, home economics editor, Kansas State College; Lyle C. Abbott, Klau-Van Pietersom-Dunlap Advertising Agency, Milwaukee; Herb Schaller, editor, Better Farming Methods; R. Lyle Webster, director of information, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Ted Mangner, farm program director, radio station KMOX, St. Louis; and Bill Anderson, farm director, television station WTTV, Bloomington, Indiana.

The program opens at 9 a.m. in Gregory Hall with registration and a movie of the 1955 Illinois-Michigan football game.

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Note to Editors: A copy of the complete program is enclosed for your information.

LES:sl
2/1/56

for dailies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1956

Illinois 4-H'ers Attend Kansas City Conference

URBANA--Four of Illinois' outstanding 4-H poultry club members are in Kansas City attending the third annual Junior Fact Finding Conference, February 9-12.

Representatives from this state include Carl Dahmer, Marion; Carl Klindworth, Pana; Ronald Kohlman, Harvey; and Jack L. Young, Elgin. Adult members of the party include Carl E. Pfeiffer, assistant farm adviser in Christian county, Taylorville; and O. F. Gaebe, agricultural 4-H club staff member.

During the four-day conference, the 4-H boys and their chaperons will take part in discussion meetings, entertainment and tours around some of the Kansas City industries related to the poultry business.

In their part of the conference the juniors will discuss such factors as marketing poultry and egg products, dressing poultry, barbecuing poultry, growth of the chicken embryo and other elements of the poultry industry. In addition, they will sit in on the Outlook Workshop session of the 27th annual Fact Finding Conference of the Institute of American Poultry Industries being conducted at the same time as the junior conference.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1956

Kansas City Conference - 2

Funds to sponsor this all-expense trip for the boys are provided by the Illinois 4-H Club Foundation through the courtesy of the Illinois Poultry Improvement association and the Illinois State Turkey Growers association. For the outstanding poultry project 4-H'ers, this conference ranks with Club Congress as a reward for meritorious achievement in their field.

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RAJ:sl
2/7/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1956

Illinois Turkey Growers Elect 1956 Officers

URBANA--Coe Gaulrapp, Rock Falls, was recently elected president for 1956 of the Illinois State Turkey Growers association.

Vice-president of the organization for this year is Harold Kimpling, Claremont; secretary-treasurer, Gerald Bonnett, Havana; and National Turkey Federation director, Trevor L. Jones, Springfield.

Other directors elected include John Ammon, Jr., Winslow; Howard Kauffman, Waterman; Don McMillen, Verona; Dan Sinn, Tremont; Hubert Brown, Caledonia; and Shubel Burnet, Pana.

One of the main activities of the Illinois association during the past year was serving as host to the National Turkey Federation convention in Chicago attended by more than 4,500 turkey growers.

The organization also sponsored billboard advertising in behalf of the turkey industry; conducted a fall tour at Kauffman's Turkey Farm, Waterman; sponsored educational and promotional booths at State Fair; contributed to research and educational funds.

In addition to continuing the present program, the Illinois organization plans this year to finance a trip to the National Turkey Federation meeting in Cleveland for the outstanding 4-H or Vocational Agriculture boy or girl in the turkey project, according to President Gaulrapp.

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RAJ:sl
2/7/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1956

Junior Calf Sale One of the Nation's Oldest

URBANA--When 4-H and F.F.A. members buy dairy calves at the eighth annual Dairy Calf Club sale in Urbana on February 25, they'll be participating in one of the oldest sales of its kind.

"So far as we can tell," says J. G. Cash, University of Illinois dairy extension specialist, "this calf club sale was one of the first in the country.

"It's a unique sale. The entire sales force donate their services so that we don't have to charge the consignor for selling. Dairymen throughout the state bring in some of the best show prospects in their herds to give these 4-H and F.F.A. youngsters the right kind of start in the dairy business."

Many calves bought very reasonably at these club sales are now high producers and foundation animals for several good Illinois herds.

Some 100 calves representing the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey, and Ayrshire breeds will start through the auction ring at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, February 25, in the stock pavilion at the College of Agriculture.

Purchasers must all be bona fide 4-H or F.F.A. members. However, if a member can't attend, he may designate another person to buy for him, but he will also have to certify that the calf will be used for club projects.

The Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, sale sponsor will send catalogs to persons writing to secretary C. Leslie James, Mansfield, Illinois.

Lunch will be available at the stock pavilion.

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RAJ:sl
2/7/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1956

Watch Stilbestrol Content on Feed Bag Tag

URBANA--Watch the feed bag tag to tell how much stilbestrol your beef cattle supplement contains.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says you may be confused because stilbestrol feeding recommendations may come out as milligrams of the chemical per pound of feed while the feed bag has the amount stated as a percentage.

The important thing to remember, Carlisle says, is that a tag saying that the feed contains .0011 percent of stilbestrol is the same as five milligrams per pound of feed. You can feed this feed safely up to two pounds daily for each steer.

If the feed contains .0022 percent of stilbestrol, it contains 10 milligrams per pound. Don't feed more than one pound of this feed to each steer daily.

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RAJ:sl
2/7/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1956

Fertilizer Sales Drop in 1955

URBANA--Falling Illinois farm income in 1955 was reflected by a drop in fertilizer use for the second straight year.

L. T. Kurtz, soil fertility specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, hastens to explain, though, that fertilizer sales are still comparatively high.

1953 was the peak year for fertilizer use in Illinois. Kurtz doesn't have the complete 1955 picture yet, but his guess is that last year's sales will be 10 to 15 percent below the 1953 level, but still third largest in history. His estimate is based on the report of sales by registered Illinois fertilizer firms.

As an example of how much the fertilizer business has expanded in recent years, take a look at these figures. Illinois farmers used only 1,000 tons of nitrogen in 1939. By 1953, Illinois crops were getting the aid of 75,000 tons of nitrogen.

Kurtz believes a good fertilizing program is just as essential today as a good rotation, efficient machinery and other cost-cutting farming methods. He favors continued high use of fertilizer. Even with today's heavy fertilizer applications, we are not replacing plant food removed each year by intensive land use.

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DLN:sl
2/7/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1956

Your Farm Woodland Can Be Profitable

DIXON SPRINGS--Farm records from the Theodore Miessner farm in Washington county show that 25 acres of farm woodland have added $1,462 to the farm income during the past seven years.

And the best part of the whole deal, according to R. E. Nelson, extension forester on the staff of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, is that the woodland is in better condition for future production now than it was seven years ago.

The amount of timber that has been cut to produce this income has just equalled the total growth of the woodland trees, Nelson points out. And the harvesting has taken out all the lower quality and overmature trees and has left the best ones to grow faster.

Miessner has kept accurate records of all income from the woodland and all expenses, such as charges for tractor, chain-saw hours and man-hours used in managing and harvesting the farm timber. Nelson helped him with management problems and maintained an inventory of the growing timber.

During the past seven years, woodland products valued at $2,221 have been harvested from the 25 acre woodland. The farm tractor, chain saw and other expenses have amounted to $759.00. Man-hours invested in the management and harvesting of the farm timber have amounted to 1,135 hours, or about 142 eight-hour-man-days. Returns per man-hour invested have amount to $1.30.

Timber management principles Miessner has followed include protecting the trees from livestock as he does his grain; preventing fires which damage and kill trees; harvesting mature trees, inferior species, defective trees and poor quality trees as they are needed for home use or sale; leaving a well-stocked stand of thrifty, vigorous trees of the better species for growth and future use; and harvesting timber with home labor for highest returns.

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RAJ:sl
2/7/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1956

High-Quality Consignment for Dairy Sale

URBANA--From early consignments and intense interest shown by breeders in the dairy calf club auction, the eighth annual sale looks as if it might be the best offering yet, says J. G. Cash, University of Illinois dairy extension specialist.

Some 100 top-quality calves from the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds will make up the sale at 11:00 a.m. Saturday, February 25, at the College of Agriculture's stock pavilion.

Sale sponsor, the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, intends for this sale to give 4-H and F.F.A. youngsters an opportunity to buy quality foundation animals at reasonable costs. Only bona fide 4-H Club and F.F.A. members may buy calves. If a member cannot attend, he may designate someone else to purchase for him. But all purchasers must certify that the calves will be used only for 4-H or F.F.A. projects.

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RAJ:mi
2/14/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1956

1956 Recommendations for Controlling Livestock Insects

URBANA--An 11 percent BHC concentrate will control mange and lice on hogs, according to H. B. Petty, extension entomologist at the University of Illinois and the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

Petty also recommends DDT for ticks and lice on sheep and rotenone to control cattle grubs.

One-half to one gallon of BHC in 50 gallons of water, applied twice at 14-day intervals, will get rid of profit-robbing mange and lice on your hogs. Spray each animal with one to two quarts of this mixture. Don't treat pigs until after weaning, and don't apply within 60 days of slaughter.

You can dip or spray sheep with one gallon of 25 percent DDT concentrate in 100 gallons of water to control ticks and lice. Treat as needed. If spray pressures are below 300 pounds, Petty suggests adding one or two pounds of detergent to each 100 gallons of water to increase effectiveness.

Five percent rotenone powder or 1½ percent rotenone dust will kill cattle grubs. Use 7½ pounds of the powder in 100 gallons of water. Spray it with less than 300 pounds of pressure. You can rub the dust in by hand on affected areas. Apply monthly from December to April.

An important consideration in using any insecticide, says Petty, is to read container labels carefully and then follow precautions and recommendations.

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DLN:mi
2/14/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1956

Fall Freshening Means More Milk and More Profit

URBANA--Have your dairy cows freshen during the fall and winter and you'll be in line for more milk and more profit, says L. R. Fryman, dairy extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Cows calving in the fall and winter are in heaviest production when milk supplies are lowest and prices highest.

Illinois DHIA records show that cows freshening in the summer months of June, July and August made an average of $258 over feed costs. Compare this figure with the $284 over feed cost brought in by cows calving in September, October and November or the $286 profit for cows that came fresh in December, January and February.

Feed costs may be up a little in fall and winter, but the increased production more than makes up for it, Fryman says. Besides the heavy milk flow after calving, production levels of fall-freshened cows go up again when they're turned out to spring pasture.

You'll have more time to care for your herd when calves come in fall and winter, and the calves will be about the right age to go onto spring pasture.

Fryman suggests that you start making the change to more fall freshening by breeding your replacement heifers to calve in the fall. You can make some change in the freshening dates of mature cows too, but remember that they should calve about every 12 to 14 months with a six to eight weeks' dry period before each calving.

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DLN:mi
2/14/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1956

Show Progress in Control of Vesicular Exanthema

URBANA--Vesicular exanthema, the serious hog disease that swept the nation three years ago, appears to be well under control at present, says a University of Illinois veterinarian. And a federal regulation on feeding garbage to swine will bolster control measurres.

Dr. P. D. Beamer of the College of Veterinary Medicine notes that no cases of VE were reported to the Illinois Division of Livestock Industry last year.

The latest report of the USDA Agricultural Research Service on the VE eradication program says only 15 new outbreaks of the disease were reported in the first nine months of 1955. Fourteen of those were in California. High point of the disease was in a six-month period in 1952-53, when 777 cases were reported in the nation.

Dr. Beamer attributes the decrease in the disease to the cooperation of hog producers, the veterinary profession, regulatory officials and research work at universities.

Investigation showed that vesicular exanthema was spread mainly through feeding raw garbage to hogs. The ARS report shows that 46 states, including Illinois, now require cooking of garbage to be fed to swine.

A regulation by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the ARS effective January 1 this year makes cooking garbage the most economical method by which hog producers can comply with the control program. Alternatives are restricted marketing, sometimes within the state, and restricted interstate marketing for processing only.

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Cooking garbage to be fed to hogs also helps to prevent such diseases as vesicular stomatitis, hog cholera, swine erysipelas and hoof and mouth disease, which is so similar to vesicular exanthema.

Constant vigilance is necessary in preventing such diseases as VE, declares Dr. Beamer. The ARS believes that VE can be completely eradicated if the present cooperation of swine feeders, the meat industry and state and federal regulatory officials continues.

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RSJ:mi
2/14/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1956

Lean Hogs Can Be Fast Growing Hogs

URBANA--Recent figures from an Illinois swine herd improvement association show that lean hogs will grow as fast as fat hogs.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that among the hogs that members of this association weighed and measured backfat were 73 boars and gilts in two herds, one purebred Hampshire and the other purebred Chester White.

The boars were divided into one group that weighed 220 pounds and more at 180 days and another that weighed less than 220 pounds. The gilts were divided on the basis of whether or not they weighed 210 pounds at 180 days.

The heavy-weight boars that averaged 237 pounds at 180 days had an average backfat probe of 1.29 inches, while the group of smaller boars averaging 202 pounds at 180 days had an average backfat probe of 1.37 inches.

In the two groups of gilts, the heavy animals averaged 223 pounds at 180 days and measured 1.56 inches of backfat compared with 1.54 inches for the lighter group that averaged 191 pounds at 180 days.

You can see from these figures, Carlisle points out, that the backfat measures were not greatly different and that the fastest growing hogs were just as lean as the slower growing animals.

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RAJ:mi
2/14/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1956

U. of I. Swine Growers' Day March 29

URBANA--J. Marion Steddom, Granger, Iowa, will headline the afternoon program at the 1956 Swine Growers' Day on Thursday, March 29, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana.

Steddom, president of the Iowa Swine Producers Association, was a member of the 1955 delegation to Russia. He will give his views concerning Russian agriculture.

John F. Lasley, animal husbandry department, University of Missouri at Columbia, will be another featured speaker.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division at the University of Illinois, announced that this year's Swine Day program has been planned to bring swine raisers up to date in the fields of swine production and marketing.

Early visitors will tour the swine farm to inspect experimental work in progress. During the remainder of the morning and afternoon sessions, swine specialists will discuss recent developments in early weaning, breeding, swine diseases and market demands for meat-type hogs.

The 1956 meeting will be the 23rd in the series of Swine Day events held on the Urbana campus.

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2/14/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1956

Better Buy Good Seeds This Year

URBANA--Agronomists at the University of Illinois say that this is the year to buy the best seeds you can find.

J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that prices of all farm seeds will be relatively low this spring. That means that, even more than usually, the seeds with the highest purity and germination guarantees will be the best buy.

One result of buying seed with 90 percent germination or better as guaranteed on the seed tag, Hackleman points out, is that you can buy less and plant less to get the seeding you want. Higher germination tends to equalize the cost of seeds even though you pay a premium price for the better quality seed.

And the purity guarantee is important, too, because the one percent of impure matter may be all Canada thistle if you do not buy from a reputable seller. Find out what impurities are in the seed you buy, and be sure that less than one percent is guaranteed.

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2/21/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1956

Oswego 4-H'er One of Six to Washington

URBANA--Eldon Rebhorn of Oswego is one of six 4-H Club members in the nation who will take part in a special program in Washington, D. C., as a feature of National 4-H Club Week, March 3 to 11.

Rebhorn, a 1955 national winner in the 4-H Leadership program, and five other national winners in Leadership, Achievement and Citizenship, will present the 4-H Report to the Nation to high-ranking government officials on behalf of the more than 2,150,000 4-H Club members in the United States.

The 4-H'ers are scheduled to meet with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, members of Congress, representatives of the State Department and other members of the executive branch of the government.

On Monday, March 5, the club members will have lunch with congressmen from their home states at the Congressional Hotel. Illinois congressmen invited to attend are Senator Paul H. Douglas, Senator Everett M. Dirksen and Representative Noah M. Mason of Rebhorn's home district, the 15th.

As another phase of their good-will mission, the 4-H'ers will meet with representatives of the major farm organizations. Sightseeing will take up part of their time during the visit to the nation's capital city.

The six 4-H'ers will meet with Administrator C. M. Ferguson of the Federal Extension Service and staff members of the Division of 4-H Clubs and YMW programs of the Federal Extension Service and the

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National 4-H Club Foundation. They will lunch with the Washington chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, a fraternity whose members are long-time extension workers. Rebhorn will also appear on the National Farm and Home Hour network radio broadcast on NBC.

The five other 4-H members participating in the week's program are Achievement winners Angela Heine of North Dakota and Franklin McKay of New Mexico; Citizenship winners Nellie McClure of Tennessee and William Thiesenhusen of Wisconsin; and Leadership winner Ann Guindon of South Dakota.

Accompanying the 4-H group will be Miss Marie Curry, state 4-H Club agent in South Dakota; O. F. Gaebe, specialist in 4-H Club work in Illinois; Robert F. Quain, general manager of the Conrad Hilton Hotel of Chicago, and Mrs. Quain; and G. L. Noble, T. W. Thompson and Miss Emmie Nelson of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago.

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RAJ:sl
2/21/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1956

Dairy Association Honors C. S. Rhode

URBANA--C. S. Rhode, professor of dairy science extension emeritus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, was honored last night (Friday) at the annual meeting of the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association here.

Rhode, a native of Indiana and a Purdue graduate, has been a member of the University's dairy staff since 1916. He was honored for his outstanding contributions to dairying in Illinois by the purebred association.

He was one of the first extension dairymen in the country to set up an owner-sampler testing program in 1922. Under this program farmers weighed the milk from each cow, took their own samples and mailed them with the milk weights to a central laboratory for testing.

From the time extension work was started in Illinois, Rhode has stressed the importance of outstanding herd sires. In 1922 he organized the first cooperative bull association in Illinois, and in 1924 he started the Illinois Bull Exchange plan.

In 1940 he assisted with the organization of a cooperative artificial breeding association to serve the northern half of Illinois. A similar organization for the southern half of the state was organized in 1945. He has acted in an advisory capacity and has assisted in the sire selection and the breeding programs that followed. More than 250,000 dairy cows--over 30 percent of the dairy cattle in Illinois--were artificially bred last year.

Rhode is recognized as an outstanding dairy leader throughout the country. He is an official classifier for the Brown Swiss Breeders' association and has judged most of the prominent national and international dairy cattle shows.

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RAJ:sl
2/21/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1956

Use Performance Tests to Cull Beef Herds

DIXON SPRINGS--Results of tests at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois show the value of selecting beef cattle on the basis of their doing ability.

R. J. Webb, Station superintendent, reports that rate and efficiency of gain, weaning weights, type and condition scores are the important factors being measured in the breeding program.

Rate of gain fortunately is highly inherited, Webb says, and is easily measured by regular weighing. Efficiency of gain is directly tied in with rate so that selecting the fast gainers also picks out the efficient doers.

Weaning weight of the calf is an important measurement of the mothering ability of the cow. It also reflects the ability of the bull to transmit growth. It is easily measured by a scale. Type and condition scores are a measure of production quality and are aids in keeping selection on an even keel.

You can see how to apply this data in your breeding program by the way yearling heifers are selected on the Station to keep in the herd for replacement cows.

From a group of 119 yearling heifers available there last fall, about 60 were needed to replace cows culled from the herd. Weaning weights, fall weights and type and condition scores were kept on each heifer. It was easy to figure gain from weaning to yearling and quality of each heifer.

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Since about half of the heifers were to be kept, those gaining above the average joined the herd and those below the average were fed out. One heifer that had gained above the average was culled because of a poor score, leaving 58 heifers in the "keeper" group and 61 in the culls.

A summary on these two groups shows that the "keeper" heifers weighed only 15 pounds more on the average at weaning than the cull group. But they scored 2/3 of a point higher in type and condition and weighed 87 pounds more on the average as yearlings.

A listing of the bulls that sired these heifers shows that certain bulls have most of their daughters in the keeper group, while those of certain other bulls wind up in the cull group.

Since rate of gain is inherited, Webb can expect the keeper group to produce a faster gaining set of calves than would the cull group if they were kept. Knowing the sires of these heifers also helps him to pick the bulls to sell and the bulls to keep.

If you are interested in setting up a similar production testing program on your own farm, Webb suggests that you see your county farm adviser for complete details.

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RAJ:sl
2/21/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1956

Eisenhower Greets 4-H'ers During Club Week

URBANA--4-H Club members in Illinois and all over the country get a special greeting from President Dwight D. Eisenhower on the occasion of National 4-H Club Week, March 3-11.

County and community events sponsored by the more than 65,000 Illinois 4-H'ers will help to mark the week when 4-H Club activity officially begins each year. Organized emphasis is put on recruiting new members at this time.

"All of you have my warm best wishes as you look forward to National 4-H Club Week beginning March 3," Eisenhower says. "In the past year you have added much to your fine record in farming, homemaking, community service and other activities.

"In saluting you, I pay tribute to the 352,000 local volunteer leaders who help make your achievements possible. I am confident you, your parents and your Extension workers deeply appreciate the capable and generous guidance which those public-spirited men and women have given you toward learning to apply modern science on your farms and in your homes and toward developing a sound sense of values.

"As you improve your talents and undertake responsibilities for bettering your communities, you will continue to contribute to the strength of our free nation."

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2/21/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1956

Alfalfa Cut for Hay Tops a Million Acres

URBANA--For the first time on record, more than a million acres of alfalfa was cut for hay in Illinois during 1954.

J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that recent figures from the Illinois Crop Reporting Service show the total Illinois acreage of alfalfa cut for hay at 1,040,918 on the last annual farm census covering 1954.

This total probably will go even higher to set a new record during 1955 when the figures are compiled, Hackleman believes.

The trend toward more acres of alfalfa in Illinois has been moving up rapidly since 1949 when 801,915 acres were planted. The one exception was in 1952 when total acres dropped from the previous high of 891,000 acres in 1951 down to 766,000 acres. This drop was recovered by 1954 and the number of alfalfa acres seems to be continuing upward.

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RAJ:sl
2/28/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1956

Illinois 4-H'er on National Radio Show

URBANA--Eldon Rebhorn, Illinois 4-H Club member from Oswego, will be one of the guests on the National Farm and Home Hour radio broadcast from Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 3.

The program is carried on the NBC network from 12:00 to 12:30 p.m. by most eastern stations and is transcribed for rebroadcast at 12:00 or 12:30 p.m. in other time zones. Check your local NBC station for broadcast time.

Rebhorn's appearance on the national radio show is part of his activities during National 4-H Club Week, March 3-11. Angela Heine is the other 4-H Club member to be interviewed on the program that will be carried by all 195 network stations.

Rebhorn and Miss Heine are among six of the nation's outstanding club members who are in Washington during National 4-H Club Week to present a special "4-H Report to the Nation" on behalf of their more than two million fellow club members. Rebhorn was Illinois state winner in the National 4-H Leadership awards contest and was then named one of the two national winners along with Miss Heine.

These outstanding 4-H'ers will spend several days in the capital city, where a special program of activities has been planned for them by the Federal Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. The six will visit the White House and meet members of Congress, as well as many other high-ranking officials in government and agriculture.

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2/28/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1956

Dairy Association Elects Don Dean President

URBANA--Don Dean, Champaign dairyman and purebred Jersey breeder, was elected 1956 president of the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association at its annual meeting recently.

Other elected officers include Don Stauffenberg, Manteno, vice-president, and J. G. Cash, Urbana, secretary-treasurer.

Eighty-eight calves were sold during the annual Junior Dairy Calf sale which followed the annual meeting. Average sale price was $176.14, a little higher than last year's average of $157.20. This compares with a high average price of $268.78 paid for 95 heifer calves in the 1952 sale.

The 88 head this year included seven Ayrshire calves, which sold for an average price of $175.00; 16 Brown Swiss, $180.00; 18 Guernseys, $157.50; 28 Holsteins, $225.00; and 19 Jerseys, $118.94. High price for the sale was $425.00 paid for a Holstein calf.

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RAJ:sl
3/2/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1956

Protein Deficiency May Produce "Downer" Cows

URBANA--If you're wintering beef cows on low-quality grass hay or winter pasture, you may have some death losses caused by protein deficiency, warns Dr. Denzil E. Dees of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

This disorder is most frequently found in cows four to seven years old and in late pregnancy. It occurs most often in late winter and early spring before new grass appears.

"Downer" cows--animals that are down and can't get up--are often suffering from the protein deficiency. Other symptoms are dullness and depression, a dull hair coat, little appetite in spite of ample feed, and usually loss of weight and unthriftiness.

To prevent this trouble, you should provide additional feed in February and March. Feed a good legume roughage plus minerals and stiumlate the cow's appetite by providing a protein supplement such as cottonseed meal or soybean oil meal.

Treatment of cows that are down is usually unsuccessful. However, intravenous injections of glucose and good nursing care may aid recovery in cases which are not too far advanced.

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RSJ:sl
2/28/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1956

Beef Calves Inherit Their Ability to Grow

URBANA--Bulls that gain fast in the feed lot will pass this ability on to their calves.

A good way to check the inherited performance of your herd is to put your bull calves on full feed and check their rate of gain for 140 to 150 days, suggests H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois.

As an example of the difference inheritance can make in rate of gain, Russell points to two different farms where there was a difference of 88 pounds in the average weight of calves weaned. The only way to explain this difference is in inheritance.

Both herds were of the same breed, cow numbers were about the same and calves in each herd had grain available in a calf creep. However, the adjusted 215-day weights showed remarkable difference in calf weights between the two herds.

Milking ability of the cows could have been an important factor in this difference, the specialist says. Both cow herds were in good flesh at weaning time. There was little difference in average scores for type and condition between the two groups of calves.

Performance testing does not emphasize only growing ability, Russell says. Selections for herd replacement are made on the basis of both satisfactory growth and good score for type. Based on market values the two must go together.

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RAJ:sl
2/28/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1956

Plan Swine Day Program to Help Producers

URBANA--Thursday, March 29, is the date for Illinois farmers to see and hear about the latest developments in swine production at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. That's the date selected for the 1956 Illinois Swine Growers' Day.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division at the college, says that this year's program has been planned to help swine producers increase their profits.

Early visitors will have a chance to tour the University swine farm to look at swine production practices in use there and to see research in progress.

Feeding and management will be the main topics under discussion at the morning session, which will begin at 10:30 o'clock in the University Auditorium.

A. H. Jensen will start the morning program with a discussion of the latest developments in early weaning trials. He says recent Illinois tests show that you'll get better results if you use weight rather than age to decide when to wean your pigs.

Terrill will report on a plan for mixing complete rations for swine. He reminds farmers that such ingredients as vitamins, antibiotics and unidentified factors are now available and can be used in mixing rations on the farm. He will provide complete information for those swine producers who are interested in mixing their own rations.

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Other topics include a report on swine diseases and the value of pasture vs. drylot feeding and the value of free-choice feeding in comparison with complete rations.

R. L. Coppersmith, extension livestock marketing specialist, who is an afternoon speaker, will discuss marketing quality pork.

J. Marion Steddom, Granger, Iowa, and John F. Lasley of the animal husbandry department, University of Missouri, will appear as featured speakers.

Steddom, president of the Iowa Swine Producers Association, who was a member of the 1955 delegation to Russia, will give his views concerning Russian agriculture. Lasley will speak on breeding methods for profitable pork production.

A barbecued pork chop luncheon is being planned for Swine Day visitors this year. Members of the Hoof and Horn chapter of the National Block and Bridle Club are sponsoring the noontime event.

Equipment and exhibits will be on display at the Stock Pavilion for visitors after the afternoon session. Companies manufacturing swine equipment will set up exhibits, and swine specialists and other members of the College of Agriculture will arrange displays to demonstrate proper use of swine equipment.

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LJH:sl
2/28/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1956

Flood Control Starts on Each Farmer's Hilltops

DIXON SPRINGS--Upland watersheds in southern Illinois need far stronger water control measures, according to a forest research specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

W. R. Boggess says the best known methods of soil and water conservation will not completely control the annual bottomland flooding of streams flowing into the Ohio river. But they will go a long way in stopping the yearly damage to crops and soils.

First step in water control is for each upland farmer to realize that flood control starts on the hilltops of his own farm, Boggess believes. Southern Illinois needs more bare hilltops planted to trees or permanent grass to slow down runoff and stop soil erosion, he says.

Dams to impound flood waters higher up the watershed and other smaller engineering structures are also needed on the farms of the area to help do the job.

Need for better water control was shown during the January and February floods this year, Boggess points out. Flooding usually follows heavy rains when the soil is saturated with moisture. But not this year.

There was no measurable precipitation at the Station in Pope county from December 2 to January 19. Soils that had been wet 18 to 24 inches deep by October and November rains were below field capacity by the middle of January as a result of surface moisture evaporation by freezing temperatures during the dry spell.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1956

Flood Control Starts on Each Farmer's Hilltops - 2

Nearly three inches of precipitation fell between January 19 and 29, including two snowfalls measuring 11 inches with a rainfall equivalent of .9 inch. This snow gradually melted and was taken off completely by rains on January 28 and 29. All area streams were in flood after these rains.

Another two-inch rain on February 1 and 2 again sent streams out of their banks. Bottomland floods when these headwaters met rising Ohio river waters caused property and road damage and inconvenienced people living in the area. The bottomland farmer has a big stake in the farming practices of his upland neighbor.

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2/28/56

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1956

Oat Silage Compares With Legume-Grass Silage

URBANA--Oat silage is apparently here to stay.

A. L. Neumann, head of the beef cattle division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says three years of experimental work show that you can successfully harvest oats for silage and increase your income.

Neumann says the University has tested oat silage with nearly every class of feeder cattle and has never been disappointed with the results. For anything but full-fed cattle, oat silage is equal to or slightly better than legume-grass silage. The low energy content of oat silage makes it less well suited for fattening heavy cattle or feeding limited-grain-fed cattle.

Harvesting the oat crop as silage gives young legume-grass seedlings a break, too, says Neumann. Seeding oats in 14-inch rows lets more light get to young plants. Early harvest also cuts down competition for light and water.

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DLN:sl
3/6/56

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1956

Foreign Trainees Get Information Short Course

URBANA--Six foreign trainees from four countries will be at the University of Illinois March 11-17 for a short course in agricultural information.

The trainees, from the Philippines, Peru, Thailand and Korea, have been in the United States since last August 4. While here they will study methods of conducting informational campaigns.

The group started its visit in Washington, D. C. Then it spent five months at the University of Wisconsin and 10 days at the University of Minnesota. For the past month, the trainees have traveled to different cities for in-service training in various fields of journalism.

Members of the group will close their eight-month stay with a return trip to Washington before departing for their homelands.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture announces the following program for the short course:

On Tuesday morning, March 13, orientation talks will be given by R. C. Ross, associate dean, College of Agriculture; W. D. Murphy, agricultural extension specialist; and Hadley Read, agricultural extension editor.

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning the trainees will hold conferences with extension specialists to study campaign development from the standpoint of different subject-matter fields.

Wednesday afternoon they will see an exhibit and hear a discussion of the legume-grass campaign recently conducted by the College of Agriculture.

Thursday they'll get practice in planning and developing campaigns, and Friday they will examine and study Piatt County's Million-Dollar Club (legume-grass campaign).

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DLN:sl
3/6/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1956

Don't Buy Disease When You Buy Chicks

URBANA--Don't buy a serious poultry disease when you buy chicks this spring, advises Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Hanson recommends that you order from a hatchery that is free of pullorum disease. Such a hatchery will also be free of fowl typhoid.

The national pullorum testing program now includes fowl typhoid testing. The same blood test will detect reactors for both diseases. Reliable hatcheries now test for both diseases and eradicate reactors from their breeding flocks.

Pullorum, fowl typhoid and the various paratyphoid infections are related diseases. All of them can be spread through eggs or by direct contact of healthy chickens with infected birds or with contaminated equipment and litter. Most kinds of poultry can act as carriers if they have chronic infections.

Extensive testing of breeding poultry flocks has greatly reduced cases of pullorum, but some chicks are still sold from untested birds. Each spring pullorum appears in some parts of Illinois, frequently causing high death losses in young chicks.

Pullorum-infected adult birds may show no symptoms except perhaps lower egg production. Symptoms of fowl typhoid are found in both chicks and adult birds.

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Paratyphoid-infected birds are more difficult to detect. Blood samples must be taken and sent to a laboratory. The disease is most serious in turkey poults, and at present only turkeys in some areas are tested.

No beneficial vaccines are available for these three related diseases. A typhoid bacterin is used occasionally, but experimental tests indicate that it fails to give good immunity.

For treatment, a drug called furazolidone appears to be valuable and is being used more and more. Sulfonamides have also given favorable results. However, says Dr. Hanson, none of the present drugs will eliminate the disease, so you should rely on prevention, not on treatment.

To keep these diseases out of your poultry flocks, you should:

1. Buy chicks and poults only from hatcheries that are pullorum-typhoid clean or passed.

2. Keep young birds separated from all other poultry on the farm.

3. Thoroughly clean and disinfect poultry houses and equipment before using them for a new batch of chicks.

If your chicks become droopy, appear chilled and have a diarrhea, get an accurate diagnosis of the trouble as soon as possible. A veterinarian can make the tests and advise you on the steps to take to cut down losses.

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RSJ:sl
3/6/57

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1956

Season Native Lumber Well Before You Build

URBANA--Season native lumber well before you put it into any of your new farm buildings.

C. S. Walters, forest products specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says three or four summer months of open-air curing should do if the lumber is properly stacked.

First step in building is to get a good plan. Take the sizes of the sills, studs, rafters, etc., from the plan. Make a list of the pieces you need, with their sizes and lengths, before cutting the logs. If you cut the lumber from your own woods, use this list to cut the logs the right lengths. Allow an extra three inches for trimming the boards.

Select sound, straight logs and take them to a sawmill operator who has a reputation for doing a good sawing job. Get the lumber from the mill as soon as you can, and stack it properly on a good foundation for seasoning.

If you want a better painting surface, have one side of the boards planed, Walters suggests. Dry lumber also holds paint better than partly seasoned lumber.

For more information on drying home-cut wood properly, ask your farm adviser for a copy of Circular 612, "Season Your Lumber."

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RAJ:sl
3/6/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1956

Harvested Crop Area Holds Its Own

URBANA--Illinois farmers have maintained the total number of harvested crop acres while there has been a marked decrease in total farm area in the state.

This indicates a greater degree of intensified land use, reports C. L. Stewart, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

There is a strong contrast between number of acres in harvested crops and number of acres in all Illinois farmland. Stewart points out that during the five-year period from 1949 to 1954 harvested cropland in the state increased 185,000 acres, while the total farm area dropped by 560,000 acres.

Suburban expansion, highways, forest reservations and other permanent or temporary nonfarm uses have taken land from farms. On the other hand, pasture areas have reflected more intensive use. Former pastureland has been put into crops.

Because harvested crops have furnished the best opportunity for land, labor and capital, farmers have now planted over two-thirds of Illinois farmland in harvestable crops.

From 1940 to 1954, returns per man-hour were three to four times greater from oil seeds and feed grains than from dairy or poultry production and 10 to 12 times greater than from meat animal production. It is believed that Illinois follows this national trend.

The outlook is a continuation of the present trend. Between 1934 and 1954, the acres of land in farms decreased about 4 percent, while the acres of harvested cropland increased 17 percent.

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Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1956

Name Lant to Head Farm Writers, Broadcasters

URBANA--Clifford Lant, farm editor of the Moline Dispatch, has been elected president of the newly organized Illinois Farm Writers and Broadcasters Association.

Bill Mason, Radio Station WLS, Chicago, was elected vice-president; and Hadley Read, extension editor at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, was named secretary-treasurer.

Directors chosen include Frank Bill, farm editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph; Dick Herm, farm program director for Radio Station WPEO, Peoria; and Jack Sampier, editor of the National Livestock Producer.

Charter members of the organization total 42 farm writers and broadcasters representing 16 Illinois daily newspapers, 10 radio stations, seven agricultural publications and the College of Agriculture. Membership is open to any person in Illinois who spends full time in the profession of agricultural writing or broadcasting.

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3/9/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1956

Creep Feeding Helps Market Lambs Early

DIXON SPRINGS--Help your lambs get to market early this summer by creep-feeding them this spring.

Tests on palatability of lamb creep rations have shown that location of the feeder is as important as the ration, says J. M. Lewis, assistant superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

Station lambs continually eat more feed from the side of the feeder in direct sunlight, Lewis says. If your lambs are not using your creep, be sure that it is clean and dry, located near the ewe's feeding area and in direct sunlight if possible.

Station lambs in the tests have also shown a decided preference for soybean oil meal over other protein supplements. They also like cracked shelled corn and whole oats better than the same grains in other forms, and they prefer bran over other bulky feeds. They have not shown any preference for mixed feeds sweetened with molasses.

Last year the lambs ate more whole oats than cracked corn. This year, however, they are eating much more cracked corn than whole oats. The 1955 ewes' grain ration was mostly whole oats, while this year their rations have a high percentage of ground ear corn. Since the lambs learn to eat with the ewes first, the suggestion here is that you include in the lamb creep ration some of the same feeds you give the ewes.

It's important to keep the lambs on creep ration well into the early pasture season, Lewis says. Grass will increase the ewes' milk supply. But they and the lambs should both be kept on grain and creep until the weather gets better.

Be sure the ewes come to the barn each day so that the lambs will eat from the creep daily, especially if you are feeding a concentrated creep ration with less than 20 percent of roughage. Failure to eat from the creep every day may cause scours and possible death losses from overeating.

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RAJ:sl
3/9/56

for dailies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1956

Supplemental Crops Add to Dairy Pastures

URBANA--Consider some supplemental crops if you think you might run short of dairy pasture at any time this season.

J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that producing milk from good stands of well-managed supplemental pasture crops should give you a satisfactory net return for the land you use.

Early-seeded oats make a satisfactory early pasture, Cash says. The oats will usually be pastured down in time for you to plant the land to some other crop.

Sudan grass will give plenty of succulent forage during midsummer. Seeded at a rate of 20 to 30 pounds an acre on fertile land, Sudan will give a carrying capacity of at least three cows an acre when you follow rotational grazing.

Many dairymen who rotate their grazing get more succulent forage by seeding half of the area from 10 days to two weeks ahead of the other half. This staggers the time the plants are ready for pasturing and makes available young, rapidly growing succulent forage throughout most of the midsummer pasture season.

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RAJ:sl
3/13/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1956

Store Gasoline and Kerosene Safely to Avoid Risks

URBANA--Carelessness in using and storing gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products causes the loss of some 500 lives and an average fire loss of more than $5,000,000 on farms in the United States each year.

Gasoline and kerosene, as well as other flammable liquids, are always potentially dangerous, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist. But you can safeguard your life and property against this fire and explosion hazard by storing and handling these liquids properly and carefully.

Here are some precautions from the Illinois Rural Safety Council that you can take to avoid hazards of flammable liquids:

1. Never pour kerosene into a stove or furnace that is still warm from a previous fire.
2. Learn the safe way to handle kerosene and gas lamps, heaters, stoves, incubators, brooders and lanterns. Keep them in a safe place and guard against overheating.
3. If you have to do home dry-cleaning, do it out of doors, and use a cleaning fluid that is nonflammable.
4. Use care in handling insecticide sprays, paints and lacquers.
5. Store gasoline in an underground tank or a shaded steel drum away from all buildings. Never handle gasoline or kerosene in an open container.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1956

Name Illinois IFYE Delegates for 1956

URBANA--Five young people from Illinois have been chosen to live and work on farms in five foreign countries this year under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

Dorothy Osborn, Pana, sponsored by Montgomery county, will leave in April for a six-month stay in Costa Rica.

Leaving in June will be Judith Konneker, Carlinville, Macoupin county, to Ireland; Eunice Rixman, Nashville, Washington county, to Finland; Donald R. Huftalin, Malta, DeKalb county, to Switzerland; and Phillip E. Naffziger, Walnut, Bureau county to Germany.

These Illinois young people will be among 125 farm boys and girls from the United States who have been chosen to live with farm families this year. At the same time 185 farm young people from 45 foreign countries will spend six months living with farm families in this country.

Since the IFYE program was started in 1948, 1,289 farm young people have been exchanged between 44 states and three territories of the United States and 44 foreign countries.

IFYE gives rural youth a chance to learn how other rural people live and to understand their problems and attitudes by living and working with them in their homes. After the participants return home, they also share their experiences with youth groups, rural organizations, civic clubs and others in their own countries to further better understanding of their world neighbors.

Funds for the IFYE program in the United States come from the National 4-H Club Foundation and from private contributions in the states. There is no government money involved.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1956

Beware of Lepto-Infected Bulls and Boars

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian advises swine and cattle breeders to be sure the bulls and boars they use are not infected with leptospirosis.

This disease, which causes abortions and sometimes deaths, may be introduced into herds by infected sires, says Dr. H. S. Bryan of the College of Veterinary Medicine. Bulls and boars used for breeding should be blood-tested for leptospirosis.

It is not actually known that the bacteria that cause leptospirosis can be transmitted in semen from bulls. However, an experiment conducted by Dr. Bryan showed that the bacteria will survive for a week at refrigerator temperatures in a standard semen extender containing antibiotics, such as is ordinarily used in artificial inseminations. This indicates that, if the bacteria got into semen through contamination with leptospira-containing urine, the semen could be dangerous to susceptible cows.

Leptospirosis is gaining increasing attention in the nation as a threat to livestock. One survey showed the disease to be widespread in Illinois. About 16 percent of the cattle tested and 19 percent of the hogs tested showed positive reactions.

In the mild form of the disease, infected animals may show no symptoms except abortion. In severe cases, there may be yellowing of the eyes and mouth membranes, loss of appetite, blood-colored urine and rapid deaths in a herd.

Blood tests will give accurate diagnosis for leptospirosis. They will detect carrier animals that appear healthy but are dangerous.

To prevent spread of the disease, keep infected animals out of a healthy herd. Be especially careful about newly purchased animals, since they are usually the source of infection.

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RSJ:sl
3/13/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1956

Irrigation Helps Corn Yields on Nelson Farm

URBANA--Irrigation increased corn yields by an average of 45.3 bushels an acre last summer on the Bart Nelson farm near Peoria.

Average yields on two irrigated plots were 112.8 bushels an acre compared with 67.5 bushels on one nonirrigated plot. These three plots were on soil that had previously been fertilized according to soil test and that had a high fertility level.

On similar soil that was not fertilized, the increase for irrigation was 41.1 bushels, according to Ben Jones and J. A. Jackobs of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, who made the official yield checks. Average yields there were 103.6 bushels an acre for the irrigated corn and 62.5 bushels on the unirrigated plots. Research on the plots was conducted in cooperation with the Peoria County extension staff.

Nelson did not get enough additional yield to pay for fertilizer he applied. Figuring corn at $1.15 a bushel, he got only $10.58 for $15.25 worth of fertilizer he put on the irrigated land. On nonirrigated land, the return was only $5.75 for the fertilizer.

The corn plots had two years of alfalfa-timothy plowed down last spring. Fertilizer had been applied to the soil according to recommendations made by a qualified soil testing laboratory before the alfalfa-timothy was seeded two years ago.

Fertilizer applied and plowed down last spring included 300 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 100 pounds of triple superphosphate and

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50 pounds of 60 percent muriate of potash. Future results may show that such a heavy application is not necessary on transitional prairie-timber soil following a legume that was fertilized according to test.

Corn was drilled on the test plots one kernel every 6.3 inches. It was thinned during the growing season to get definite population counts and was cultivated twice.

Rainfall was limited to 3.2 inches that fell on the plots between June 14 and August 29.

Nelson timed the irrigation generally to coincide with the three critical moisture stages in corn growth: when corn is laid by, when it tassels and when it silks.

Irrigation water totaled 8.4 inches as follows: 1.7 inches between July 8 and 11, 2.3 inches between July 16 and 20, 2.1 inches between August 1 and 6 and a late application of 2.3 inches between August 21 and 25, when the ground was extremely dry.

Top yield in the 30 different fertilizer and population combinations was 131.1 bushels an acre, with a population of 18,300.

Earl Bantz, Peoria county farm adviser, who supervised the test plots, comments that these results look encouraging and answer some of the questions about irrigating corn.

Since this is the first year's study on this farm, nothing definite can be concluded, Bantz points out. But farmers will want to know and weigh these facts and add them to their present irrigation knowledge, he believes.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1956

Pork Losing Consumer Preference

URBANA--Market demands for pork have decreased steadily since 1947. The USDA reports that the percent of the consumer's dollar spent for pork decreased from 3 cents in 1947 to 1.9 cents in 1955, while the demand for beef has remained steady.

R. L. Coppersmith, extension livestock marketing specialist, who is an afternoon speaker on the 1956 Illinois Swine Growers' Day program, says farmers must produce a higher quality meat-type product to compete with other quality meats. He will report on methods of producing and marketing a higher quality product at this year's meeting.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division and chairman of the event, says farmers in the heart of the swine industry are welcomed to the University of Illinois on Thursday, March 29, to see and hear about latest development in producing, managing and marketing swine.

Tours of the farm will begin at 8 a.m. After the tours, visitors will move to the University Auditorium to hear swine specialists report on new methods and developments in the industry. Among the reports will be discussions of early weaning, breeding and swine diseases.

Terrill says a highlight of this year's event will be an open-pit pork chop barbecue served at noon by members of the Hoof and Horn Club of the College of Agriculture. The barbecue will be at the University Stock Pavilion.

Also at the Stock Pavilion will be a display of swine equipment. Companies manufacturing the equipment and swine specialists from the College of Agriculture will set up the display.

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LJH:sl
3/13/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1956

Illinois Ranks With 387 Bulls Proved in 1955

URBANA--Illinois proved 387 of the 5,986 bulls proved in the United States on the basis of Dairy Herd Improvement Association Records during 1955.

This record ranks the state fifth, according to reports received from the Dairy Husbandry Research Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that sires are proved by comparing the 305-day lactation records of 10 or more daughters of a sire with the records of their dams. Preliminary proofs are prepared on the basis of not fewer than five nor more than nine dam and daughter comparisons.

The work is carried on by the dairy herd improvement associations of the state in cooperation with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and the Dairy Husbandry Research Branch.

Dairy Herd Improvement Associations records provide a measure of the transmitting ability of herd sires. This information is invaluable to individual breeders and to artificial insemination organizations in planning their breeding program.

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3/20/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1956

Illinois in India Program Needs More Men

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture now has two "grass-roots" ambassadors in India and is looking for six more.

H. W. Hannah, associate dean of the college, and W. H. Tammeus, McHenry county farm adviser, are helping the Indian people find solutions to some of their acute agricultural problems.

R. W. Jugenheimer, chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Foreign Programs at the University, says his committee is especially interested in finding men with training and experience in soil conservation, plant nutrition and soil salinity to work in India.

Hannah has been in India since early last fall, helping the Indian people start a new agricultural college. Tammeus left this county on March 7 to become an extension specialist in India.

The University has been granted $693,000 by the International Cooperation Administration to carry out the project. The funds are to be spent in a two-year "self-help" agricultural program in India.

Qualifying specialists will serve two years in India on the University payroll. All necessary expenses will be paid by the University, and salary will be tax-free. Jugenheimer has complete details on qualifications and applications.

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DLN:sl
3/20/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1956

Expect 3,000 at Swine Day Tomorrow

URBANA--More than 3,000 swine producers are expected to attend the 1956 Illinois Swine Growers' Day at the University of Illinois tomorrow.

The day's activity will begin at 8:00 a.m. with a tour of the farm. Later in the morning and afternoon, reports on research conducted at the University will be discussed with farmers interested in swine production. The reports will begin at 10:30 a.m. in the University Auditorium.

One of the highlights of the day's activity will be a pork barbecue luncheon which will be served to swine growers. Pork chops will be prepared over an open pit by members of the Hoof and Horn Club and staff members of the College of Agriculture.

This year's program the 23rd annual event, has been planned to bring swine growers up to date on swine production, management and marketing.

The College of Agriculture and its alumni association will be hosts at a coffee hour immediately after the close of the Swine Day program. Alumni and their guests are invited to stop by the Stock Pavilion immediately after the program and have a cup of coffee and visit before starting for home.

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LJH:sl
3/20/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1956

Seven Ag College Faculty Retire This Fall

URBANA--Seven members of the faculty of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will close out many years of service to the farm families of the state when they retire officially on September 1.

The group includes Miss J. Lita Bane, Mrs. Kathryn VanAken Burns, Sleeter Bull, J. C. Hackleman, Herbert J. Rucker, Clyde M. Woodworth and William W. Yapp.

Miss Bane, on leave from the University since 1949, is professor of home economics and former head of that department. Mrs. Burns has been state leader of home economics extension since 1923.

Bull has been head of the meats division of the Department of Animal Science since 1939 and a member of the staff since 1911. Rucker has been connected with the University since 1926 and has prepared agronomy visual aids for the Vocational Agriculture Service since 1942.

Hackleman, professor of farm crops extension, has been on the Agronomy Department staff since 1919. He helped to organize the Illinois Crop Improvement and the American Soybean Associations. Woodworth, professor of plant breeding, came to Illinois in 1920 and is a widely known authority in soybean, corn and broomcorn breeding.

Yapp, professor of dairy cattle breeding, has been at Illinois since he graduated in 1911. He also attended the University of Wisconsin, receiving his Ph.D. degree from there in 1923.

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RAJ:sl
3/20/56

THE REPORT WITHDRAWN, SOON AFTER, FOR

SEVERE DEFICIENCIES IN FARM TRAINING

DURHAM.—Severe criticism of the facilities in the Department of Agriculture College of Agriculture with which one may hope to survive in the farm families of the state when they are being officially on display on D.

The group included Miss J. Ida Scott, mrs. Kathrine Cannon, Miss Sarah Slater Bull, Mr. G. Everhart, Mr. Henry J. Moses, Miss M. Woolworth and William A. Yapp.

Miss Bass, on leave from the University since 1949, is professor of home economics and former head of this department. Mr. Moses has been state leader of home economics extension since 1951.

Bull has been head of the home training in the Department of Rural Science since 1949 and a member of the staff since 1911. Everhart has been associated with the University since 1948 and is the Vocational Agricultural Service Chief in the Common Wealth and for the Vocational Agricultural Service Chief in.

Scientists, professors or farm bureau officers, for hope or the farm management staff alone 1950. In helped to organize the Agricultural Department and the Central Carolina Industrial Development Commission or plant production, which is difficult to 1950 and is a member of the University's research, farm and management committee.

Cary, professor of dairy cattle breeding, has been at the University since 1949. He also attended the University of Florida, receiving his B.S. degree from Iowa in 1949.

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1956

Study Effects of TGE on Nutrition

URBANA--Study of the effects of transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) on the nutrition of baby pigs is under way at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. This study is one phase of extensive research aimed at curbing high death rates and weight losses caused by the disease.

The TGE virus is highly contagious and unpredictable. How it is spread is not well known. In pigs less than a week old, it is highly fatal; older pigs may recover, but they are apt to be unthrifty.

One experiment, conducted by Dr. Elwood F. Reber, biochemist at the College of Veterinary Medicine, shows the effects of infection with TGE on the nutritional and physiological status of baby pigs.

Six 26-day-old pigs were infected with the TGE virus. Within 24 hours four of them started vomiting. Within the four-day test period, all six became ill with vomiting, diarrhea and decreased appetite.

Compared with a control group of six healthy pigs, the infected animals showed ate less feed, gained less weight and had a lower blood sugar level. The infection lowered the amounts of water, nitrogen, sodium and potassium retained by the pigs.

Dr. Reber says the experiment indicates that further study should be directed to the potassium factor in baby pig's nutritional troubles caused by TGE.

Work on TGE at the University of Illinois is part of a large coordinated research project called "Death Losses in Baby Pigs." It is being carried out by agricultural experiment stations in the north-central region of the United States.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1956

Offer U.I. Scholarships on April 28

URBANA--High school seniors and graduates in each county will write competitive examinations for tuition scholarships to the University of Illinois on Saturday, April 28.

C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture at the University, says you do not have to apply in advance to write this examination. All you have to do is contact the county superintendent of schools in your county. He will give the examination on April 28.

Dean Smith says each county in Illinois has two full tuition scholarships to award each year: one in agriculture and one in home economics. Each covers tuition for the regular four-year course in the College of Agriculture.

Tuition next year will be $65 a semester, or $130 a year, plus $32.50 for summer school. Total value of each scholarship is therefore $617.50 if used for eight semesters and three sessions of summer school.

In addition, each county has one general county scholarship and scholarships for children of veterans, usable in any college in the University. They are awarded on the basis of the same competitive examination as the agriculture and home economics scholarships. If you are eligible, you can become a candidate for more than one of these scholarships by checking the appropriate square on the information blank that you fill in before you write the examination.

Tuition scholarships will be awarded to the persons making the highest grades among those writing the examination, in each county, Dean Smith says. For full information, see your county superintendent of schools.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1956

Seniors Will Learn About Dairy Technology

URBANA--Seniors in Illinois high schools will learn about career opportunities in the dairy technology field on April 21 when the University of Illinois stages its annual Dairy Technology Career Day.

The dairy technology division will open its doors to show the seniors its facilities for training and research, and faculty members will discuss career opportunities.

According to P. H. Tracy, head of the dairy technology division, people trained in dairy technology are in demand as plant managers, fieldmen, foremen, technicians, sales workers and for many other jobs.

Tracy has announced that several $1,000 scholarships are available for freshmen in dairy technology. At Career Day he will tell about details for winning a scholarship.

Dairy plants throughout the state are cooperating with the University in the Career Day by providing free transportation for students from their areas. Other branches of the University will also be open to the visitors so that they may learn about the many other phases of University life.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1956

Name 1956 Illinois 4-H Foundation Officers

URBANA--W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has been re-elected chairman of the Illinois 4-H Foundation for 1956.

Other officers re-elected at the recent second annual meeting of the Foundation were D. G. Womeldorff, Public Service Company, Chicago, vice-chairman, and O. F. Gaebe, state 4-H staff, Urbana, executive secretary-treasurer.

At the same meeting, the three members of the Foundation board of directors whose terms expired this year were re-elected to new three-year terms that expire in 1959. They are M. C. Lockard, Cobden banker; A. F. Stephens, G. M. & O. railroad, St. Louis; and Womeldorff.

Five new members were added to the board. They include J. M. Patterson, Standard Oil Company, Chicago; Robert Anderson, Cities Service Company, Chicago; Richard Albrecht, PRAIRIE FARMER magazine, Chicago; Louis Ratzesberger, Jr., Illinois Canning Company, Hoopeston; and Trevor Jones, Central Illinois and Midland railroad, Springfield.

Other elected board members include E. D. Griffen, Allied Mills, Chicago; Mrs. Richard Herm, Washington homemaker; C. M. McCauley, Mt. Vernon farmer; Hugh E. Muncy, Illinois Chain Store Council, Chicago; and C. A. Snavely, Illinois Retail Farm Equipment association, Peoria.

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Board members by reason of their position include Kammlade; Mrs. Kathryn V. Burns, state leader of home advisers; and Miss Anna Searl, and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of home economics and agricultural 4-H Club work in Illinois respectively, all of Urbana; Otto Steffey, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago; Mrs. Milton Vaupel, Illinois Home Bureau Federation, Ashton; Mrs. Frances King, Illinois Home Advisers Association, Pekin; and Kenneth Imig, Illinois Farm Advisers Association, Watseka.

The Illinois 4-H Foundation was organized in February 1954 to promote and aid the 4-H Club program, Kammlade said in reporting the work of the annual meeting. Specifically the Foundation receives and manages special funds and supports 4-H Club activities financially. Budget items for 1956 include citizenship development and support of the International Farm Youth Exchange program in this state, recognition and training for 4-H Club members, and leadership training through workshops.

More than 65,000 boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H Club work in Illinois this year. Each carries one or more projects in agriculture or home economics and, in addition, may take part in such activities as safety, health, judging, demonstrations, music, recreation and camping.

Last year the Foundation disbursed $9,052.88 in support of various 4-H Club programs.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1956

Renovate "Permanent" Pastures Every Five Years

DIXON SPRINGS--A combination of grasses and legumes will normally give you the most forage in your pastures.

But you shouldn't expect the so-called "permanent" pastures to last more than five years, says George McKibben, extension specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

McKibben suggests that you plan to renovate one-fifth of your permanent pastures every year so that you will have as uniform forage production as varying rainfall will allow. You can expect pastures to produce only 1/10 to 1/4 as much animal gain and 1/4 to 1/2 as much forage during a renovation year as when they are in peak production in their second or third year.

One way to handle the fifth-year renovation pasture is to divide the ground, seed half of it to Sudan grass in May for late summer pasture and nitrate the other half to get maximum grass production in April, May and June.

The other way to handle fifth-year pasture when most of the legume has disappeared is to nitrate the entire pasture early in the spring and then cut half of it for grass silage to feed during July and August.

In either case the renovating program should include fall plowing and seeding alfalfa and a grass like bromegrass, orchard grass or fescue with a small grain in the fall. Then seed Ladino clover and lespedeza or some other legume combination in the spring.

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Two years of experimental work at the Station show how valuable supplemental pastures and forage can be to keep livestock production on an even keel during annual renovation.

In the pasture experiments one of each pair of 12 five-acre fields of redtop-timothy, alta fescue, bromegrass, orchard grass and bluegrass was plowed in the winter of 1953-54 and seeded to Sudan grass in the spring. The other of each pair of grass fields was nitrated in the fall with 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre and again in March 1954 with 200 pounds of the same chemical fertilizer.

Drouth conditions limited Sudan growth, and the nitrated grass plots produced about three times as much forage and animal gain per acre as the Sudan plots did. This would have been a good year to store half the nitrated grass as silage for late summer feed.

The Sudan fields were disked and seeded to rye, alfalfa and a grass in the fall of 1954. Ladino clover and lespedeza were seeded in the spring. The grass fields were nitrated the same as the year before.

Average per-acre yield on these nitrated grass fields in 1955 was 9,956 pounds of dry matter an acre, of which the animals ate 8,383 pounds and on which they gained an average of 296 pounds an acre during the periods from April 8 to June 23 and July 8 to November 11. This yield compares with an average of 6,396 pounds of dry matter on the newly renovated fields, where animals ate 5,306 pounds of dry matter and gained an average of 36 pounds an acre from June 27 to August 5.

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These figures show that nitrogen on grass the fifth year can give you as much as 70 percent of the animal gain and from 50 to 70 percent as much dry matter an acre as you can expect from a good grass-legume pasture in the height of its production where animal gains range from 400 to 450 pounds and forage production from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds an acre, McKibben says.

Nitrating grass pastures is a good stop-gap way to keep your livestock program going smoothly on fifth-year pasture from April to July and to give extra spring forage that may be cut for silage to replace pasture for feed during July and August. Many farmers may want to adopt this program this spring where they have lost the legumes in their pastures after two years of drouth.

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for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1956

Battle Against Corn Borers Will Soon Begin

URBANA--It looks as if sweet corn growers will have a real battle with the European corn borer this year.

DDT is your best weapon for combating this pest. Apply sprays or dusts when the corn borer eggs begin to hatch, says J. M. Wright, entomologist with the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

Indications are that corn borer attacks will be nearly as bad as in the previous high year--and in some places they may be worse.

Spray or dust the plants at five-day intervals until you've made four applications, Wright says. On early sweet corn, treat the whorl of the plant. On late corn, treat the ear zone.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1956

Staff Members Contribute to Encyclopaedia

URBANA--College professors' educational duties often go beyond the classroom.

Eight staff members of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, considered top authorities in their fields, were asked to write articles for the 1956 Encyclopaedia Britannica.

They are J. H. Ramser, E. W. Lehmann, C. L. Folse, H. W. Hannah, N. G. P. Krausz, C. L. Stewart, L. J. Norton and F. J. Reiss. Their articles total more than 15 pages in the new reference book.

The Britannica is continuously revised. Little new knowledge comes to light about some subjects, like ancient Greek literature. Such subjects need little rewriting. But others, like agriculture, are undergoing constant change. Subjects like this need frequent revision to provide up-to-date information.

The Britannica people last year decided what agricultural articles they wanted changed for their 1956 edition. They asked D. A. Brown, College of Agriculture librarian, to help select contributors. Among the names submitted were the eight chosen by the Britannica editors.

The Britannica was founded in 1768 in England. Headquarters are now in Chicago. The encyclopaedia's contributors come from all over the world.

Ramser and Lehmann are agricultural engineers. Ramser submitted an article on crop processing. Lehmann, retired former head of

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the Agricultural Engineering Department prepared an article on farm machinery trends.

The others are agricultural economists. Folse wrote about rural sociological trends. Hannah's article is on agricultural law. Krausz is the author of an article on farm taxation in the United States.

Norton, recently deceased head of the Agricultural Economics Department, was asked to write about marketing of agricultural products. Stewart's contribution was on farm appraisal. Reiss's article was on farm tenancy.

All of these articles will appear in Volume I of the new Britannica, except Reiss's material, which is in the ninth volume.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1956

Don't Omit Hog Cholera Vaccinations

URBANA--Vaccinations against hog cholera should continue even though hog raisers may be looking for ways to cut costs to balance low market prices, declares Dr. Ray D. Hatch of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

He points out that hog cholera is almost 100 percent fatal. There are so many ways animals can be exposed to the cholera virus that you can't control them all. So vaccination remains the surest way to prevent infection.

Dr. Hatch anticipates an increase in the disease this year because some hog raisers may decide not to vaccinate.

Hog cholera has been widespread in the nation for many years. However, there are now three types of vaccine, and all of them will give satisfactory protection if they are used properly, says Dr. Hatch.

The oldest vaccine is the serum-and-virus type, in which young pigs are given a very light case of hog cholera along with a serum to help build up immunity. The vaccine can be given when pigs are a week or two old. It produces a stable, lasting immunity.

The second variety of vaccine is the attenuated type, in which the cholera virus has been altered from its original virulent form. A third kind is the tissue or crystal-violet type. Both give good immunity if they are administered soon after young pigs are weaned.

Proper sanitation and hog management will help to prevent hog cholera. You should be extra careful not to expose healthy animals to the disease by purchasing infected or exposed hogs and adding them to your herd.

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3/27/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1956

Control Stomach Worms and Tapeworms in Sheep

DIXON SPRINGS--Lambs and ewes should be free of internal parasites before you put them on pasture so that they will not contaminate the new seeding with worm eggs.

Drench the animals with phenothiazine two weeks before and again two days before you turn them out, suggests Dr. M. E. Mansfield, veterinarian at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. The second drench controls the worms that were immature at the first treatment and were not killed.

Another way to keep down stomach worm infestation in your flock is to rotate pasture every year, Dr. Mansfield says. Pasture rotation prevents serious buildup of worm eggs during the grazing season.

Keep a mixture of one part of phenothiazine in 10 parts of salt available to the sheep on pasture all the time, Dr. Mansfield suggests, as another way to help prevent worm egg buildup. You can get plans for a feeder that protects the mixture from the rain from the Station at Robbs, Illinois.

Tapeworms also can cause serious damage to lambs and yearlings. Control this pest with lead arsenate. It is often mixed with phenothiazine to control both tapeworms and stomach worms with one drench.

Ask your local veterinarian for more information about these internal parasites. He will help you find out whether your sheep have them and how bad the infestation is. He will also give you the dosage of phenothiazine and lead arsenate and a schedule of drenching to follow to help you have a more profitable lamb crop this spring.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1956

Ag College Guest Day Set for April 14

URBANA--High school students and graduates will be welcomed to the campus of the University of Illinois on Guest Day at the College of Agriculture Saturday, April 14.

Assistant Dean C. D. Smith says that visitors will be able to get first-hand information then about costs, scholarships, part-time jobs and courses and programs of study available at the college.

Where there's a will to go to college, there's a way to finance your education, Smith says. Many scholarships, loan funds and part-time jobs are available to interested students.

If you plan to enter the University of Illinois as a freshman, you can apply to your county superintendent of schools for county scholarships paying full tuition. You can write to Dean Smith, College of Agriculture, Urbana, for complete information and application forms for Sears Roebuck and Kroger scholarships worth $200 and other special undergraduate scholarships.

University loans are also available to help students finish the last few years of their college education.

New students who are interested in part-time employment can get information from the Student Employment Office, 232 Illini Hall, Urbana. Smith suggests that, even though it is not advisable to hold a job the first semester you are in school, it will still be to your advantage to submit your name early for a part-time job if you need to work.

College expenses will vary from about $850 to $1,050 a year. These figures include room and meals but not clothing, recreation or travel expenses.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1956

Order State Nursery Trees Before April 30

URBANA--L. B. Culver, extension forester at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reminds farmers of the April 30 deadline for ordering nursery stock from the two state nurseries.

But the earlier you order, the better chance you will have to get the varieties you want, Culver says.

Use of state nursery stock is limited to establishment of forest plantings and field shelterbelts. Areas you might want to plant to large numbers of trees include steep slopes, lesser slopes that have lost much or all of their topsoil from erosion and land that has a basically low soil fertility.

Black walnut seedlings and Scotch pine supplies are already exhausted, Culver says. Broad-leaved trees that are available include ash, red gum, tulip poplar, black locust, black walnut seed, cottonwood, Osage orange (hedge), sycamore and multiflora rose.

Evergreens that are available include bald cypress, shortleaf pine, jack pine, loblolly pine, red cedar, red pine and white pine.

Anyone who is planning to plant ash, red gum, tulip poplar, bald cypress and shortleaf pine should do it this year. Next year's supply of these trees will be very short because late pests last spring destroyed the anticipated seed crop.

Cost of the trees ranges from $5 to $15 for 1,000 seedlings. Minimum order is 500 trees. Ask your county farm adviser, farm forester, or extension forester for a price list and an application blank.

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for dailies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1956

Kill Wild Onion And Garlic in Your Lawn

URBANA--It's hard to kill wild onion and garlic plants on lawns because chemical weed killers can't penetrate the waxy leaves.

But a rubber glove, a cotton glove and a strong 2,4-D solution will make the job simple, says H. R. Kemmerer, University of Illinois horticulture specialist.

Here's how: Mix five ounces of 2,4-D in a gallon of water. Put a rubber glove on your hand to protect it from the chemical. Place an absorbent cotton glove over the rubber one.

Dip the gloved hand into the solution. Then grab the top of the plant and press hard enough to break through some of the waxy coating on the leaves. In this way the chemical will get into the plant's system, move down into the bulb and kill it.

With this type of "spot treatment" you can use a stronger solution of 2,4-D than can be used for the entire lawn, Kemmerer explains.

Chances are that you'll have some of the solution left over. Fasten a sponge on the end of a broom handle and use the remaining solution to spot-treat other broadleaf weeds, such as dandelion and plantain. Just wet the sponge and press it firmly against the crown of each plant. But be careful not to touch any good plants with the sponge, or they will die, Kemmerer cautions.

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4/3/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1956

Final Year of Refugee Relief Program

URBANA--Immediate action is needed to assure maximum use of the United States Refugee Relief Program.

Established in 1953, it provided that 209,000 persons might enter this country as permanent residents. So far only 85,000 to 100,000 visas have been issued, reports David E. Lindstrom of the University of Illinois, a member of the Governor's Committee for the Refugee Relief Program.

The deadline for ending the program is January 1, 1957.

Right now there is a great need for sponsors...American citizens who provide what are called assurances. These assurances include a job for the head of the family, shelter and sponsorship to insure that the newcomers will not be a community obligation.

The assurance is considered a moral obligation only. Frequently individuals are supported by organizations who endorse a sponsor's assurance. In this way churches, American Legion posts, service clubs, women's clubs and other organizations in communities have backed individuals who were willing to give assurance of a job and a place to live to a family coming from Europe under the refugee act.

Sponsors are urgently needed for refugees waiting in Germany, Austria and the Netherlands. At least 900 Dutch applicants are available, reports Lindstrom.

The last day for issuance of visas is December 31, 1956. Since several months are needed for processing a case, the sooner an assurance is submitted, the better.

Prospective sponsors should contact the Governor's Committee for the Refugee Program, 20th Floor, 160 North LaSalle St., Chicago.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1956

University Officials to Take Part in
Meeting on Extension—Farm Bureau Relationships

URBANA--Administrative officials of the University of Illinois, headed by President David D. Henry and Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture, have accepted an invitation to meet with county farm bureau and home bureau presidents on Wednesday, April 11, in Springfield.

The meeting has been called by the Farm Bureau—Extension Relations Committee of county farm bureau presidents, chairmanned by J. F. Holderman of Morris, to review proposed changes in administrative and financial relationships between the Agricultural Extension Service and the county farm and home bureaus. It will be held in the Illinois Building on the State Fairgrounds.

Also representing the University at the meeting will be W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service; Mrs. Kathryn V. Burns, state leader of home advisers; members of the supervisory staffs in agricultural and home economics extension, and county extension farm advisers and home advisers. Administrative officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Home

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1956

University Officials to Take Part in
Meeting on Extension—Farm Bureau Relationships - 2

Bureau Federation and a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture also will attend the meeting.

Three important relationship documents will be presented for discussion by the farm bureau and university representatives at the meeting. These include a "Code for Extension Personnel," a "Guide for County Extension Councils," and an "Agreement" for the support of extension work by county farm and home bureaus. These three documents have been developed by working committees representing farm and home bureaus and the University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Service.

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4/4/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1956

Illinois Girl to Visit Farms in Costa Rica

URBANA--Dorothy Marie Osborn, Pana, left Miami, Florida, today, April 7 via Lacsa Airlines en route to Costa Rica, where she will live and work with farm families as an International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate. She is scheduled to return to the United States in September.

Miss Osborn is one of a group of 12 IFYE delegates leaving today to visit rural families in four countries. A total of 125 "Grass Roots Ambassadors" will leave the United States in four groups this year bound for 43 countries in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific. They represent 36 states.

The IFYE project, sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, is based on the idea that understanding is the foundation of peace. Under the program, selected rural youths from the United States participate in home, farm and community activities in other countries for four to six months. And youth from those countries come to live with American farm families.

Miss Osborn attended an orientation program in Washington, D.C., before leaving the United States. The program included discussions on such subjects as understanding people, world agriculture, trade, U.S. foreign policy and the American way of life. She also visited the Embassy of Costa Rica.

A two-way exchange is carried out with Costa Rica. Two young people from that country will come to the United States in May to live and work with farm families here for six months.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

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4/4/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1956

Puppies Need Good Care and Feeding

URBANA--Like the tree that grows as the twig is bent, the health of an adult dog will be determined by the feeding and care he gets when he is a puppy, especially from weaning time to six months of age.

Dr. L. C. Helper of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says most puppies are weaned and sold when they are six to eight weeks old. In general, such puppies should be fed and cared for like a baby four to five months old. Dr. Helper suggests this diet for dogs up to four months old:

One-half to one cup of cooked or baby-type cereal and the same amount of milk each morning, noon and evening; about one teaspoon of cod-liver oil in the morning in winter if the pup is kept indoors; two to three tablespoons of cooked hamburger or liver at noon; two tablespoons of cooked vegetable and perhaps one boiled egg in the evening; and one half to one cup of milk in late evening.

When the dog is about four months old, you may switch to a commercial dog food. Puppies usually prefer a moist canned food rather than the dry type. You can cut feedings to three a day at four months of age, to two feedings a day at six months to one year, and to one feeding daily after one year. Amounts of feed depend on the size of the dog and the amount of exercise he gets.

A young puppy should have dry, draft-free housing. Avoid abrupt changes in living quarters. For example, if you've kept your dog indoors in the fall and early winter, don't put him outside at night in midwinter because his hair coat won't be thick enough to protect him.

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4/3/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1956

Contouring Pays Off in Higher Yields

URBANA--There's at least one case where going around in circles pays off. That's in contour farming, says B. F. Muirheid, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois.

Research shows that planting around the slope rather than up and down the hill can increase corn, oats and soybean yields 10 to 15 percent. At the same time, contour farming will reduce runoff and protect your land from erosion.

The inconvenience of farming on the contour is probably more imagined than real, the engineer says. In corn, there may be point rows that will prevent check-planting. But checking is fast becoming a thing of the past anyway.

There are a number of sources of help for planning your contour-farming methods. Your farm adviser, soil conservation district technicians, vocational agriculture teachers and county ASC committeemen are all good sources of advice and assistance.

University of Illinois Circular 575, "Soil Conservation Pays Off," can also help. It's available from the College of Agriculture here at Urbana.

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DLN:sl
4/3/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1956

Rate Alfalfa, Corn Over Oats for Dairy Silage

URBANA--Research recently completed at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture indicates that corn silage and alfalfa silage preserved with corn and cob meal are superior to oat silage for high-producing dairy cows.

In an experiment at the University dairy farm, high-producing cows didn't eat as much oat silage as other silages because the oat silage was not so palatable. The result was a loss in weight and a drop in milk flow when cows were switched from either alfalfa or corn silage to oat silage. The opposite effect was seen when cows went from oat silage to either of the other two silages.

Two seniors in the College of Agriculture, Jim Bartell of Peoria and Dick Knight of Rockford, conducted the test as a special research problem under the supervision of two Department of Dairy Science members, E. E. Ormiston and J. H. Byers.

The oat silage was considered to be excellent quality. The oats were cut in the early-dough stage. Had they been harvested for grain, they would have yielded about 85 bushels an acre.

The cows used in the experiment were 12 high-producing Holsteins. They were fed 14 pounds of good quality alfalfa hay daily throughout the test. All cows got a 15 percent grain mix fed according to their individual production.

Final figures show that, on the average, cows ate 53 pounds of corn silage, 45 pounds of alfalfa silage and 28 pounds of oat silage

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daily. In all possible sequences the silages were fed free choice for five-week periods.

The researchers report that, in order to keep a high-producing cow milking at capacity, either more hay or more grain must be fed to offset the low intake of oat silage.

More research is needed on the subject, the dairymen say. Dry cows or heifers may possibly eat enough oat silage to meet their needs.

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DLN:sl
4/3/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1956

Early Beef Calves Make Better Gains

DIXON SPRINGS--Give yourself the benefit of higher weaning weights by planning your calf crop for late February and March.

R. J. Webb, superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says beef cows calving early have weaned 30 pounds more calf per cow than those calving in April and 80 pounds more for each calf than those calving in May.

These are figures from the last six calf crops in the Station's grade herd, Webb says. June calves have been weaned at 125 pounds less than early calves.

All of these calves have been weaned in November. Time of calving has been the only factor affecting these weight figures, since the cows were all fed and handled the same way. But 80 to 125 pounds more calf at weaning can mean the difference between profit and loss on your cow herd.

Early calves arrive just ahead of plentiful pasture and have been able to make good use of the extra milk that comes with good early pastures. They also start eating pasture themselves while it is lush and plentiful.

On the other hand, late calves are often not big enough to eat all of the milk the cow produces on lush pasture. By the time they are big enough to eat all of the milk, pastures have started to dwindle and the milk supply goes down.

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Better Milk Drink Anything

For Moscow [illegible], said Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] Cows Give Better Milk

Dairy farmers--drive yourself the benefit of better weather [illegible] of planting your milk cows for just [illegible] and [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], superintendent of the Lewis Dairies Experiment [illegible] of the University of Illinois, says your cows relaxed and [illegible] warmed by [illegible] milk per cow than those [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] cows for [illegible] milk than those [illegible] in [illegible].

Those who flounce from the [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR RELEASE THRUSDAY, APRIL 12, 1956

Early Beef Calves Make Better Gains - 2

Fall weather conditions usually set weaning time for you, but it's easy to control calving time. Webb suggests that you keep the bull away from the cows during the winter and turn him in with them the first of May. Weather and pasture then are both ideal for breeding, and you'll get late February and March calves.

You'll get more uniform calf crops if you leave the bull with the cow herd only 60 to 75 days during the summer. Any cows that do not settle in that time should be culled from the herd.

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RAJ:sl
4/3/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(First of a Series)

Less Income Drop for Grain Farmers

URBANA--Net earnings of grain farmers in central Illinois during 1955 did not drop greatly below earnings received in prior years, according to individual farm management records being analyzed at the University of Illinois.

In 1952, 1953 and 1954 straight grain farmers in Champaign and Piatt counties received net earnings of approximately $32 an acre each year. Their earnings dropped 17 percent in 1955 to $27 an acre.

Results were obtained from a sample of records kept by grain farmers in cooperation with the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

Net earnings in this case refer to earnings that are left after all expenses have been paid from gross income and after adjustment has been made for any change in value of inventories during the year. Allowance is made for the value of labor performed by the operator and his family. On rented farms, net earnings include earnings received by both landlord and operator.

Most of the decline in income in 1955 resulted from a decrease in inventory values of grain at the end of the year. This inventory drop

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offset any gains caused by increases of 16 bushels in corn yields, 30 bushels in oats and 3 bushels in wheat. This area was affected to some extent by dry weather in 1954.

Farmers in this sample who complied with corn acreage allotments during 1955 received $5 more an acre in net earnings than those who did not comply. About half of the farmers in the sample complied.

Farmers in compliance had 34 percent of their tillable land in corn compared with 43 percent for the non-compliance group. Their corn yield was 7 bushels an acre under that of the non-compliance group, but they received 34 cents a bushel more for all corn sold.

Another sample of grain farms in southern Illinois showed a 45 percent increase in net earnings. The amount of increase ranged from $8 to $12 an acre.

This area was recovering from a drouth. Corn yields increased from 31 to 59 bushels an acre. Farmers were short of capital in many cases and reduced their expenditures for new machinery and buildings by 18 percent.

By holding operating costs at a low level while getting better crop production southern grain farmers were able to offset lower earnings caused by falling grain and livestock prices.

Tomorrow read about the dairy farm situation.

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JCE:sl
4/12/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Second of a Series)

Mixed Income Trend in Dairying

URBANA--Net earnings for dairy farms in the Chicago area declined for the fourth straight year, according to individual farm management records now being analyzed at the University of Illinois.

This trend was reversed in the St. Louis area, where net earnings increased for the first time in four years.

Net earnings in the Chicago area dropped 81 percent last year to only $2 an acre. They had been $26 an acre in 1952 and $20 in 1954.

These results were obtained from samples of farm records kept by dairy farmers cooperating with the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

Net earnings in this case refer to earnings left after all expenses have been paid from gross income and after adjustment has been made for any change in value of inventories during the year. Allowance is made for the value of labor performed by the operator and his family. On rented farms, net earnings are the earnings received by both landlord and operator.

At first the 1955 price drop in the Chicago area did not seem logical, since milk prices were higher than in 1954. But after the records were examined more closely, it was found that farmers in the McHenry, Boone and Kane county area had much lower crop yields. On some farms yields dropped to as low as 35 or 40 bushels an acre. This was 20 to 30 percent below the previous year's high yields.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mixed Income Trend in Dairying - 2

Low yields combined with a drop in corn prices more than offset the 4 percent increase in milk sales per farm.

Operating costs remained high, and the average charge for family labor actually increased 5 percent.

After showing a net loss in 1954, dairy farmers in the St. Louis area received a net return of $8 an acre last year. This amount compares with $26 in 1951, $20 in 1952 and $12 in 1953.

In this area, corn, oat and soybean yields were about three times as high last year as the near-crop-failure levels of 1954. These increases offset lower grain prices. Lower feed prices and higher milk prices raised returns per $100 feed fed to dairy cattle from $138 to $156.

With these improved production levels, farmers in this area were able to add some machinery and buildings that they had postponed adding in 1954. The net cash income available for family living increased about $500 per farm. Most of this increase resulted from the higher dairy returns.

Tomorrow read about the 86 percent drop in cattle-hog earnings.

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JCE:sl
4/12/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Third in a Series)

Cattle-Hog Farmers Hard Hit in 1955

URBANA--An 86 percent drop in net earnings for cattle-hog farms in 1955 brought an abrupt halt to a three-year upward trend, according to individual farm management records being analyzed at the University of Illinois.

On a sample of cattle-hog farms from LaSalle, Rock Island and Knox counties, net earnings decreased from $42 an acre in 1954 to $6 in 1955. This drop contrasts with the upward trend that started with $17 an acre in 1952 and advanced to $21 in 1953.

Results were obtained from a sample of records kept by cattle-hog farmers in cooperation with the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

Net earnings in this case refer to those earnings left after all expenses have been paid from gross income and after adjustment has been made for any change in value of inventories during the year. Allowance is made for the value of labor performed by the operator and his family. On rented farms, net earnings include the earnings received by both landlord and operator.

Hog returns per $100 feed fed were the lowest on record. Cattle returns were down 10 percent. Corn yields were 15 to 20 percent below those of the previous year. In many cases these decreases combined with lower inventory prices caused farmers with large inventories to have severe net losses.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cattle-Hog Farmers Hard Hit in 1955 - 2

Even though these farmers reduced their purchases of new machinery and equipment and buildings by one-third, their net cash incomes were still 34 percent lower than in the previous year.

A sharp contrast was noted on southern Illinois cattle-hog farms, where net earnings increased from $6 an acre in 1954 to $8 in 1955. In the Macoupin and Montgomery county area, a drouth reduced crop production and net earnings in 1954.

Even though grain prices were lower, the value of crops produced in 1955 increased by 40 percent. However, cattle and hog returns were down more than 26 percent.

The cash position of these farmers did not improve greatly because of continued high operating cost and low livestock prices. However, they were able to show more grain and livestock on hand in 1955 than the year before.

Tomorrow read about the sharp contrast in net earnings on farms.

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JCE:sl
4/12/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Last of a Series)

Sharp Contrast in Farm Net Earnings

URBANA--Sharp contrasts between areas focus attention on the net earnings of Illinois farmers during 1955, reports A. G. Mueller and D. F. Wilken of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

Preliminary summaries of 1955 farm records now being analyzed by the Department of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service indicate wide differences in net income trends.

In southern Illinois, where most of the area is recovering from two years of drouth,the trend is upward. In northern Illinois a reversal of the upward trend has been accelerated by lower livestock and grain prices along with lower yields. In 1954, production in this area reached a near record.

For the first time in many years, dairymen in the St. Louis milkshed made more money per acre than those in the Chicago milkshed. The total was $8 per acre in the St. Louis area compared with $2 in the Chicago area.

Earnings on livestock farms adjusted from the widely variable 1954 levels to a fairly uniform level throughout the state in 1955. The unusual combination of favorable factors for high production in northern Illinois in 1954 was followed by a reversal in 1955 that caused sharp drops on many farms.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sharp Contrast in Farm Net Earnings - 2

Continued high operating costs, lower crop yields and much lower grain and livestock prices were largely responsible for the big drop in earnings in northern Illinois in 1955.

Records show that profit margins in farming are now very narrow. The squeeze will have its greatest effect on farmers who have volumes of business too small to get the best use of their time, money and abilities. Although many 80- to 160-acre farms can give good returns, they do it by building up a large volume of business and operating at above-average efficiency.

The squeeze will also affect those farmers who have extended their volume of business beyond what they can handle efficiently. With low efficiency, the large-volume producer may find that he is taking a net loss on each unit of production.

Regardless of the comeback from a drouth in southern Illinois, net farm earnings were at prewar levels in 1955. The 1955 earnings would be even lower if purchasing power of the dollar were taken into account.

Some farms maintained a cash balance for living expenses by postponing purchases or reducing inventory. Others may find themselves with the problem of maintaining a cash balance for living expenses in 1956 when they actually realize the lower cash earnings now reflected in lower inventory values. This less favorable position clearly indicates the need to emphasize efficient operations rather than volume without efficiency during this period.

Good farm records can provide a way to study your farm business to determine its earning power and the kind of farm and family living it can provide.

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JCE:sl
4/12/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1956

Make Silage or Barn-Dry Hay to Save Feed Nutrients

URBANA--You'll save more feed nutrients by making silage or barn-drying your hay crop than by field curing even when weather is most favorable.

Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that forage plants may lose as much as half of their protein content if rain falls on them after they are cut.

But you can save that valuable protein during damp, cool weather by making silage of the crop, Fryman says. And the silage will contain a high percentage of carotene, protein and digestible nutrients if you cut legumes at early maturity. Cutting early also increases second-crop yield.

Barn drying helps to make top-quality hay from early-cut alfalfa. With barn-drying equipment on hand, you can rake and store hay without a long curing period in the field. You'll save valuable leaves and avoid crop-destroying rains.

Cows will eat more good-quality roughage than poor-quality, rain-damaged hay, Fryman points out. If you have good-quality hay to feed, you'll have lower feed costs and higher net income because you won't have to feed so much expensive grain.

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RAJ:sl
4/10/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1956

High School Seniors Attend Dairy Career Day

URBANA--The response from high school seniors indicates that Dairy Technology Career Day April 21 at the University of Illinois will be well attended by seniors from all over the state.

P. H. Tracy, head of the dairy technology division, says there is plenty of room for all. Free transportation is being provided through the cooperation of dairy plants throughout the state.

High school seniors who attend the Career Day will learn about the opportunities open in the dairy technology field and will find out how they can win one of the several $1,000 scholarships available to dairy technology freshmen at the University of Illinois.

The dairy industry can use far more men than are being trained by our colleges today, Tracy says. Calls for plant managers, sales workers, foremen, technicians and people to fill other job categories come in constantly, and they simply cannot be filled, he adds.

Training for dairy technology includes classes in milk and dairy products technology, business management, bacteriology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, written communication, speech and humanities.

Successful men in the industry must be trained in the different phases of business management as well as in the sciences, Tracy says. That's why the industry is encouraging students by offering them scholarships.

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4/10/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1956

O. F. Gaebe Heads Ag 4-H Work

URBANA--O. F. Gaebe has been named to head agricultural 4-H Club work in Illinois succeeding the late E. I. Pilchard, who died March 26.

Announcement of the appointment was made by Associate Director W. G. Kammlade of the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Gaebe has been a member of the Illinois 4-H staff since September 1, 1936. Prior to that he had been a vocational agriculture instructor at Salem for six years.

A native of Addieville in Washington county, he was graduated from Belleville high school and the University of Illinois with a B.S. degree in general agriculture in 1930 and an M.S. degree in animal husbandry in 1939. He has also studied in the graduate school of the University of Chicago.

He served in the medical corps of the U. S. Army from November 1943 until January 1946. During most of that time he was stationed at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he was civilian personnel officer at Percy Jones Hospital.

For the past two years Gaebe has served as superintendent of the junior division of the International Livestock Exposition. He had previously served as assistant to Pilchard, who had been junior superintendent of the International Show since 1926. Gaebe, who has been an assistant to Pilchard at the State Fair, has been asked to serve as superintendent of the Junior Department of the Illinois State Fair.

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RAJ:sl
4/10/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1956

Tetanus Kills Farm Animals

URBANA--Stories about farm animals infected with tetanus (lockjaw) usually have unhappy endings, says Dr. D. R. Lingard of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

When tetanus germs get into a wound in either man or beast, they produce a deadly poison that causes muscular spasms. These spasms spread through the body and frequently result in death.

You'll be able to notice a stiffness in the leg muscles of the infected animals before the characteristic symptom of tightly closed jaws strikes. Small farm animals that have tetanus are usually found lying on their side, legs outstretched, with ears erect and jaws locked shut.

Horses are the most susceptible to tetanus of all farm animals. Cattle are second in susceptibility, but most cases occur in swine and sheep because routine castrating and tail docking of the young animals gives the germs a chance to get into the blood stream. Umbilical abscesses in newly born animals also present an opportunity for tetanus infection. You should take care to prevent infection by practicing cleanliness and good management.

Use disinfected instruments for docking or castrating to help prevent tetanus in young pigs and lambs, and provide clean quarters and clean bedding. Watch the animals for signs of developing infection for a week or two after the operations.

You can protect valuable animals by having a veterinarian vaccinate them against tetanus. A veterinarian should also be called to treat injuries and to administer tetanus antitoxin to animals suffering from deep or dirty wounds.

Tetanus is not a frequent problem in Illinois, but it is serious because of its high fatality rate and because each case seeds more germs on the farm and increases danger of future infection.

RSJ:sl
4/10/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1956

Loose Housing Can Work on Any Dairy Farm

URBANA--Loose housing and a well-planned milking room bring more economical, practical and efficient chore labor to any dairy farm.

That's what analysis of time data and general information on labor-management problems show in studies in Illinois, California and Massachusetts, according to Thayer Cleaver, USDA agricultural engineer on the staff at the University of Illinois.

These findings agree with research results from some other state experiment stations, Cleaver says.

The studies show that elevated milking stalls are more satisfactory than non-elevated types. The side-entering elevated stalls have shown some advantages over the walk-through type, but in some situations, especially in small herds, the advantages are minor.

Costs of construction have varied considerably because of differences in state and local milk production laws and regulations. Some areas and states require more elaborate layouts and physical features than others. These differences affect the amount and cost of buildings, equipment and labor needed for construction and operation.

Cooperators on 11 southern Illinois farms have built loose-housing systems from plans developed between the USDA and the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois. Most of these dairy farmers simply added a milkroom and a milking room to their existing barns.

Costs of these small two or three elevated-stall farm milking plants ranged from $1,000 to $1,600 for materials, wiring and plumbing. Many of them were built with farm or family labor which kept the cost down.

For more information and plans for loose housing of dairy animals, see your county farm adviser or write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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RAJ:sl
4/10/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1956

Use Penta for Home-Grown Fence Posts

DIXON SPRINGS--Use the chemical wood preserver, pentachlorphenol, to make durable fence posts out of nondurable, little-used wood around your farm.

Penta is a clean treatment, and it is simple and inexpensive to use, says R. E. Nelson, extension forester at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

About 5,000 posts a year are treated every year for use on the station, Nelson says. Lumber for feed bunks and repairs has also been treated.

If you make your own fence posts, peel them while the bark is loose in late April or May, Nelson suggests.

Conserve your timber supply by careful cutting. Take out the culls and "cripples" first, and thin out sapling stands lightly. Salvage posts from the tops of trees cut for sawlogs and from fencerows, thickets and pasture improvement projects. Tops of sound dead trees make good posts, but avoid trees that show signs of decay. Cut only round posts for treatment.

Season fence posts by cross piling them in stacking so that air can circulate through and under the stack. They will be ready for treating in 60 to 90 days. A good post schedule is to cut the posts in early spring about two weeks after the trees leaf out, season them through the summer and treat them in late summer or early fall.

For full information on cutting, peeling, seasoning and treating fence posts, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 636, "Preserve Your Posts With Penta," or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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RAJ:sl
4/10/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1956

Cull Timber Stands for Better Growth

DIXON SPRINGS--Timber stands need to be "weeded" the same as field crops.

In both cases unwanted vegetation is taken out to cut down competition for water, nutrients and light, says W. R. Boggess, forest research specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. Both practices bring higher yields.

Trees you don't want growing in your timber are those that have a low value as merchantable wood. Trees may be poor because of the species or because of growth defects, disease, poor form or low vigor.

You can cut culling costs if you girdle unwanted trees instead of felling them, Boggess says. Girdling with an axe is slow and expensive in both time and energy. Mechanical tree girdlers are much faster and easier.

You can also use a herbicide, such as Ammate, 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Herbicides are effective on a wide range of tree species. They involve some investment, but this cost is partly offset because it doesn't take much work to apply them.

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4/17/56

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1956

Repair Machinery Before Field Work Starts

URBANA--Put your machinery into good repair before field work starts.

That is the first important step in operating your equipment safely, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Over 262,000 tractors with plows, discs, planters and cultivators will soon be working in the fields throughout Illinois to put in the 1956 crop. Defective hitches, seats, clutches, wheels, brakes and steering mechanisms and unguarded revolving parts are the things that will be causing unnecessary accidents.

Clean all dirt, trash and grease from platforms, pedals, foot rests and steps to assure safe footing on your equipment.

Making repairs before you start using the equipment will reduce costly field breakdowns as well as accidents and will make farm work more pleasant. Poorly conditioned machinery irritates and tires the operator, reduces his alertness and causes careless operation.

Field accidents often occur when the operator tries to improve faulty operation that should have been fixed before he got to the field. Hurry and carelessness account for more than 50 percent of all farm accidents, Hogsett says.

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OLH:mg
4/17/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1956

Lawn Grass Seed Prices Lower This Spring

URBANA--Good news for lawn makers this spring is the considerably below average prices for most perennial grasses.

It may pay you to shop around before you buy grass seed, says H. R. Kemmerer, extension landscape specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. If you plan to sow much seed, buying in bulk will cost less than buying in one-pound packages.

Kemmerer says that seed mixtures that contain large amounts of annual grasses along with perennial grasses are not a good buy. The faster growing annuals may crowd out the perennials and slow up development of a good sod.

Remember that bluegrass needs plenty of sunlight and will not do well in much shade, the specialist points out. Bluegrass by itself will thrive in full sun if the soil is moist and fertile.

In shady areas, mix fescues with bluegrass. For light shade and a slightly dry soil, a mixture of 25 percent of red fescue and 75 percent of Kentucky bluegrass should be all right. For shady areas, you might need to change to 75 percent of red fescue and 25 percent of Kentucky bluegrass.

To keep a good sod, never mow grass shorter than 1½ inches. Fertilize with a 10-8-6 or 10-10-10 fertilizer at the rate of 20 pounds for every 1,000 square feet of lawn area.

Sprinkle a new lawn lightly every day to help it get started. After the new grass gets a good start, sprinkle more heavily and less often to encourage roots to grow deep.

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FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1956

Illinois Soybean Germination Satisfactory

URBANA--Germination of certified soybean seed is satisfactory in Illinois, in the opinion of J. C. Hackleman, extension farm crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Hackleman says that neighboring states have had some difficulty with soybean seed germination. In Illinois, however, tests conducted by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association show that germination of certified seed is much better this year than it was in 1953 and 1954, when germination tests were "disappointing."

Average germination of all varieties tested to the time of the report was 87.5 percent. Results of tests by varieties were:

Lincoln, 81 to 86 percent in the south, 85 to 96 percent in the north; Hawkeye, 89 to 95 percent in the north, 82 to 95 percent in the central; Harosoy, 90 to 94 percent in the north, 79 to 90 percent in the south and 79 to 92 percent in the central.

Adams, 82 to 89 percent in the south, 71 to 95 percent in the north; Clark, 77 to 94 percent in the south, 83 to 96 percent in the central; Chief, 82 to 87 percent in the south, 85 to 96 percent in the north.

There were not enough samples of Perry and Blackhawk to establish their percent of germination accurately Hackleman emphasized that the tests were run only on certified seed lots.

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DLP:mg
4/17/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1956

Vitamin D Helps Prevent Milk Fever

URBANA--Large doses of vitamin D hold much promise as a way to prevent milk fever in dairy cows, but the vitamin feeding period should be limited to seven days, says a University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. Roger P. Link of the College of Veterinary Medicine says that injection with calcium salts is an effective treatment for milk fever that has greatly reduced death losses. But a good preventive is needed.

Milk fever is a common disease of high-producing dairy cows after calving. It is closely associated with mineral metabolism and is characterized by a low level of calcium in the blood. In a closely related condition, the blood phosphorus level is also low.

In an experiment at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, 20 to 30 million units of vitamin D were fed daily to cows for five to seven days before they calved.

The vitamin kept the blood calcium level about 30 percent higher than normal, providing protection against the sudden drain on calcium in the cows' systems at the beginning of lactation. A marked increase in the blood phosphorus level was also observed in the vitamin-fed cows before and after calving.

When the vitamin D doses were fed for more than seven days, some abnormal symptoms, such as irregular heart beats, began to occur. However, there is very little danger to a cow if the vitamin doses are given only for five to seven days, says Dr. Link.

RSJ:mg

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1956

Control Plants That Cause Off-Flavors in Milk

URBANA--Cows eat some plants that cause off-flavors in milk and make it unacceptable for market.

Among the worst offenders in spring or early summer are wild onions, mustard and dandelions, says E. E. Ormiston, professor of dairy science at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The flavors these plants give to milk are different from the flavor when cows are first turned on rye or lush grass-legume pastures, Ormiston says. The compounds in grasses and legumes that cause off-flavors are highly volatile and soon disappear.

You can control these flavors simply turning the cows onto grass-legume pastures after the first milking and taking them off about three or four hours before the next milking.

But weed flavors are harder to control, and about the best way is to get rid of the weeds by spraying, according to the specialist,

Spray wild onions in early spring and again in early fall with 1 1/2 pounds of the ester form of 2,4-D an acre. This spray will kill legumes but will not harm grasses. You can check wild onions in arable fields by putting the infested fields into cultivated row crops for two or three years.

A light treatment of 2,4-D at the rate of 1/4 pound an acre in the amine form will kill mustard and will not harm legumes.

Dandelions are seldom a problem except in old, established sod. You can control them by spraying with 2,4-D at the rate of 1/4 pound an acre in the ester form or 1/2 pound an acre in the amine form.

RAJ:mg
4/17/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1956

Feed Dairy Cows Grain on Spring Pasture

URBANA--Keep on feeding grain and minerals when your dairy cattle go onto spring pasture so that they won't lose weight.

However, you can stop feeding protein supplement because early young pasture contains plenty of protein, says Leo R. Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Cows need a grain mixture that is high in energy and relatively low in protein, Fryman says. A mixture of corn and oats, fed at a reduced rate as long as the cows will eat it, will do an excellent job of supplementing the pasture.

The cows may not eat too much of the grain while they are getting plenty of good pasture, so they may suffer from a mineral shortage. Give your cows free access to a mixture of two parts of finely ground limestone, two parts of steamed bonemeal and one part of salt fed in a weather-protected feeder or box. In addition, give them free access to salt alone in block or loose form.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1956

New Law Governs Farm Drainage Problems

URBANA--Steps needed to organize, operate and maintain drainage improvements are now easy to find.

B. F. Muirheid, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that the new drainage code passed by the 1955 Legislature that went into effect on January 1 combined 26 previous laws into one.

There were contradictions in the old laws on farm drainge that made them hard to understand and apply, Muirheid points out. The new uniform, streamlined act also brings into the new code all of the important court decisions on farm drainage that have developed during the past 75 years.

Formerly there were several methods of organizing a district that have now been incorporated into one standard procedure. Old record-keeping systems that resulted in lost or misplaced records are also made uniform under the jurisdiction of the county court.

Presently organized drainage districts remain legal and in operation, the specialist says. They have the entire calendar year of 1956 to make the switch from the old law to the new one. Any district now operating under the county court will not feel any change. Other districts will bring their records, maps, reports and other data to the county court.

The new drainage law has developed slowly. Drainage commissioners, lawyers, engineers and others have for 50 years expressed the need for a uniform law. Actual writing of the present law started in 1948.

For full information, ask your county farm adviser for a copy of Circular 751, "Illinois Farm Drainage Law," or write directly to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1956

President Eisenhower Calls Safety Conference

URBANA--O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has been invited by President Eisenhower to attend the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, to be held in Washington, D. C., May 14-16.

Farm safety will be an important feature of the conference. An advisory committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, which includes the state agricultural extension services, the National Safety Council, state farm safety committees and representatives of farm organizations, is arranging a farm safety clinic to help farm people decrease accidents on farms and in farm homes.

The Extension Service has played a leading role in farm safety education for many years in close cooperation with the National Safety Council.

The President's Conference will give extension workers a new opportunity to help farm people promote farm safety through sound planning and effective action. With about 14,000 accidental deaths and 1,200,000 serious injuries involving farm people annually, the need for action is obvious. This conference will be concerned with the means of reducing this appalling toll among farm families.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956

Animal Fats Will Improve Broiler Rations

URBANA--Animal fats in the ration have produced broilers at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station that weighed 3.19 pounds at eight weeks.

These broilers needed only 1.93 pounds of feed for each pound of weight gain, says H. M. Scott, head of the poultry division at the University of Illinois, who supervised the experiments.

That efficiency of gain is 20 percent better than for any other ration made up of common ingredients ever used on the Station's birds, Scott says.

Supplemental animal fat is now being used in most commercial broiler rations, the poultry specialist points out. The amount of fat that is used will vary with the cost.

In the Illinois tests, the conventional 20 percent protein corn—soybean oil meal broiler ration was supplemented with levels of fat ranging from 0 to 14 percent. Chicks fed this ration, however, grew more slowly than chicks on the conventional feed. Even more striking was the adverse effect of the high fat levels on feathering.

When the protein content of the test feed was raised at the same time, the chicks responded with faster gains than those on the conventional ration. The best ration rounded out at about seven percent of animal fats with 25 percent protein content.

The reason fats added to the 20 percent protein ration slows growth, Scott points out, is that the chicks stop eating before they get enough protein.

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4/24/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956

Residue Plots Save Soil and Water

DIXON SPRINGS--Mulched corn plots at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois last summer outyielded plots using conventional and skip-row methods of planting.

L. E. Gard, crops research specialist at the Station, reports a yield of 66 bushels an acre on the mulched plots compared with 52 bushels on the conventionally-planted plots and 50 bushels on the skip-row plots.

A comparison showed about 10 tons of soil an acre lost off the skip-row plots, five tons off the conventionally-planted plots and only about one-fifth ton off the mulched plots. Water runoff was 4, 3 1/2 and 3/4 inches for the three different management methods, in the same order.

Yields on all of the plots were relatively low because of lack of moisture during August and September last year, Gard reports. June had an average amount of rainfall while July brought nearly twice the long-time average.

Exceptionally heavy runoff occurred on the skip-row and conventional plots during the July rains. At the same time relatively little water was lost from the mulched plots. Holding this water back probably helped to increase yields on the mulched plots, the specialist says.

Nine plots in all were involved in this experiment. Each plot was 42 feet wide by 70 feet long on a 9 percent slope and was equipped with boxes, dividers and tanks to measure both soil and water loss.

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On each plot the seedbed was prepared by conventional plowing and harrowing. On the skip-row plots every third row was left unplanted, while the mulched plots were covered with two tons an acre of red clover hay. The land had been limed according to test, and a mixture of 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate, 400 pounds of superphosphate and 300 pounds of 60 percent potash was plowed down. Cultivating was done by hand.

Gard emphasizes that it is not practical to mulch with red clover hay. However, the test results show how effective mulch can be in increasing corn yields. Experiments on the same plots this year will try a ground cover of residues from the previous crop. After the final corn cultivation, the researchers plan to seed alfalfa as a mulch crop for next year.

Gard points out that, while surface mulch is one way to cut down soil and water losses, one problem in using them is the lack of suitable machinery for preparing the seedbed, planting and cultivating. Another problem farm science is working on is to put on the right amount of fertilizer to keep crop yields up in competition with a growing mulch.

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Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956

-H Sunday Service at Bald Knob

URBANA--"Challenge of the Cross" will be the theme of special -H Sunday services on May 6 at Bald Knob near Alto Pass in southern llinois.

Members of the Union county 4-H Clubs will be in charge of he special program for the fourth successive year. Last year more han 400 persons attended.

May 6 has been designated as National 4-H Sunday, and many -H Clubs all over the state and nation will hold special observances in their local churches.

The Bald Knob services will be conducted in pageantry style. In the event of rain, the services will be held in the Community Center in Anna.

Bald Knob is the highest point in Union county and the site of a proposed monument and cross that will dominate the area. You can each Alto Pass on State Highway 127 north from Anna-Jonesboro or south rom Murphysboro.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956

College Starts New Science Radio Series

URBANA--"Discovery" is a new 13-week series of radio visits with scientists of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The programs start Monday evening, May 7, at 7:00 p.m. over Radio Station WILL, Urbana, 580 on your radio dial.

This new program is an addition to the present radio service of the College of Agriculture over the University's station, which includes the "Farm Hour" from 12:15 to 12:55 p.m. six days a week and "For You At Home" from 9:00 to 9:15 every weekday morning.

"Discovery" will be presented in two 15-minute parts. The first section will take you by tape recording to the laboratories and other places on the college campus where agricultural research is being done. The second part will feature a recorded interview with an agricultural scientist that will bring to you the latest information about some of the new findings agricultural research is uncovering.

Here's a chance to listen to some of the leading college research men in the country talk about their work; report on the progress they are making toward answering some of the many questions still unanswered; and tell what they see for the future. Tune in for "Discovery" next Monday evening.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956

Hybrid Horseradish Strains Show Much Promise

URBANA--New strains of hybrid horseradish now being put into the ground at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station here and at East St. Louis show promise of much higher yields than old varieties.

In addition, the new varieties are resistant to some of the diseases that have plagued producers of this important condiment in the past.

M. B. Linn, Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is in charge of the Illinois work. He brought back the shoots for the Illinois experimental work from an Eau Claire, Wisconsin, field, where they were developed by University of Wisconsin researchers.

Development of the new hybrids was a big task, Linn reports. For many centuries horseradish plants have been reproduced by "sets" or offshoots from the main roots of parent plants. Scientists use horseradish seed, however, to develop hybrids.

The Wisconsin researchers gathered different strains of horseradish roots from all over the state and crossed the plants by cross-fertilizing the flowers. From that point they crossed the new strains as they developed, looking for vigorous, healthy, disease-resistant new strains.

This year one of the new hybrids produced roots weighing as much as 3 pounds compared with about 1 pound, on the average, for the old common varieties.

Fourteen hybrid strains from 148 strains are now being studied in Illinois. Since 1952 the Wisconsin and Illinois stations have cooperated in testing these strains. Horseradish production is big business in the East St. Louis area and in Cook county, and higher yielding, disease-resistant strains will be valuable for producers in those areas, Linn explains.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1956

Weed Chemicals Can Be Dangerous

URBANA--With the season for weed spraying just around the corner, Earl Spurrier, University of Illinois crop specialist, has prepared a check list that can make your spraying easier, safer and more effective.

1. Since weed chemicals can be dangerous to man and plant crops if they aren't used properly, read container labels carefully before you use the chemicals.

2. Put your spray rig into top operating condition before you attempt to spray any crop. Calibrate it several times during the spraying season to make up for wear on nozzles and moving parts. Otherwise they may deliver too much spray material for certain crops. That's very important if you're using 2,4-D at very light rates as a post-emergence herbicide on soybeans.

3. Calibrate your spray rig for the soil condition in the field where you'll be spraying. If you calibrate the rig on a hard road and spray in a soft field, you'll find the field speed quite a bit slower. Delivery of spray material will be boosted 20 to 30 percent if the field speed drops one mile an hour under the same pressure.

4. Look out for spray drift. If there are sensitive crops--like soybeans--close to the field you want to spray, hold off while the wind is blowing so that you won't run the risk of damaging the sensitive crop with spray drift. If you can't delay, be careful and work downwind from the sensitive crop if you can.

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5. The size of the weeds--not the size of the corn--should tell you when to spray 2,4-D on corn. For annual broadleafed weeds, 2,4-D is best soon after they emerge. If the corn is less than 12 inches high, you can spray 2,4-D without damaging the corn. But, if it's over 12 inches high, use boom drops or extensions to keep the spray from going directly over the corn. Don't spray corn when it's tasseling or silking. Otherwise you can spray throughout the growing season without fear of damage if you use the proper dosage.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1956

Illinois Shares Grant for CRD Study

URBANA--Research grants totaling $30,000 have been made to the University of Illinois and five other universities by the Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, to study the most serious disease problem affecting the nation's 4½-billion-dollar poultry industry.

Known as chronic respiratory disease, the illness is largely caused by bacteria which resemble those responsible for pleuro-pneumonia. The studies seek to determine all of the causative factors in CRD methods of detection and ways to eradicate it.

Although the CRD organism was isolated in 1935, the disease has been gradually spreading until it is now the most serious source of economic loss to the poultry industry. Acutely infected birds will go off feed and become thin, and within a few days the value of a broiler flock can be halved. Similarly, the egg production of layers can be greatly reduced when acute CRD is present.

As yet there is no known cure for the disease, but it has been shown that antibiotics can reduce or eliminate the symptoms and increase feed consumption to normal levels. Streptomycin injections, or the addition of chlortetracycline (aureomycin) or oxytetracycline to feed or water, have been recommended.

Other institutions receiving grants are the universities of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine and New Hampshire.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1956

Use Care to Prevent Haying Accidents

URBANA--Haying season marks the beginning of a rising accident period for farm people. Records show that farm accidents reach their peak during July and August.

O. L. Hogsett, University of Illinois extension safety specialist, suggests some things you can do to change this annual pattern.

Check all of your haying equipment before you start to work. Repair defective hitches, ropes, pulleys and other hay-lifting equipment. See that hay racks, ladders and loft floors are in good repair.

Be sure you have the right equipment to do the job safely. For example, the common method of lifting baled hay with hay forks is hazardous. It is much safer to do the job with hay slings.

Be alert while you are working, and don't get into hazardous situations. Always stop the equipment when you oil, adjust or unclog. Always keep safety guards in place.

Handle the sharp, unguarded tines of a pitchfork carefully because they are dangerous. Never throw a pitchfork or leave it where someone may jump or fall on it.

Remember that damp hay is one of the principal causes of barn fires. Make sure that your hay is well cured before you store it in the hay mow. Then check it regularly for several weeks for any signs of heating.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1956

Farmers Show Concern Over School

URBANA--Farmers are just as concerned about the future of their community school as nonfarmers are, according to a University of Illinois study in the Beecher community near Joliet.

Because farmers within a community school district usually trade at the community center and depend on it for social and economic service, they are tremendously interested in local school development.

This was particularly true at Beecher, points out David E. Lindstrom of the Agricultural Economics Department at the University of Illinois, who conducted this study in rural sociology.

The Beecher unit was organized contrary to tentative recommendation of the county survey committee, which would have attached it to a neighboring community for unit organization purposes. This indicates a strong sense of loyalty, which also exists in other communities.

Farming ranked with engineering as the vocational choice of 64 percent of the school graduates at Beecher. Sixty-two percent felt that many things should have been taught that were not.

Like many other rural communities, the 284 farm families and 278 urban families of the Beecher community stressed more help from the school on learning how to study and solve economic, social and political problems. More adult education was emphasized, along with subjects related to conservation, farm work and life, and farmer's organizations affecting rural life.

When a new community school is built in a rural community like Beecher, it can become a powerful force for community work and play, adult education and socialization, reports Lindstrom.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1956

Ensile Extra Grass for Better Feed

DIXON SPRINGS--Save the quality in first cutting and excess pasture by putting it into the silo.

G. E. McKibben, extension specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says ensiling early grasses and legumes can avoid most of the haying losses due to rain, leaching, bleaching and extra handling.

If you harvest the first cutting for silage, make the second cutting into hay when the weather is better for haying, the specialist suggests.

Use silage in place of or as a supplement to pasture crops when hot weather limits grazing.

Animals will eat coarse or weedy crops put up as silage more readily than they would eat the same crops put up as hay. The reason is that silage is more moist and palatable. However, you must remember that poor feed put into a silo will still be poor feed when you take it out.

Cut grass silage at the same stage you would cut it for early-cut hay, McKibben says. Distribute it evenly and pack it well. Use unwilted silage without preservative to top out the silo.

If you want to use a preservative, you can mix 60 to 80 pounds of molasses or 200-250 pounds of corn and cob meal with each ton of green silage on high-moisture and high-protein crops. However, the experienced silage maker can usually wilt the crop enough to make a preservative unnecessary.

One disadvantage of silage is that the feeder has to handle about three times as much water in the feed as he would if the same crop were made into hay. Also, it's hard to regulate the moisture content. But at the same time silage requires less storage space than hay, it can be put up during rainy weather and it can be used to replace part of the corn silage or hay in the ration.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1956

Spring Clean-Up Protects Farm Livestock

URBANA--Stray nails, pieces of wire, discarded batteries and grease containers and carelessly stored chemicals on the farm are all threats to the health of your livestock, declares Dr. D. I. Newton of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

He recommends that you have a spring clean-up and fix-up day in your farm yards, buildings and pastures to help prevent livestock injury and poisoning.

Your first line of defense is good fencing to keep animals where they are supposed to be.

Clean up nails, pieces of wire and other sharp metal objects wherever fence or building construction or repair has been done. If animals, especially cows, swallow such objects, they may get hardware disease, a condition in which the pieces of metal penetrate the stomach wall.

Wire may become wrapped around and imbedded in animals' feet. Protruding nails and broken machinery may also cause foot injuries, opening the way to tetanus, foot rot and other infections.

To protect animals, especially cattle, against hyperkeratosis (X-disease), keep greased machinery and discarded lubricant containers out of reach of their curious tongues. Certain chemicals in petroleum products and in some types of roofing materials cause X-disease.

Lead paint should not be used where animals can lick it. Completely destroy paint containers and get rid of old storage batteries.

Make sure you--and your animals--don't mistake nitrate fertilizers for salt. Poisons and materials for insect and parasite sprays must be stored and handled with great care.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1956

Pelleting Hay Nearly Doubles Feed Value

DIXON SPRINGS--Pelleted hay fed to steer calves was worth $15.68 a ton more than the same hay fed long or chopped in experiments here last winter.

George Cmarik, extension cattle specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, reports that steer calves fed pelleted hay gained 206 pounds over a 119-day feeding trial. Average daily gain for these calves was 1.7 pounds.

At the same time, similar calves fed long hay gained 75 pounds a head, on the average, and those fed chopped hay gained 74 pounds for an average daily gain of about .6 pound.

Calves fed the same forage put up as silage gained only 5½ pounds during the test. After 28 days on silage alone, these steers lost 48 pounds a head because they couldn't eat enough of the high-moisture silage. Station researchers added five pounds of chopped hay daily per head to get any gain at all, but the gains still were not satisfactory.

Cmarik points out that pelleted hay is a highly concentrated feed, and the steer calves apparently liked to eat it. They ate an average of 15.7 pounds of the pellets a day. That's about 3.5 pounds more feed than you'd normally expect steers of their age and weight to eat. Every 15.7 pounds of pelleted hay contained 14.3 pounds of dry matter.

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Steers on pelleted hay needed only 826 pounds of dry matter to put on 100 pounds of gain. The pellets produced 175 percent more gain on 50 percent more total feed eaten.

Steers on long and chopped hay ate 9.5 and 9.3 pounds of dry matter a day in 11 pounds of total feed. Dry-matter intake was about 1.5 pounds below recommended daily amounts. Steers on silage and hay ate 6.1 pounds of dry matter in 17.6 pounds of daily feed and barely maintained their weight.

The most important part of this trial to beef feeders, Cmarik says, is the difference in cost of gains of the calves wintered on loose hay and on pellets. With hay figured at $20 a ton and no charge for pelleting, steer gains on loose hay in this experiment cost 17.2 cents a pound compared with 9.1 cents a pound for gains on the pellets.

Feeders will have to add a pelleting charge to their cost if they pellet hay. That cost will vary with the situation and may in some cases be high enough to offset any pelleting advantage.

Pelleted feeds usually cost from two to three dollars more a ton than the same feed sold as a meal. Results of this experiment indicate that a ton of pellets is worth 104.5 more pounds of gain than one ton of the same hay either long or chopped. At a conservative price of $15.00 a hundred pounds for steer calves, this additional 104.5 pounds increases the value of the pelleted ground hay from $20 a ton to $35.68.

Included in this test were 60 steer calves from the grade Hereford herd on the Station, divided into four equal lots by weaning weights. A mixture of timothy and alfalfa was fed, the greater proportion being timothy. The silage was cut at the same time as the hay. It was from the same field, in alternate strips, and was ensiled in an upright concrete stave silo. All the hay was baled.

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5/4/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1956

Stilbestrol Little Help to Good Lamb Creep

DIXON SPRINGS--Stilbestrol has not put much faster gains on suckling lambs getting a good creep ration in tests here.

J. M. Lewis, assistant superintendent of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says that the tests will not be finished until the wethers are slaughtered to find out how their carcass condition compares. Ewe lambs on the test will be bred as yearlings, and their breeding efficiency will be checked.

Four lots of 30 lambs each were used in the experiment. Basic creep ration fed to all lambs for 64 days was made up of 30 parts of cracked shelled corn, 30 parts of ground oats, 20 parts of ground hay and 20 parts of soybean oil meal. The experiment ended recently when all the lambs were put on pasture without a creep.

Lambs fed only the creep ration averaged 49.8 pounds when they went to pasture. Their average daily gain was .55 pound, and they ate 115.5 pounds of creep ration for each 100 pounds of gain.

Lambs in a second lot were given a 12 mg. pellet of stilbestrol as an implant at the base of the ear when they were 10 days old. These lambs weighed 50.5 pounds and made an average daily gain of .56 pound. They ate 114.3 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

The last two lots ate stilbestrol in their creep ration at the rate of .5 and 1.0 mg. per pound of feed respectively. Lambs on the smaller amount weighed an average of 51 pounds when the test ended, their average daily gain being .57 pound. They ate at the rate of 120.7 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

Lot four, getting the larger dose of stilbestrol, averaged 50.4 pounds in weight. Their average daily gain was .56 pound, and their consumption rate was 133.9 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1956

Get Better Gains With Hog Wallows

URBANA--Pigs that can keep cool in a wallow will gain faster and boost your profits.

S. W. Terrill, head of the swine division at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says tests at the Louisiana Experiment Station saved 35 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain with hog wallows.

In the tests the Louisiana researchers put eight 79-pound barrows and gilts in each of the two lots for a 73-day feeding period. Pigs with no wallow averaged 1.46 pounds of daily gain and needed 386 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. Pigs with wallows averaged 1.80 pounds of daily gain and ate 351 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

Pigs with wallows ate more feed but gained faster. They followed a feeding pattern of cooling off in the wallows and then eating at the self-feeders. Pigs without wallows seldom came out from their shade to eat between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Body temperatures of hogs with wallows averaged around 104-105 degrees on hot days compared with temperatures of 105-106 degrees for the hogs without wallows. Hogs just out of the wallows had temperatures as low as 102 degrees.

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5/8/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 14, 1956

13 From Illinois Attend President's Safety Conference

URBANA--Illinois will have one of the largest official delegations in attendance at the President's Conference on Occupational Safety in Washington, D.C., today through Wednesday (May 14-16).

Representing the Future Homemakers of America will be Faye Pritts, Bethany, vice-president of the Illinois Association of the F.H.A., and Sue Ann Elston, Makanda.

Others attending the conference and their organization include Mrs. Opal Galloway, Central high school, Camp Point, vocational homemaking teacher; Richard A. Galloway, superintendent, Central high school, Camp Point, school administration; Orval Floyd, Mt. Carmel, president of the Illinois Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers, and R. F. Espenschied, Franklin, vocational agriculture teachers.

Frank Golden, Jr., Manito, FFA member and State FFA Safety winner, Future Farmer of America; Ward H. Cross, Chicago, Country Mutual Fire company, O. L. Hogsett, Urbana, extension safety specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, C. A. Snavely, Peoria, executive secretary of the Illinois Retail Farm Equipment Association, and A. F. Schultz, Decatur, Illinois Power company, respectively, president, executive secretary and directors of the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

C. J. Elliott, Streator, vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and Mrs. R. B. Porter, Mill Shoals, safety chairman, Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

With about 14,000 accidental deaths and 1,200,000 serious injuries every year involving farm people, the President's Conference will include a farm safety clinic to consider means of reducing this costly toll. Hogsett is scheduled to appear on a panel discussion during the clinic.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1956

IFYEs From Nepal Visit in Illinois

URBANA--Two International Farm Youth Exchangees from Nepal will be living with farm families in Illinois from May through July. They are Sagar Prasad Shrestha of Bhimphedi Bazar and Ishwar Nath Shrestha of Bhajapur.

Sagar will spend the first two weeks of his Illinois visit on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Shellhammer, Illiopolis, while Ishwar will go to the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Gayland Green, Mt Pulaski.

The exchange is sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Extension Service with the assistance, in Nepal, of the Ford Foundation.

Sagar Shrestha had seven years of secondary school and then attended the Village Development Training School at Katmandu. He is an agronomy specialist in the Village Development Service. He taught English, geography and history in the village school and is a member of the 4-H Club.

Ishwar Shrestha studied veterinary medicine at the Village Development Training School after six years of secondary school. He is a livestock specialist in the Village Development Center. He established a primary school in the village and has also worked with the Village Sanitary Organization.

The two young men are part of a group of 48 IFYE exchangees from India, Nepal and Pakistan that arrived in the United States on April 30. They had a week's orientation in Washington, D.C., on arrival.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1956

IFYEs From Nepal Visit in Illinois - 2

While there they visited with officials of the Departments of Agriculture and State and visited the Embassy of India.

The exchangees will attend a mid-point meeting of all exchangees in the United States at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, from August 1 to 4. After that they will go to their second host state, Idaho, for three months. They will return to Nepal in November.

The purpose of the International Farm Youth Exchange is to bring about a better understanding between countries through this exchange of rural young people.

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5/8/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1956

Season Starts for Plant Poisoning in Livestock

URBANA--The fresh green of young plants is a welcome sight on the farm, but some of these new plants may be poisonous to livestock.

Dr. T. N. Phillips of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine notes that cockleburs in the seedling or two-leaf stage are one of the major spring plants that can cause poisoning and death in livestock. They are among the few plants that will poison pigs.

Young pigs especially like seedling cockleburs and can eat enough in a few minutes to cause death within a few hours. If they don't die, they may act drowsy or dizzy and recover within one day.

Most farms are free of cockleburs, but they may be found around a corn crib or where fodder stacks have stood all winter. Treatment of poisoning is usually not satisfactory, so it's important to eradicate the cockleburs or keep animals fenced away from them. After cockleburs pass the two-leaf stage, they are less dangerous.

Some other plants that are poisonous to livestock, especially cattle, in Illinois are larkspur, water hemlock, poison hemlock, oak shoots and wild cherry.

Symptoms vary for each type of poisoning, Dr. Phillips says. Larkspur may cause bloat, nausea and respiratory paralysis in cattle and horses. Oak shoots cause emaciation, constipation and weakness. A veterinarian should be called for accurate diagnosis.

Poisoned animals should be taken off pastures and given additional feed, such as a good leafy hay.

Farmers should learn how to recognize poisonous plants and how to eradicate them. Pastures should be inspected before animals are turned in to graze.

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RSJ:sl
5/8/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

Give Chickens Room to Eat and Drink

URBANA--High egg production means that heavy layers must spend more time at feeders and waterers.

Performance bred into chicks and built into rations makes it possible to get more eggs. But you must provide the space chickens need in order to reach top performance, says D. J. Bray, poultry extension specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Capacity of equipment is very important. One hundred hens at peak production eat 25 pounds of mash and drink six gallons of water in a single day. If your birds run out of feed and water often fill up equipment more often, get bigger equipment or install automatic feeders and waterers.

Design plays a part in adding more space, Bray says. Round equipment will handle more birds for each unit of space than long troughs. Hens make better use of feeders and waterers placed on the floor than those equipped with perches.

Good lighting stimulates egg production and feed intake. You can tell where lights are poor, because you won't have to fill up the feeders so often in these areas. Nests can be dark, but feeding space should be well lighted.

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DLN:sl
5/8/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

Schedule Chicago Farmers' Visit for June 22

URBANA--Members of the Chicago Farmers Club will visit the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois on Friday, June 22.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the college expects about 175 of the club members and their wives to attend the tour of the agronomy and livestock farms and other research facilities on the Urbana campus.

This is one of the annual tours that the Chicago Farmers make to a midwestern college of agriculture. The club last visited Illinois in 1951.

Club members are scheduled to arrive in Urbana by special train from Chicago at 9:30 a.m. The morning session will feature speakers from the Departments of Agricultural Economics, Agronomy, Food and Dairy Technology and Animal Science.

Luncheon at the Illini Union during the noon hour will feature welcomes by University Provost Henning Larson; Herbert Megran, president of the University Board of Trustees; Dean Howard; and Seth Sims, president of the Chicago Farmers Club. E. D. Griffin, vice president, Allied Mills, Inc., and chairman of the Chicago Farmers Club Tour, will serve as toastmaster.

During the tour, College of Agriculture staff members will show the club members some of the research in progress at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and results of other experiments. The visiting group is scheduled to leave for Chicago by train at 7:00 p.m.

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5/11/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1956

College Holds Third Farm Machinery Day

URBANA--Between 350 and 400 farm equipment dealers and company representatives are expected to attend the third annual Farm Machinery Field Day on the University of Illinois campus on Tuesday, May 29.

Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the College of Agriculture in charge of the program, says that one feature of the program will be "Doc" Hurd's Fire Magic. Hurd, a representative of Standard Oil Company, has an entertaining series of educational demonstrations about the power in gasoline.

Program highlights in the morning include a comparison of diesel and gasoline tractors, how to justify purchase of new machinery, what farmer customers should pay for repairs and how to solve the mystery of motor oils.

Afternoon demonstrations scheduled for the agricultural engineering farm include tractor tipping, wheel slippage and a tour of the farm to see how research is helping to design tomorrow's farm equipment. In the event of rain, the whole day's program will be held in the Stock Pavilion, Bowers says.

The Illinois and Mississippi Valley Retail Farm Equipment Associations are cooperating with the Agricultural Engineering Department in sponsoring the program.

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RAJ:sl
5/15/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1956

Don't Pay the Fly Tax

URBANA--A "fly tax" may cut about 15 percent off your milk check this summer.

But you don't have to pay this "tax," says H. B. Petty, entomologist with the University of Illinois and the Natural History Survey, Here is how you can get out of it:

1. Keep barns and barnyards free of wet straw and decaying organic matter.

2. Spread manure twice a week.

3. Use a residual spray of methoxychlor, lindane or diazinon on the outside of buildings, fences, tree trunks and low hanging branches.

4. Spray your animals with pyrethrins or methoxychlor for temporary control.

Petty points out that stable and horn flies collect most of this "fly tax." They differ from the house flies that gather in barns during the summer. House flies only irritate a cow and make sanitation difficult, but stable and horn flies pierce the cow's hide and suck her blood. The energy and blood that cows lose in fighting these flies--the "fly tax"--could be converted into more milk and a bigger check.

Be sure to follow instructions for using insecticides, though. Read the labels and follow them closely to avoid residual problems and trouble in handling them.

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DLP:sl
5/15/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1956

Mucosal Disease Found in 20 States

URBANA--In the three years since mucosal disease in cattle was first recognized in Iowa, it has been found in 20 states and Canada. At least 30 outbreaks have been observed in widely separated areas in Illinois.

Dr. Paul D. Beamer of the University of Illinois, who has attended several conferences on the subject in the past year, says veterinarians in about 15 states are conducting research on this highly fatal disease.

Mucosal disease in Illinois has been most common in feedlot cattle. It attacks either sex and is found mostly in cattle six months to two years old.

Symptoms are loss of appetite, sudden onset of fever, discharges from the nose and eyes, sores about the nose and mouth and possibly lameness. An especially noticeable symptom is profuse diarrhea, the droppings later becoming stained with blood.

Cause of mucosal disease is not fully known, but a virus is suspected. The disease is very similar to virus diarrheas found in New York and Indiana, and symptoms are similar to those of rinderpest. If you notice unexplained scouring in your herd, call a veterinarian to get an accurate diagnosis of the cause.

Symptoms of mucosal disease last seven to 10 days and are usually followed by death. Ordinarily only one to three animals in a herd are infected, but occasionally death losses may run as high as 50 percent of a herd.

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RSJ:sl
5/15/56

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1956

French Boy Will Work on Illinois Farm

URBANA--Emile Braquaval, Neuvilly, Nord, France, 24-year-old farm youth, is spending three weeks living and working on the farm of John K. Morris of Chadwick, Carroll county.

Braquaval is one of the International Farm Youth Exchange young people from other countries who will be visiting and living in Illinois this summer. He is scheduled to visit in Peoria and Adams counties after he leaves the Morris farm on June 7 and then will spend another three months in Wyoming before he leaves for home next November.

Wheat, oats, barley and beet-roots are the major crops on the 400-acre farm in France where he lives with his parents, three brothers and one sister. The family also raises cows, horses, sheep and pigs.

All IFYE exchangees in the United States under the summer program are to meet from August 1 to 4 at Iowa State College in Ames for a mid-point conference before they all visit their second states. Other IFYEs in Illinois at the present time include two young farmers from Nepal who are living in Sangamon county on their first farms.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is a project sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation in which selected farm young people from the United States live and work with farm families in other countries from four to six months. In exchange, farm young people from those countries live and work on farms in this country. Five Illinois rural young people will live in Costa Rica, Finland, Switzerland, Germany and Ireland in this year's program.

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RAJ:sl
5/15/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1956

Early-Weaned Pigs Are Usually Smaller

URBANA--Early-weaned pigs are smaller at eight weeks than pigs left with the sow and fed a good creep ration until they are eight weeks old.

These are the results of experiments at the agricultural experiment stations in Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that work on this problem at all three stations has generally been in agreement.

Carlisle says it is true that you won't have to feed the sow a heavy ration for four or five weeks if you wean the pigs at an early age.

However, most feeds used in early weaning programs are so expensive that feed costs for each pound of pig weaned have not been any lower when pigs were weaned at one to three weeks than when weaned at eight weeks.

Pigs weaned at eight weeks of age in these tests have averaged from five to 10 pounds heavier at eight weeks than pigs weaned at three weeks of age.

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RAJ:sl
5/15/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1956

Haying Marks the Start of Many Farm Accidents

URBANA--Check your haying equipment carefully before you start cutting this year's hay crop. Make sure it's in good condition so that you won't lose time from costly accidents.

Haying marks the start of a season when farm accidents run high, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist in the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois.

Watch especially for defective hitches, ropes, pulleys, lifts, hay racks and ladders. Check your mowing equipment to be sure that all safety guards are in place.

The Illinois Rural Safety Council recommends that you take special precautions to prevent falling from hay racks and stacks. Make sure that loft floors are repaired and hay chutes guarded. Take special care in making starts and stops while loading, especially on rough ground. Never dismount from a tractor or mower while it is operating.

Carry a pitchfork over your shoulder and stick it securely into the ground when you are not using it. Don't lay it on the ground and never throw it. When your day's haying is finished, hang up the fork or put it in a rack in the barn.

Make sure the hay is well cured before you store it in the mow. Damp hay will heat and may start a fire. Spontaneous combustion from heating hay causes most barn fires. Check freshly stored hay regularly for several weeks to make sure there is no sign of heating.

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OLH:sl
5/15/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1956

Sheep Producers Meet June 3 at DuQuoin

URBANA--The annual Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association Field Day has been set for June at the DuQuoin State Fair Grounds, just south of DuQuoin.

E. H. Helms of Belleville and Clyde Simms of Albion are co-chairmen of the event. They will be assisted by other sheepmen in the southern part of the state.

Harold Homan, manager of the DuQuoin State Fair, will welcome the guests at 10:00 a.m. CST. John Albin, Newman, president of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, and U. S. Garrigus, Urbana, secretary-treasurer, will also speak.

From 10:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon there will be a judging contest with W. J. Hampton, Urbana, in charge. Barbecued lamb will be furnished by the committee for lunch, and visitors should bring the rest of their lunch.

Starting at 1:00 p.m. Arthur Allen of McLeansboro will demonstrate how to work sheep dogs. Allen has trained many national champion sheep dogs. At 1:30 Oren Wright of Greenwood, Indiana, a member of the American Sheep Producers Council, will report on activities and plans of the council for promotion of lamb and wool. Other afternoon events include a cornet solo by Arden Weiss of Freeburg; a discussion on the care of farm wool by Leo Minner of the Minner Wool Company, St. Louis, Missouri; a shearing demonstration by Robert Heggemeier of Nashville; and a sheep drenching demonstration by Alvin Helms of Belleville.

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5/15/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1956

Malathion Strips 90% Effective Against Flies

URBANA--You now can eliminate 90 percent of the flies in your barn without spraying.

W. N. Bruce of the State Natural History Survey, Urbana, has developed a method of using malathion strips instead of a spray.

To make this effective fly killer, mix $1\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoons of malathion and 5 tablespoons of starch with a quart of corn syrup. Soak a cloth strip about two inches wide in the mixture, let it dry and hang it from the ceiling or place it in swarms of flies.

The syrup attracts the flies to the bait strip, and the malathionmakes short work of them. This method is one of many Bruce is experimenting with at the present time.

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DLP:sl
5/22/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1956

Antibiotics Aid Food Utilization in Livestock

URBANA--Antibiotics fed to farm animals may slow down the movement of food through their digestive tracts and thus increase their utilization of feed, an experiment at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine indicates.

Dr. Elwood F. Reber says the experiment showed that penicillin decreased the rhythmic contractions in sections of intestines from rabbits and swine. These contractions--wave-like movements called peristalsis--move food through the digestive tract.

The experiment is an example of the basic research done at the College of Veterinary Medicine. Sections of intestines from newly killed pigs and rabbits were suspended in a solution to which varying concentrations of different antibiotics were added. A device was set up to time and record the contractions of the intestinal sections.

This "in vitro" system is an attempt to have animal cells or tissues react in a test tube. It is subject to many biological variations.

If the intestine of a live animal is influenced by antibiotics in the same way as the experiment indicated, antibiotics may help produce weight gains by increasing digestion and feed absorption.

Antibiotics are widely used in livestock feeds now to help guard against infections and the effects of diseases. Because of their widespread use, researchers like Dr. Reber are exploring possible effects of the drugs on the processes and functions within living animals.

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RSJ:sl
5/22/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Report Frost Damage on Forage Crops

URBANA--Farmers in the central and northern sections of Illinois report frost damage to their alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover.

The advice of plant pathologists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture is: "Don't get excited and don't plow it under."

J. W. Gerdemann, plant pathologist, believes the alfalfa and red clover will be able to shake off the effects of the frost damage. Sweet clover may be more seriously damaged.

Frost this late in the season is rare, and most farmers have not had experience with frost damage on alfalfa and clover at this stage in its growth.

Although official temperatures have not reached the freezing point recently, they did range from 34 to 40 degrees on both May 16 and 20. Gerdemann points out that official temperatures are at eye-level and under cover. That means that temperatures at plant height could be as much as 10 degrees lower. On those two days, very low wind velocities and low humidity could have contributed to making field temperatures lower than the official readings.

Corn was not affected because it is in cultivated fields where the black dirt absorbs heat during the day and gives it off at night when air temperatures go down.

Frost damage reports have come from an area bounded by Arcola to the south and Freeport to the north.

The symptoms of frost damage on alfalfa are yellowing or whitening of the leaves. White shows extreme damage. On red clover, the leaves turn black, and on sweet clover, brown.

Damage is most severe in low spots.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1956

Equipment Dealers Attend Machinery Field Day

URBANA--More than 150 farm equipment dealers and company representatives heard a comparison of fuel costs and performance between gasoline and diesel tractors here today at the third annual Farm Machinery Field Day at the University of Illinois.

Higher first cost for diesel tractors tends to be offset over the years by fuel savings, according to J. A. Weber, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Other points to consider before deciding to buy one or the other include cost of operation, availability of good service, the use of the tractor and personal preference.

Nebraska tests show that diesel and gasoline tractors of the same make and model have about the same horsepower, Weber said. The two types handle farm work equally well. Diesels generally need less overhaul than gasoline tractors, but often require more skill and specialized equipment for service.

Conditions that would tend to favor the purchase of a diesel over a gasoline tractor include large number of hours of annual operation, heavy tractor loads and low difference in first cost.

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R. M. Finley, agricultural economist at the college, reminded the dealers that, to assure long-time prosperity of both customers and manufacturers, they must be interested in farmers' making a net profit from the machinery they buy.

Any farmer's biggest objective, the economist said, is to find the right combination of labor, power and machinery that will produce the highest net farm income. For that reason, the question of whether or not to add a new machine might rest on decisions other than labor-saving alone.

Finley said that a rule-of-thumb to use in figuring annual machine costs is 15 percent a year on the purchase price of tractors and harvesting machines and 10 percent on tillage and planting machines. In Illinois the average tractor is run about 600 hours a year, while the average combine and corn picker are used on about 100 acres.

One way to find out whether a new machine is justified on a farm is to use the "break-even" method. To illustrate this point, Finley distributed a graph showing the number of acres needed for operation to cover the expenses of the machine. Simply, the formula is annual cost divided by custom rate minus operating cost.

Other features of the morning program held in the Livestock Pavilion included a panel of farmers discussing what farmer customers should pay for repair work, and demonstrations on qualities of motor oils by C. N. Hinkle, Standard Oil Company, Chicago.

Dr. Llewellyn Heard, also from Standard Oil Company, opened the afternoon program with a series of demonstrations on the power in gasoline.

Tractor-tipping and wheel-slippage demonstrations at the agricultural engineering farm and a tour of the research going on there concluded the program.

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RAJ:sl
5/25/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1956

Get More Out of Your Strawberry Patch

URBANA--There are three things that cut into your strawberry yields, and you can control all three of them.

They are rot, wide rows and careless picking.

Frank Owen, fruit crops specialist at the College of Agriculture, recommends captan spray for the rot. Spray at the first sign of bloom, and make three applications seven to 10 days apart. You can pick berries the day after spraying with captan, because there is little residue build-up.

Mix two tablespoons of captan in a gallon of water for small home gardens, and two pounds per 100 gallons for larger fields. Soak the plants with this mixture.

Owen believes 18 inches makes an ideal width for a row of strawberries. If it's any wider than that, you have to step on plants to reach the middle, When the time comes for picking, take your time and pick clean. Get every berry that's ready. Those you leave will be rotten by the next time you pick. Owen estimates that you can lose half your strawberries by not picking clean.

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DLP:sl
5/22/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1956

High Prices Make Timber Profitable

DIXON SPRINGS--There has never been a better time than now to make a farm woodland pay.

Timber is scarce and wood products bring a good price, says R. E. Nelson, extension forester at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

Farm woodland profits depend on the volume of timber produced and on its quality, Nelson points out. Much farm timber now is of low quality because poor harvesting methods in the past took out all the good trees and left the poorest.

Start the long-time improvement by taking out all cull trees by girdling, cutting or poisoning, the forester suggests. A cull tree is one that is not merchantable and will never produce one salable log.

Also harvest poor risk trees now. They are the ones that will not live until the next cut. You can tell them by their broken tops, large rotting limb stubs, basal scars and poor crowns.

Large, limby, poorly formed "wolf" trees that take up more space in the woods than their value justifies also should come out. Taking out the less valuable trees gives the more valuable ones more room to grow.

Nelson says that good lumber from large, straight, clear logs will always command a market. Turn your farm woods into a profit-maker instead of a profit-taker by investing some time and care to put your timber into condition.

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RAJ:sl
5/22/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1956

Ear Implants of Stilbestrol Work Well

URBANA--Recent decisions of the Pure Food and Drug Administration to allow ear implants of stilbestrol may change the method of using this hormone-like chemical in cattle feeding.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says work at the California, Georgia and Purdue agricultural experiment stations has shown that stilbestrol ear implants will give good results.

One advantage of ear implants, Carlisle says, will be lower cost. Implants large enough to influence a 180-day feeding period will cost about 15 cents compared with a cost of about 90 cents to add stilbestrol to the feed for that length of time.

With implants, you can also be more selective in determining what animals should get stilbestrol. For example, you can feed steers and heifers in the same lot and implant only the steers. And you may not want to feed protein supplement, which now is the only way to add stilbestrol to the feed.

In the experiments, gains have been about the same when implants were used as when stilbestrol was added to the feed, Carlisle points out.

A disadvantage of the implants will be the extra equipment, such as chutes and head gates, you may need in order to handle the cattle.

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RAJ:sl
5/22/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1956

Many Job Openings for DHIA Testers

URBANA--There's no better way to get a start toward being a successful dairy farmer than by working as a DHIA tester.

To qualify yourself for this work, you'll need to attend a one-week short course at the University of Illinois from June 11 through 18. Short-course classes will be held in Room 341 Animal Sciences Laboratory, Urbana.

G. W. Harpestad, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says DHIA testers work with the best dairymen and have a chance to explore all the reasons why they succeed.

And now is a good time to get into testing work, Harpestad says. Several associations are looking for testers right now, and more opportunities will be coming up during the summer.

Many of the successful dairymen in Illinois credit at least part of their success in life to what they learned earlier as testers, Harpestad says. Beginners can earn up to $250 a month, get free board and room on the job and get a very valuable education at the same time.

For full information see your county farm adviser or write directly to the Department of Dairy Science, College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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5/22/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1956

Farm Advisers Meet at Dixon Springs

URBANA--More than 250 Illinois county farm advisers, assistant advisers and Extension specialists from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will hold their summer conference next week at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Pope county.

W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service in charge of the program, says that 2½ days of concentrated tours around the Station to see research work in progress is in store for the advisers and specialists.

Summer conference is held every five years at Dixon Springs. Other years the advisers meet on the College of Agriculture campus in Urbana.

Registration starts at the Station administration building at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 6. Tours under the direction of Station Superintendent R. J. Webb and members of the Station staff begin at 9:30 a.m. The conference will end Friday noon, June 8.

Tours will recess at 3:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 7 for a meeting of the Illinois Farm Advisers Association. Association directors are scheduled to meet on Wednesday evening. All times are Central Standard Time.

Summer conference is the time for farm advisers to learn the newest research in progress at the College and experiment stations so that they will have the latest advice to pass on to their county farmers.

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RAJ:mi
5/28/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1956

"Dancing Pigs" Don't Amuse Hog Raisers

URBANA--Young pigs that shiver and shake like a "rock and roll" fan may have a disease that's about as tough to cure as jazz fever in a teen-ager.

Dr. J. P. Manning of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says this "dancing" disease usually occurs only in young pigs up to two weeks old. Spasms in single muscles or groups of muscles cause them to take small, mincing steps when they try to walk. The spasms continue even when the pig is asleep.

If you notice signs of spasms in your litters, have a veterinarian examine them and diagnose the trouble. "Dancing" disease symptoms are similar to those of some other more highly fatal and contagious diseases.

In serious cases, when the twitching spreads to most parts of the body, death may result. The disease is not very common, but the pigs that are affected and survive are stunted and unprofitable. In mild cases, recovery may be spontaneous in six to 10 weeks, although lack of muscular coordination may last longer.

The technical name for this disease is myoclonia congenita. Exact cause of the condition is not known, and treatment has little value. Since the spasms are usually present at birth, they may be caused by some defect in the young pigs' systems.

"Dancing" pigs are found both in well managed and in poorly managed herds. The disease seems to appear more frequently in first litters of gilts than in offspring of older females.

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RSJ:sl
5/25/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1956

(Special for Market Pages)

What Hedging Means To Farmers

URBANA--Hedging means grain storage earnings to farmers during falling prices, says T. A. Hieronymus, associate professor of agricultural marketing at the University of Illinois.

Hieronymus defines hedging as taking a position in the futures market that offsets a cash position of grain in storage. By hedging, a farmer can get paid for grain storage even though the price of grain may decline.

This is how it works: If the present price of cash corn is $1.40 and a farmer wants to assure himself of this price plus a return for storage, he sells futures in order to hedge.

Let's say that he was able to sell May futures at $1.60. In May he was ready to deliver, but the cash price had fallen to $1.35 while the May future had declined to $1.45. The storage earnings are figured by subtracting $1.35 from $1.40 on the cash market, which shows a five-cent loss. He then subtracts $1.45 from the futures price of $1.60, which shows a 15-cent gain, having bought his May futures contract back 15 cents below the selling price. The loss of 5 cents subtracted from the gain of 15 cents leaves 10 cents for storage. By hedging he was able to get the $1.40 price plus storage. Had he not hedged, he would have lost 5 cents per bushel by storing.

Hedging for storage payments is possible, says Hieronymus, because the cash price usually gains in relation to the futures price. The difference in price is a reflection of storage costs.

Some country elevators are set up to take hedges. But if there aren't any close, most cities have brokers that will take futures trades, says Hieronymus.

To open an account, a farmer has to maintain with the broker a certain margin, depending on the kind of crop. The deposit on corn, for example, is about 12 cents a bushel.

JCE:sl
5/25/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1956

Incentive Increased for Farm Storage

URBANA--Farmers may find it desirable to increase their on-the-farm corn storage space for 1956 because of three government measures reports L. F. Stice, extension marketing specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

A new government incentive is the price support for non-allotment corn.

Government loans to buy or build farm storage and condition equipment and to reseal price support corn now on farms are two already established government measures.

Additional construction of on-the-farm storage space will be encouraged by the new price support measure on non-allotment corn because many producers do not have approved facilities for the corn from harvest until loan maturity. Right now there isn't enough crib space on many Illinois farms to store even one year's crop.

Whether it is wise to build permanent new corn storage space merely to get the government loan is debatable. Two important factors to consider are (1) the difference between the market and support price for corn at harvest and (2) the duration and nature of supports on corn while present supports are in force.

We cannot know how long the government price support program on corn will continue, advises Stice. However, past experience indicates that farm income and support measures, once adopted, are not easily withdrawn.

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Some farmers may be encouraged by the financing possibilities of government loans for the purchase and construction of new storage facilities. These loans are at 4 percent interest with five years to pay.

The corn reseal program is of greatest benefit to farmers who already have storage for more than one year's crop, reports Stice. Other farmers whose existing space will soon need to be replaced may earn some income to pay on new facilities through the reseal program.

Payments for resealing 1955 corn or extending the reseal on 1954 corn until July 31, 1957, will be at least 15 cents a bushel. The final rate, yet to be announced, will probably be a cent or two higher than this figure.

If the corn is redeemed prior to July 31, payments are made on a prorated basis. The 1955 loan corn may be resealed in the ear, but 1954 corn must be shelled.

Because damage by the angoumois moth is likely in stored corn located in the southern third of Illinois, the reseal program is not available for this area.

You can get details about these three programs from the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office.

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JCE:sl
5/28/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1956

Flies Carry Tiny Parasites to Cattle

URBANA--One good reason for using fly-control measures around your farm is to prevent anaplasmosis in cattle, a serious disease caused by tiny parasites that are carried by blood-sucking insects.

Dr. R. E. Bradley of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine emphasizes the need for frequent and thorough spraying to keep down the numbers of flies and mosquitoes that may spread anaplasmosis infection to your livestock.

The disease is also spread by unsterilized vaccinating needles and dehorning instruments, so be sure to disinfect equipment when vaccinating or dehorning.

Anaplasmosis is most common in the southern United States but it has been reported in Illinois, especially in the southern part.

One-third to one-half of the infected animals die. There is no vaccine and no sure cure for the disease. Infected animals that do recover serve as carriers of the parasite.

When the parasite gets into a cow's bloodstream, it destroys the red blood cells, causing anemia, fever, labored breathing, loss of appetite, general weakness and reduced milk production.

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RSJ:sl
6/4/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1956

Performance Testing Pays for Beef Cattle

URBANA--Bull calves that gain well in the feedlot will sire calves that make fast gains too.

D. E. Walker, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that animal breeding studies show that ability to put on feedlot gains is highly heritable.

Fast-gaining cattle put on more economical gains too, Walker says. That means that selecting your breeding stock on the basis of feedlot gains will pay off in higher net profits.

Several Illinois purebred cattle breeders and commercial cattlemen weighed and graded their calf crops at weaning time last fall. They adjusted weaning weights for age and sex of calf and age of dam so that all records could be compared on an equal basis.

To get more information, a few breeders put their calves on feedlot test for 140-160 days. One such test fed grass silage and legume hay free choice plus four pounds of ground ear corn and four pounds of oats a head daily. The fastest gaining bull calf on this test gained an average of 2.61 pounds a day compared with only .79 pound a day for the slowest gainer.

You can use the same system to select replacement heifers, the livestock specialist says. You can performance-test on any feeding program as long as the calves are fed and managed the same way. See your county farm adviser for full information about the performance-testing program.

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RAJ:sl
6/4/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1956

South Americans Study Artificial Insemination

URBANA--Dr. Carlos Carlevero, University of Uruguay, and Dr. Oscar Alvarez, University of Chile, are spending a year in graduate study at the University of Illinois learning about artificial insemination of dairy cattle.

Dr. Carlevero, a staff veterinarian at the University of Uruguay, is studying in this country under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. Dr. Alvarez is studying under the auspices of the Foreign Operations Administration.

Both men have been working under the supervision of N. L. Van Demark and R. L. Hays, professor and assistant professor of dairy cattle physiology, respectively, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Objective of the program is to establish sound artificial breeding programs in their own countries in South America when they return.

Other visiting Fellows under the program during the past year have included Dr. Carlos Rodriguez, veterinarian with the government of Peru, and Dr. Ricardo Schorr, also from Chile.

At the present time, Arnold Moeller, who left the department of dairy science in March 1955, is spending two years in Chile helping the govermment there establish a program of artificial insemination of dairy cattle.

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RAJ:sl
6/4/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1956

Irrigation Increased Corn Yields Last Fall

DIXON SPRINGS--Irrigation increased corn yields as much as 34 bushels an acre here last year.

L. E. Gard, researcher at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says that, if you have a water supply, it looks as if irrigating corn on the silt-pan soils of southern Illinois will pay off in higher yields.

Corn plots at the Station got normal rainfall in June last year and nearly double the normal amount in July. But in August and September rainfall was low, and supplemental water then increased yields.

Adding four inches of water in August increased yields by 29 bushels an acre, and adding 6 1/3 inches of water increased the total yield to 34 bushels an acre.

Only 13 percent of the stalks were broken below the ear line on the corn that received 6 1/3 inches of water compared with 25 percent on the corn that received four inches of water and 71 percent on the corn that was not irrigated.

Another significant fact this study showed about Grantsburg silt loam, where the plots were located, was that the corn roots could not get down below 24 inches even though plenty of water was there. Only 9 percent of available water was taken from the 24- to 36-inch soil profile depth, Gard says.

This was true even on plots that were not irrigated and from which practically all available moisture in the plow layer had been used. Only four percent of moisture remained in the 6- to 12-inch layer and 15 percent in the 12- to 18-inch layer.

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RAJ:sl
6/5/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1956

You Can Insure Against Chinch Bugs

URBANA--You can buy chinch bug insurance now, the same as you can buy fire and hail insurance. Only with chinch bugs the insurance is called dieldrin.

H. B. Petty, entomologist with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the State Natural History Survey, thinks this kind of insurance is just as good as the other more usual kinds.

You need this insurance because during the winter chinch bugs hibernate in grasses, such as timothy, bluestem and orchardgrass. Sometime between February and late May--usually after a little warm, sunny weather--the bugs fly from their winter quarters to fields where they can get a square meal of wheat, rye or barley.

Suppose you notice some dried-up patches in your grain fields. When you check into it, you may find chinch bugs. Your first thought probably is to prevent damage to the grain and to keep the bugs from migrating to your corn.

This is where the insurance comes in. You can either take a chance that there will be warm, humid weather--which helps a fungus that will kill most of the bugs--or you can insure by applying dieldrin.

If muggy weather does come and the chinch bugs are killed, you still had protection, just as you did when your barn didn't burn after you bought fire insurance.

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Here's how to use dieldrin insurance:

Spray dieldrin at the rate of half a pound an acre over the grain field. One application is all you'll need. To gain an advantage, you must spray early, before chinch bugs damage the grain.

If you don't buy the dieldrin insurance, here is what you'll have to do if chinch bugs become a problem:

Spray dieldrin at the rate of half a pound per acre in a strip about four rods wide. Let half the strip fall on the field you want to protect and the other half on the infested grain field. Spray a strip eight to 10 rods long and about two rods wide across the ends of the first strip.

Start to spray a few days before the bugs begin to migrate. That's usually in late June or early July.

The dieldrin is good for about seven to 14 days, which is usually long enough to stop a fairly heavy migration. If it rains, or if the migration is exceptionally heavy, it probably will pay to spray again.

If control becomes necessary, follow precautions on the label about the length of time to leave between harvest of grain and insecticide application.

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DLP:sl
6/4/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1956

Chicago Farmers Visit U. of I. College of Agriculture

URBANA--More than 150 members of the Chicago Farmers Club will visit the University of Illinois College of Agriculture tomorrow (Friday) for a first-hand review of some of the outstanding agricultural research programs being carried on by the college and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

During the morning session tomorrow, the group will hear farm economists Earl Swanson and G. L. Jordan describe the use of complicated computing machines in determining profitable combinations of farm enterprises.

M. B. Russell, head of the department of agronomy, will dramatize the importance of water and water conservation in the growing of Illinois farm crops. His talk is entitled "Twelve Kernels of Corn" Russell's presentation will be followed by a review of the research work in the College of Agriculture on the importance of fat in human nutrition, and the closing address will cover research in the field of animal science by Professor Sleeter Bull.

Tours of the college's research farms are scheduled for the afternoon. The group will return to Chicago by train at 5:15 p.m.

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6/18/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1956

Yugoslav Agriculturists Visit U. of I.

URBANA--Seventeen top-ranking Yugoslavian agricultural experts arrived on the University of Illinois campus today (Thursday) for a two-week study of U. S. agricultural programs, policies and economics.

From now until they leave on July 6, the group will meet with College of Agriculture economists and research scientists, visit area farms for first-hand observation of modern farming operations and management practices, hold conferences with State Department of Agriculture officials and representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, tour the famed New Salem State Park, and enjoy an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration in Champaign.

The visit to the University of Illinois is part of a study program on American agriculture arranged by the International Cooperation Administration. Professor Alvin T. Anderson of the department of agricultural economics is serving as leader of the visiting team.

The Yugoslav agriculturists will stay in Champaign until June 27, when they will visit Director Stillman J. Stanard of the State Department of Agriculture. They will spend the following day, June 28, in Peoria touring the Caterpiller Tractor Company plant and the Northern Regional Research Laboratory. On June 29 the group will be in Chicago for a visit to the Board of Trade and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

After the Chicago tour, the group returns to the University of Illinois for more conferences with staff members, interrupted only by the July 4 holiday, which will include a gigantic evening fireworks display in the University's football stadium.

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6/18/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1956

Farm and Home Bureaus Sign New Extension Agreements

URBANA--More than half of the state's county farm bureaus and home bureaus have signed the new agreements with the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service under which financial contributions for carrying on extension work are to be sent directly to the University of Illinois.

In the past, the county farm and home bureaus supported the county extension program through direct payments of part of the salaries of the extension farm adviser and home adviser. The bureaus also furnished transportation for the advisers, as well as office space and secretarial help.

Under the new agreement, all direct local payments have been eliminated, and county farm and home bureau contributions are sent to the University of Illinois. These agreements become effective July 1, and W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service, said today he expected all county farm and home bureaus to sign the agreements before that date.

The change in procedure for handling local support of extension work was made necessary by a ruling of the United States Department of Agriculture which made it illegal for any federal federal employee to receive compensation directly from any farm or home organization.

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HR:cm
6/18/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1956

Illinois Youths Leave for Europe

URBANA--Four young people from Illinois left New York today, June 25, via the Flying Tiger Line en route to Switzerland, Ireland—North Ireland, Germany and Finland. While they are in these countries they will live and work with farm families as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates. They are scheduled to return in November.

They are Donald R. Huftalin, Malta, Illinois, going to Switzerland; Judith Ann Konneker, Route 1, Carlinville, going to Ireland—North Ireland; Phillip Eugene Naffziger, Route 1, Walnut, going to Germany; and Eunice Elizabeth Rixman, Route 1, Nashville, going to Finland.

The four delegates are part of a group of 63 IFYE delegates leaving today to visit rural families in 20 countries. In all 125 "Grass-Roots Ambassadors" are leaving the United States in four groups this year bound for countries in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Latin America and the Pacific. They represent 36 states.

The IFYE project, sponsored by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, is based on the idea that understanding is the basis of peace. As IFYEs, selected farm youths from the United States take part in home and farm activities in other countries for four to six months, and youth from those countries come to live with American farm families.

The exchange is financed by contributions from 4-H Clubs, rural and civic groups, industries, individuals and others interested in world understanding. No federal or state government funds are used.

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6/18/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

College of Agriculture Holds Open House for Visitors

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture is throwing open its doors again Wednesday (June 27) for visitors from all over the state who are interested in seeing how the college goes about its business of finding out new facts about farming.

Starting at 10 o'clock in the morning, visitors will be taken on guided tours of the famed Morrow Plots, oldest soil experiment plots in the United States. From there they will be shown the new and modern Animal Sciences Laboratory building, where scientists are working on important problems of animal nutrition. There will be an opportunity later in the morning to see how milk is processed and cheese and ice cream are made in the dairy manufactures building. Before lunch a stop will be made at the Large Animal Clinic of the College of Veterinary Medicine. This is the "hospital" for large animals brought to the University for disease and injury diagnosis and treatment.

Afternoon tours will be made of the swine research farm, where animal scientists will discuss research programs under way in swine breeding, feeding and management. There will be stops, too, at the agronomy research farm, where the visitors will see the work being done to develop new varieties of small grains and forage crops.

Visitors who would like to tour the College of Agriculture should meet at the parking lots between the new home economics building and the Morrow Plots at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

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HR:cm
6/22/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, June 25, 1956

Ford Foundation Grants $490,000 to 4-H'ers

URBANA--Illinois delegates report that a highlight of the 26th National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., June 13-20 was the announcement of the $490,000 Ford Foundation grant to the National 4-H Club Foundation to develop the National 4-H Club Center.

The grant recognizes the National 4-H Club Foundation's contribution in training rural youth to be good citizens and will enable the center to develop specific training programs that will strengthen the contribution the 4-H Foundation has already made.

Frank Mynard and Florence Kimmelshue, 4-H Club specialists who accompanied Illinois' four delegates to National 4-H Club Camp, said, "We were delighted at the news, since this means that the 4-H Foundation can now rapidly develop the center. We are looking forward to the center's serving as site of the National 4-H Camp and other significant 4-H events and activities."

The Ford Foundation grant to the National 4-H Club Foundation was made on a partial matching basis. To obtain the $490,000, the National 4-H Club Foundation must raise $245,000. Most of the Foundation's matching portion will come from contributions of 4-H members to the Share-and-Care program for the 4-H Club Center. Illinois 4-H'ers have contributed $5,985.20, which completed their original quota to the 4-H Club Center. About $120,000 of the nation-wide goal of $214,000 has been raised.

Representing Illinois 4-H'ers at the 1956 National 4-H Club Camp were Wayne Heberer, Belleville; Phil Jones, Richview; Susannah Alfredson, Sugar Grove; and Loretta Maxine Nagel, Basco. As part of the camp program, they toured the 4-H Center on June 16.

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MVB:cm
6/22/56

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

To The Editor: A clarification of soil bank regulations shows that the story for release Friday, June 29, entitled "Clipped Oats Will Smother Legumes" was in error when it advised farmers to remove clipped oats. Under the provisions of the soil bank, this is not possible.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Clipped Oats in Soil Bank Cannot Be Removed

URBANA--Farmers cannot remove clipped oats from the field and still qualify for soil bank payments, according to an explanation of the soil bank regulations by the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office at Springfield.

Thus oats in the acreage reserve provision of the soil bank cannot be hauled off and burned or taken off and used as compost to be added to the field later.

If farmers think their legume seeding is in danger of smothering, they have the alternative of windrowing the straw and field-chopping it back onto the land, rather than letting it lie matted. In no case can it be removed.

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JCE:cm
6/29/56

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

Test New Fly Repellents in Laboratory

URBANA--Laboratory tests at the University of Illinois have shown encouraging results with new fly repellents.

W. N. Bruce, research entomologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey, says repellents may have many new uses for fly control.

They may be sprayed on livestock in the field, for instance, to protect animals against stable and horn flies. Where these biting flies are a problem, they can slow animal gains, with resulting higher cost to farmers.

Another big use for repellents will be to crowd flies from a nuisance area, such as an eating counter, into a more desirable baiting area where they can be killed. They may also be used to keep flies away from doorways and window screens.

The search for effective fly repellents has included a look for lasting qualities. Some have been found to be effective for as long as a month, Bruce says.

You may be able to buy some effective repellents at your local stores within a year, the scientist believes. In his seven years of working with repellents, he has tested several hundred different chemicals to find the most effective and lasting materials.

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RAJ:cm
6/26/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

National Campers Elect Phil Jones Chairman

URBANA--Phil B. Jones, Richview, has been elected chairman of the Illinois National 4-H Campers Alumni Association for the coming year.

Election was part of the recent annual meeting at Memorial 4-H Camp near Monticello. Present were more than 40 former 4-H members who have attended National 4-H Club Camp.

At the same meeting, Loretta Nagel, Basco, was elected secretary of the organization. Miss Nagel and Jones are both members of the Illinois delegation to National 4-H Camp, held in Washington D.C., June 13-20. The other two National Camp delegates this year are Susannah Alfredson, Big Rock, and Wayne Heberer, Belleville.

Last year's officers were D'Anne Mathre Johnson, Champaign, chairman, and Audrey Nelson, Altona, secretary.

Members of the National Camp Alumni voted to take part in the E. I. Pilchard Memorial Service to be held at the Junior Auditorium at the State Fair on Sunday, August 12, and appointed Clarence Ropp, Bloomington, to represent them at that time. This service is scheduled to start at 10 a.m.

The group also voted to take an active part in the drive for funds for the E. I. Pilchard Memorial Fund in the Illinois 4-H Foundation. Pilchard, for many years in charge of agricultural 4-H Club work in Illinois, died on March 26.

Next meeting of the National Camp Alumni group will be held on the Robert Summers farm near New Berlin on Sunday, June 2, 1957.

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RAJ:cm
6/26/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

Clipped Oats Will Smother Legumes

URBANA-- Farmers who clip their oats by July 1 to become eligible for soil bank payments will have to get the straw off the field or it will smother the legume companion crop.

That's the advice of agronomists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Soil bank regulations prohibit farmers from using the clipped oats for feeding purposes. The oats can be hauled off and burned or taken off and used as compost to be added to the field later. Another alternative is to use a beater that will shred the stalks so they won't smother the legume crop.

The University agronomists recommend clipping as high as the mowing machine adjustments will allow--four inches if possible. That's to keep from clipping the legume. Alfalfa can take some clipping, but it's harder on red clover.

If it's wet when the time comes to clip for the soil bank, farmers still can clip so long as they can get a tractor through the fields. However, there will be some damage to the legumes where the tractor wheels sink in and cause puddling in the soil.

Farmers who destroy a good oat crop will be paid an amount equal to 90 cents times their normal corn yield. Farmers who had an oat crop failure and didn't replant will receive a much lower payment. Payments will be handled by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee in each county. Always contact your county ASC committee before destroying a crop.

DLP:cm
6/26/56

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

Contaminated Grain Law Changes July 1

URBANA--Federal Food and Drug inspectors may seize grain in interstate shipments after July 1 that shows more than 1 percent of insect-damaged kernels or one rodent pellet per pint.

This is another tightening of government restrictions on contaminated grain.

Steve Moore, extension entomologist at the University of Illinois, says that wheat is especially liable to contamination, since it is harvested and stored during the height of the insect season.

Sweep out thoroughly, or vacuum, all old dust, chaff and grain from the inside of the bin and harvesting machinery. Those are favorite hiding places for insects. Then spray the insides of bins thoroughly with a recommended spray.

For safe storage, store your grain dry. Wheat should not contain more than 13 percent moisture. In addition, high moisture grain attracts insects and provides good growing and developing conditions.

To prevent insect infestations, use protective pyrethrin powders or sprays on clean wheat at harvest, Moore suggests. Or you can wait two to four weeks after harvest and use a fumigant for protection. If your stored grain is infested with insects, you'll need to use a fumigant to get rid of them.

Close the bin immediately after fumigating, and leave it closed for four to five days. Inspect the grain every 30 days while it is in storage to find any insect damage as soon as it starts.

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RAJ:cm
6/26/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 30,1956

St. Clair 4-H Clubs Send Shipment to Korea

URBANA--4-H Club members in St. Clair county today are starting 50 pigs, 10 lambs and a carload of corn on their way to Korea.

A parade and dedication ceremony in Belleville will be held to highlight the occasion before the animals and grain are shipped to Mobile, Alabama, where they will be part of a shipload going to Korea on July 16.

C. E. Eckert, Belleville, is in charge of the American-Korean 4-H project in St. Clair county. Cooperating is Walter Parr of the American-Korean Foundation.

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RAJ:cm
6/26/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1956

Set July 22-28 as Farm Safety Week

URBANA--By proclamation of President Eisenhower, the nation will observe National Farm Safety Week during the week of July 22-28.

Because needless accidents continue to kill thousands of farm people every year and more than 1¼ million farm residents were injured last year, the President urgently requests every farm resident to cooperate in an effort to make 1956 as accident free as possible.

The chances of being killed on the job are more than three times as great for an agricultural worker as for an industrial worker, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The loss due to farm accidents, including property and equipment, is estimated at over one billion dollars annually.

Of the fatal accidents to farm folk in 1955, as many occurred in and around the house as on the rest of the farm. Falls due to clutter or poor housekeeping are the principal cause of death from home accidents.

This is the 13th year in which National Farm Safety Week has been sponsored by the National Safety Council and the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with state and county safety committees, farm organizations, farm press and radio and many other groups interested in agriculture.

"Safety Pays All Ways."

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OLH:cm
6/26/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1956

Corn Needs Both Moisture and Fertility

DIXON SPRINGS--You may be disappointed in your yields if you add nitrogen to corn and the year turns off dry.

Another test at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois in Pope county shows again how important moisture is for corn yields in addition to fertility.

George McKibben, crops research specialist at the Station, reports a corn fertility trial from 1948 through 1953 on formerly untreated land that had been abandoned for about seven years. Two years of the test were very dry, and two years had enough rainfall.

All of the corn plots were treated with 150 pounds of 0-20-20, broadcast and disked in. In addition to a control plot with no treatment, three other plots were treated with 200 pounds of 8-8-8 as a starter fertilizer. One of these three plots also got 500 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre, plowed down. The other got 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate, side-dressed at the last cultivation.

During the wet years, 1948 and 1949, the yields on these plots averaged 21.4, 35.0, 53.7 and 57.8 bushels an acre with various treatments as listed. During the dry years, 1952 and 1953, yields on the same plots averaged 20.3, 26.8, 19.2 and 28.4 bushels an acre.

Nitrogen added in the wet years gave excellent yield increases where nitrogen was the limiting factor. But, in the dry years, added nitrogen did not help the situation much.

For highest corn yields, of course, McKibben points out that you'll need moisture, plenty of available phosphorus and potash, as well as other plant nutrients and enough stalks, per acre, of a good yielding hybrid variety as well as nitrogen.

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RAJ:sl
6/26/56

Note To Editors:

The special release below, prepared by W. N. Thompson of the department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is designed to help farmers decide whether or not it is to their advantage to participate in the "acreage reserve" part of the new Soil-Bank Program by taking either oats or soybeans out of production. If farmers are to participate in this way, oats must be destroyed by July 1 and soybeans by July 31.

The Editors

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SHALL I PUT SOME OATS OR SOYBEANS INTO THE ACREAGE RESERVE?

by W. N. Thompson
Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois College of Agriculture

Farmers who are within or close to their corn acreage allotments may want to do a little figuring before clipping some oats by July 1 or some soybeans by July 31 and putting this land into the acreage reserve part of the soil bank. What will this mean in dollars and cents?

There are two things the farmer must know in order to figure what his oat or soybean yield must be to break even with the soil bank payment. First, he must know the acreage reserve payment rate, which is based on normal corn yield for his acreage reserve acres. This yield is multiplied by about 90 cents a bushel to get the per acre payment. Second, he must decide what price he can reasonably expect from the crop he is considering destroying.

The accompanying table shows the yields of oats and soybeans necessary to break even with the acreage reserve payment with two prices for each crop and normal corn yields ranging from 15 to 90 bushels. To determine your necessary yield, find your normal yield in the first column, then pick a price for the crop to be destroyed and read across to the right from the normal yield of corn to the

column showing price of crop to be destroyed. The figure you get is the break-even point. If you expect a lower yield than this, you may find it profitable to put some land into the acreage reserve. If you expect your yield to be higher, perhaps, from a dollars-and-cents point of view, you should let the crop mature.

Normal corn yield (bu.) for acreage reserve acres on your farm	Soil bank acre payment at 90¢ per bu.	Necessary yield to break even with soil bank payment			
		Oats		Soybeans	
		Expected price		Expected price	
		50¢	60¢	$2.15	$2.50
		bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
15	$13.50	31	26	7	6
20	18.00	40	33	9	8
25	22.50	49	41	11	10
30	27.00	58	48	13	12
35	31.50	67	56	16	13
40	36.00	76	63	18	15
45	40.50	85	71	20	17
50	45.00	94	78	22	19
55	49.50	103*	86	24	21
60	54.00	--	93	26	22
65	58.50	--	101*	28	24
70	63.00	--	--	30	26
75	67.50	--	--	32	28
80	72.00	--	--	34	30
85	76.50	--	--	37	31
90	81.00	--	--	39	33

* Farmers rarely can count on higher oat yields. If normal corn yields are higher than this, it would usually pay to put oats into the acreage reserve.

Let's take an example. Let's say your normal corn yield is 50 bushels and you think oats will net 60 cents. Reading across from the 50-bushel corn yield to the 60-cent oat column, we get 78. The break-even yield is therefore 78 bushels. If your oats will yield 78, it will not pay you to destroy them. But if the odds are slim that they will make 78 bushels, it may pay to put them into the acreage reserve.

These figures consider only the gross value of the crop to be destroyed and the difference between clipping and combining costs ($2.00 an acre). Other things may be considered on some farms--other costs before the crop is destroyed, costs of fencing the acreage reserve acres to keep livestock off, effects of clipping oats on seedings, costs of protecting the land from erosion, value of plant foods taken from the soil by harvesting the crop, and risks of crop damage from natural causes before harvest.

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1956

Consider Ways To Improve Farm Incomes

URBANA--The Illinois Agricultural Extension Service received pledges of cooperation last week from state and federal agencies and private organizations interested in improving the level of farm income in southern Illinois.

The agencies and organizations took part in a special conference on rural development problems called by the Extension Service and held at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station at Robbs.

W. G. Kammlade associate director of the Extension Service, said today that Illinois would apply for special funds from a $640,000 congressional appropriation earmarked for work in low-income agricultural areas of the country.

Although no specific program was outlined at the meeting this week, agency representatives reviewed major opportunities for improving the incomes of agricultural workers. These include:

1. Finding ways and means of increasing the size of farm units and improving the efficiency of farm operations on all sizes of units.

2. Providing more off-the-farm work for part-time farmers. This will mean increasing the opportunity for industrial employment in southern Illinois.

3. Improving programs of vocationaltraining for young people.

4. Improving waterway systems and providing more adequate recreational facilities and more attractive tourist accommodations.

Kammlade points out that county extension councils will be asked to assist in planning county improvement programs. These councils are being organized to advise the Extension Service on program development.

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MVB:cm
6/29/56

farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1956

Set Farm and Home Week Dates for Jan. 27-31

URBANA--Dates for the 1957 University of Illinois Farm and Home Week are January 27-31, C. S. Walters, chairman of the Farm and Home Week committee announced today.

Walters said the theme would be "Your College of Agriculture Serves You." The program will emphasize how the college serves both farm and town families.

Demonstrations, talks and exhibits showing new developments in food production, marketing, processing and use will be features of the program. Also included will be labor-saving equipment for the farm and home, housing and home furnishings, gardening, clothing, child care and special topics on public affairs.

Visitors will be able to hear internationally recognized speakers.

Walters believes the women will be especially interested in tours of the new home economics building, which will be opened this fall.

Farm and Home Week is for everyone, Walters stresses. It's your chance to see for yourself some of the research that means better living for you and your family.

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LES:cm
7/2/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1956

2nd Annual Safety Field Day, July 24

URBANA--The Illinois Rural Safety Council is sponsoring an all-day Safety Field Day July 24 at the Livestock Pavilion on the University of Illinois campus in Urbana. Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. DST, and the program will start at 10:00 a.m. DST.

Main objective of Safety Field Day is to give those who are or may be responsible for local safety programs a chance to become familiar with demonstrations, exhibits and other safety materials available for use in local areas.

Members of the council hope that the field day will make it possible for local leaders to secure and select safety programs that meet their needs, according to O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

After registration there will be a number of safety exhibits to examine. At 10:15 W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the College's Extension Service will welcome the group to the campus. Before lunch there will be a tractor-tipping demonstration, machinery auto collision and a fire control program by Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.

After lunch Glenn Strong and C. M. Scott, job training and safety instructors of the Association of Illinois Electrical Cooperatives, will put on their hot-line demonstration. John Behrens, visual aids specialist, at the College will explain visuals and displays and how to make them.

As one of the day's top features, Paul Johnson, editor of Prairie Farmer magazine, will discuss "Getting Action in Rural Safety." Johnson is well known throughout Illinois for his work in agriculture and farm safety. A drawing of attendance prizes will end the program. These prizes have been donated by companies interested in farm safety.

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OLH:cm
7/2/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 9, 1956

Publish Soil Report for Lawrence County

URBANA--The soil survey group of the agronomy department at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has published a new soil report for Lawrence county, the 78th in its series that eventually will cover all Illinois counties.

The report, published in booklet form, contains maps and written descriptions that tell what soils occur in the county, on what slopes they occur and how seriously they have been damaged by erosion, how they should be managed, what crops are adapted to each soil and how much they should yield.

Authors of the Lawrence county report are J. B. Fehrenbacher and R. T. Odell.

The 78 reports published so far cover 76 counties. Two of the reports replaced earlier outdated reports for Iroquois and Livingston counties. These soil reports give individual farmers material they need for developing treatments on their own farms to make their particular soil types produce highest yields. Landmarks on the map make it easy to locate specific farms.

Besides Lawrence, counties for which soil reports are available are:

Adams, Bond, Boone, Bureau, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cumberland, DeKalb, DeWitt, Douglas, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Fulton, Grundy, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake.

LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Piatt, Pike, Putnam, Randolph, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Shelby, St. Clair, Stark, Tazewell, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago and Woodford.

You can get a copy from the farm adviser in each county or from the College of Agriculture in Urbana.

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DLP:sl
7/2/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1956

4-H'ers Can Profit From Sheep Project

URBANA--Early June lamb prices ranging from $25 to $30 a hundred pounds added extra value this year to 4-H breeding ewe projects.

O. F. Gaebe, in charge of agricultural 4-H Club work, and H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, highly recommend such a project for 4-H members who have the proper facilities.

You'll need a fairly good building for February lambing, the specialists say, and you'll also need good early pasture next spring, preferably mixed grass and legume.

You'll have a head start if Dad is already in the sheep business and has room for some more, Gaebe and Russell believe. But if he's not and is willing to let you try, talk to your club leader and county farm adviser about the best way to get started.

The specialists recommend at least 10 ewes and suggest 20 or more good white-faced western ewes, preferably yearlings or two-year-olds. See your terminal market agency early and they will probably be able to fill your order.

Get the ewes to your farm by early August so that they can get used to the climate and can be flushed and bred for early February lambs. If you need money, talk to your farm adviser about getting a loan from a bank or other lending agency.

Another help will be to enroll in the Illinois Sheep Production project through your farm adviser. In this way you'll get record forms, timely tips on production and a summary sheet that will let you compare your flock's performance with that of others about the same size.

With good management of a program similar to this, some cooperators have been able to pay for their flocks the first year, according to Gaebe and Russell. With extra good luck you should make money in addition to your first cost.

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RAJ:cm
7/3/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1956

Plow Immediately for Fall Seedings of Grass and Legumes

URBANA--If you are planning to fall-seed grasses and legumes, you will need to plow right now so that moisture can accumulate.

J. A. Jackobs, agronomist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends plowing within the next two or three days if your fall seeding is for pasture renovation. If the seeding follows a crop of small grain, plow soon after harvest, especially if the small grain has been combined. That's to keep down volunteer grain.

Seed legumes starting the first week in August and no later than September 1. Jackobs points out that fall seeding is more successful for alfalfa than for red clover. Birdsfoot trefoil seedings are favored in the fall because they have less weed competition.

Seed mixtures of grasses and legumes late in August to favor the grass. Grasses tend to be more winter-hardy, Jackobs explains, and grow later in the fall. You can seed grasses until October 1.

Band-seeding will be especially valuable for late summer seedings. You can adapt a grain drill to place fertilizer in a band under the forage seeding. Packing is very important in late summer seedings because of the high temperatures and dry weather.

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DLP:cm
7/2/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1956

4-H'ers to Attend State Leadership Conference

URBANA--More than 400 of the state's most outstanding 4-H Club members will attend the 1956 State Junior Leadership Conference at State 4-H Memorial Camp near Monticello from July 23 to 28.

T. W. Thompson, Chicago, service director for the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, will be the featured conference speaker. He will discuss 4-H junior leadership, the responsibilities of junior leaders to their clubs and communities, what makes good leaders, and 4-H around the world.

After his presentation each day, 4-H members will meet in groups to discuss the material and decide how they can fit what they have learned into their home club situations.

Other guest speakers during the week include Miss Janice Smith, head of the home economics department, and C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, both from the University of Illinois, who will talk about college and career opportunities. Loraine Hofmann, Joliet, and Richard Bell, Wapella, International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Illinois last year to The Netherlands and Ecuador, respectively, will tell the conference about IFYE. IFYE exchangees from foreign countries in Illinois will be guests.

Conference delegates take charge of their own program during the meeting, and everyone is active on one of 10 committees. The program is planned and carried out each year under the direction of a conference continuation committee.

Continuation committee members this year include Jack Haas, Heyworth; Allen Wagner, Marissa; Gail McCormick, Grand Ridge; Audrey Mascutti, Steger; Sylvia Wineland, Hamburg; Jack Young, Elgin; Rosalie Cadwell, Carthage; Donna Spencer, Danvers; John Weber, Thawville; and Myron Reaman, Grant Park.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

(With two glossy prints of graphs) FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special Economic Soil Bank Report

What Land Can I Profitably Put Into the Soil Bank?

URBANA--With the July 20 deadline rapidly approaching for signup in the 1956 soil bank, farmers are confronted with a decision on what land if any to put into the program.

To determine the requirements for soil bank payments, a farmer should contact his local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office. To be eligible the farm operator must sign an agreement not later than July 20.

There are two things the farmer must know in order to figure what his hay or soybean yield must be to break even with the soil bank payment:

1. He must know the acreage reserve payment rate, which is based on the normal corn yield for his acreage reserve acres in the soil bank. This yield is multiplied by about 90 cents a bushel to get the per acre payment.

2. He must determine what price he can reasonably expect from soybeans and hay. For soybeans this price would probably be the expected market price. For hay, the value may be harder to estimate.

The attached graphs were prepared by R. M. Finley and W. N. Thompson, agricultural economists at the University of Illinois, to help farmers in making their decisions.

The first graph refers to the soybean yield necessary to break even in the soil bank program. It allows for a $2.00 difference between disking and combining costs.

Let's take an example: Suppose a farmer had a normal corn yield of 50 bushels per acre and he expects that soybeans will be worth $2.50 a bushel. To

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find the break-even point, first locate the expected corn yield on the bottom line labeled "normal corn yield.*" Then draw a vertical line to the line indicating the expected price for soybeans ($2.50 in this case). Next, read across the line labeled "soybean yield* necessary to break even with the soil bank payment."

In this example the break-even yield would be 19 bushels. At any yield less than 19 bushels, it would pay the farmer to destroy the crop and put it into the soil bank. If the yield was more than 19 bushels, it would be more profitable to harvest the crop.

In the second graph, the evaluation of hay may present more of a problem. The expected value could be based on market value. However, most farmers don't market hay. So a better way is to figure its worth to the livestock system. Thus the value will depend on many factors, including the farmer's managerial ability with livestock and the class of livestock.

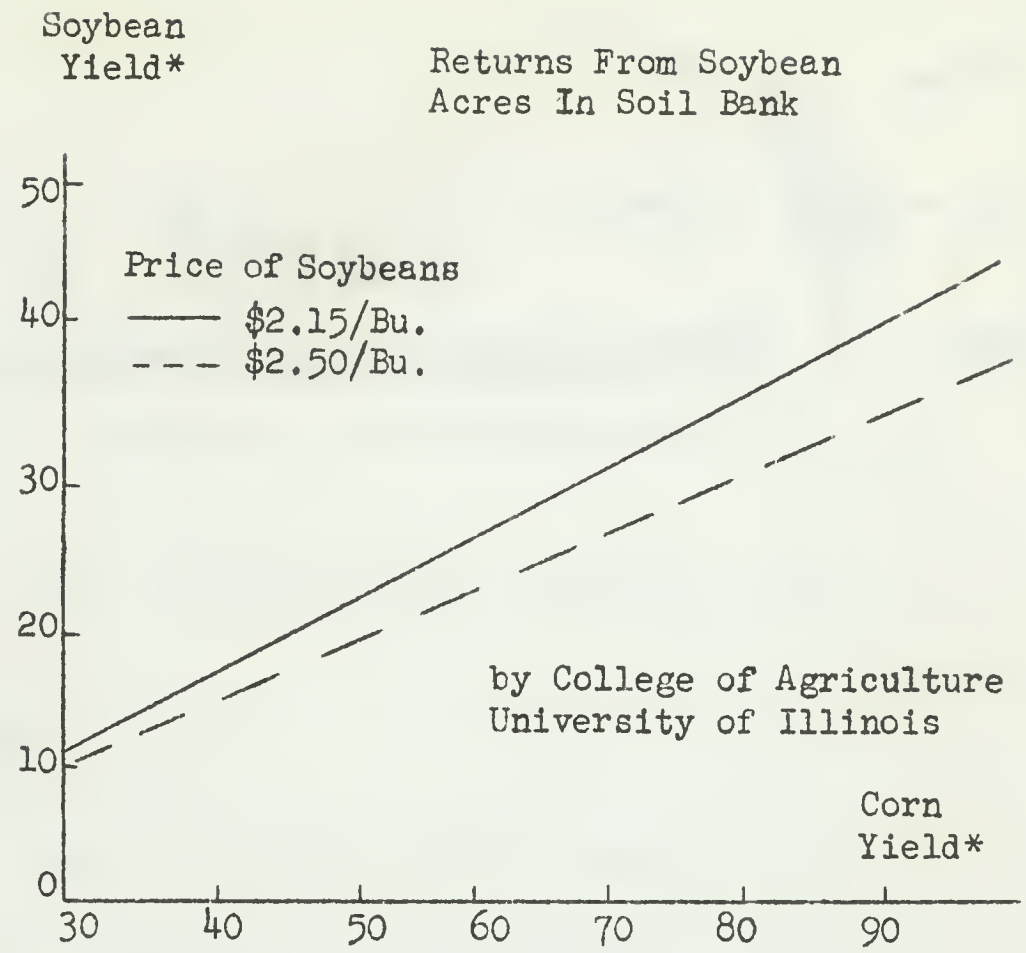
Suppose a farmer thought hay would be worth $30 a ton to his livestock system. If the normal corn yield is 50 bushels an acre, then draw a line from the 50-bushel figure on the lower line to the line indicating the expected value of hay ($30 in this case). By reading across the vertical line, "hay yield* necessary to break even," we find that our break-even yield is 1.5 tons an acre. As in the soybean example, at any yield below the break-even yield it will pay to go along with the program, and at any yield above this figure it will not pay to comply.

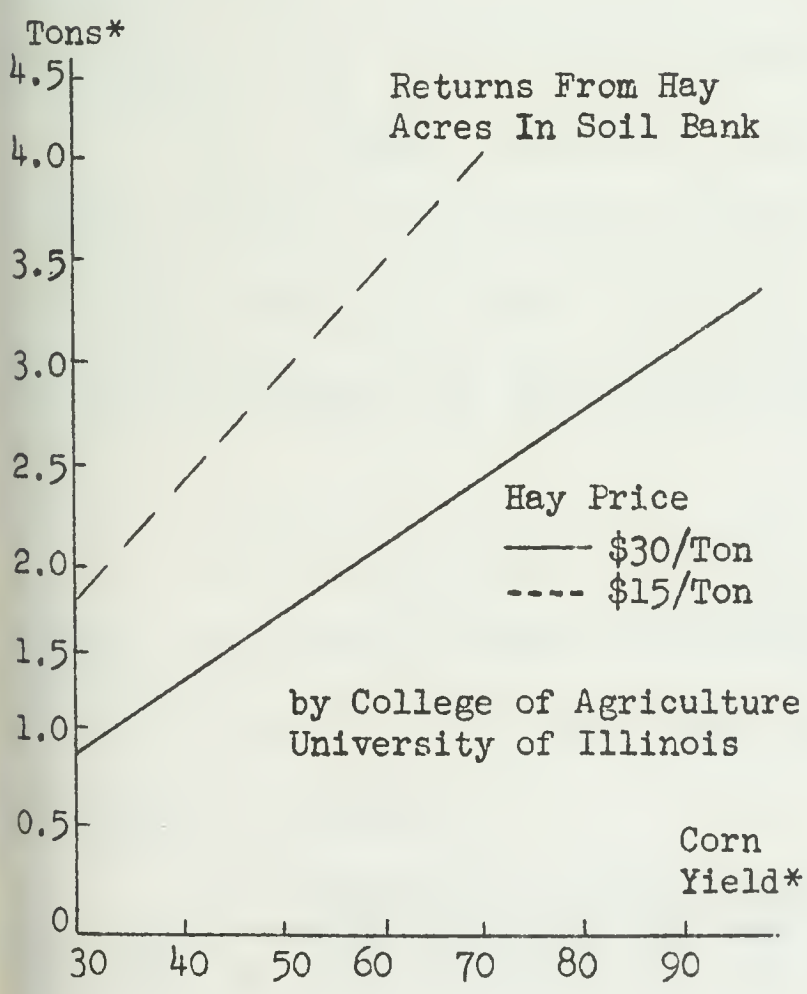
Remember that these graphs and the examples illustrate only a principle. They are not recommendations. And the prices are not intended to be forecasts.

Each farm presents a different situation and must be considered accordingly. Some other factors to be considered in deciding whether to comply with the program are (1) costs of fencing the acreage reserve to keep livestock off, (2) the capital invested in the livestock plant and equipment, and (3) protection of land from erosion and risk of crop damage from natural causes before harvest.

JCE:sl
7/10/56

This graph will help you to decide whether it is economically feasible for you to destroy soybeans in order to put land into the acreage reserve program of the soil bank. Soybean yields* refer to those necessary to break even with the soil bank payment. Corn yields* refer to those to be determined by the local ASC committee.





This graph will help you to decide whether it is economically feasible for you to leave hay unharvested in order to put land into the acreage reserve program of the soil bank. Tons* refer to the hay yield necessary to break even with the soil bank payment. Corn yields* refer to those to be determined by the local ASC committee for your farm.

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1956

Use Care in Feeding Salt to Hogs

URBANA--Animals need salt for good health, but too much of it can kill them, says Dr. R. M. Thomas of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

More than one percent of salt in a feed ration may produce salt poisoning symptoms--madness, "running fits" and paralysis terminating in death. This problem is found almost exclusively in hogs, especially young ones weighing 60 to 70 pounds.

Dr. Thomas warns you not to jump to the conclusion that sickness in hogs during hot weather is due to heat prostration and that they need more salt. In one case a farmer made that mistake when he increased the salt ration for his pigs. About 50 of them died.

If you mix your own feeds, be careful about the percentage of salt, and mix the feed thoroughly. Sometimes salt will concentrate in the bottom of a bin, and feed from that part of the bin will become dangerous to animals.

If symptoms of salt poisoning appear in your hogs, increase their water supply and cut off the mixed feed. Commercial pelleted feeds may be substituted until the animals recover.

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RSJ:cm
7/9/56

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1956

Farmers Can Help Reduce Highway Accidents

National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28, has a special significance this year, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

It means that Illinois farmers should check and double-check the rules for safe operation of motor vehicles and farm machinery on the state's highways and by-ways.

One way to reduce this heavy toll of lives is always to observe the rules for safe driving and walking on the highway. Be especially careful when you are driving farm machinery on the road at dawn or dusk. See that your tractor has lights that are in good condition, and use them. Also make sure any implement you are pulling is well lighted.

A stop sign means "stop"--not just slow down and take a quick look. Always stop before entering a highway from a lane or field. Remember that slow-moving machinery on the highway is very dangerous, especially when the other fellow is careless. Now it is more important than ever for farmers to develop attitudes toward farm safety that will help to reduce the toll of accidents.

"Safety Pays All Ways."

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OLH:cm
7/10/56

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 16, 1956

(NOTE TO EDITORS: This story has special significance for farmers south of U. S. Highway 40 in southern Illinois.)

Winter Barley Yields Well

URBANA--If you live south of U. S. Highway 40, you should take a closer look at winter barley as an extra feed crop on the basis of results being reported from this summer's harvest.

J. W. Pendleton, extension crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that yields of 60 to 70 bushels an acre are common this year.

Two new varieties are responsible for most of those yields. They are Hudson and Kembar, which have become available only recently and are supplanting older varieties that did not do so well.

Pendleton explains that, of the small grains, winter barley is next to corn in feeding value. You can grow winter barley and store it for insurance in case your corn is damaged by drought. Barley grows when moisture is not a problem in southern Illinois.

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DLP:cm
7/9/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1956

Sheep Breeders Hold 25th Sale July 21

URBANA--Members of the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association are holding their 25th annual state show and sale on Saturday, July 21, at the University of Illinois.

Fifty Illinois producers have consigned 92 head of purebred rams and ewes representing nine breeds to the sale.

The show is scheduled to start at 9:30 a.m. CDT in the Livestock Pavilion on the south campus of the University. E. E. Hatfield is superintendent of the show, and Don Pullin, Waterloo, Iowa, and Ernie Rotter, West Point, Iowa, again will be the show judges.

At 1:00 p.m. Auctioneer H. Earl Wright, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, will start calling the sale.

Each consignor guarantees animals consigned to be breeder if properly handled. Any animal that is not a breeder will be replaced be the consignor with one of equal value or the purchase price will be refunded.

Send mail bids to G. R. Carlisle, H. G. Russell or W. J. Hampton, Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association, 110 Stock Pavilion, Urbana. Ten percent discount will be allowed on all purchases by Illinois 4-H and FFA members.

Hoof and Horn chapter of National Block and Bridle Club at the University will serve luncheon at noon in the Pavilion. For this luncheon the association has arranged to serve one of the wethers winning at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition.

Association officers this year include J. S. Albin, Newman, president; A. L. Helms, Belleville, vice president; and U. S. Garrigus, Urbana, secretary-treasurer.

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RAJ:cm
7/9/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1956

Beekeepers Hold Midsummer Meeting July 22

URBANA--Members of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association will hold their midsummer meeting at the University of Illinois on Sunday, July 22.

Open house at the University apiary will open the proceedings on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. The apiary is located at the corner of Wright and Healey streets on the campus.

C. E. Dale, Herrin, association president, will be in charge of the Sunday afternoon program starting at 1:00 o'clock in the Illini Union. Hoyt Taylor, association secretary, Pleasant Plains, is scheduled to tell guests about the association.

Other program speakers and their topics include "Legumes in Illinois Agriculture," J. A. Jackobs, professor of crop production at the University of Illinois; "Preparation for the Honey Flow," Carl A. Killion, chief apiary inspector, Paris; "Colony Management for Swarm Control," L. P. Baker, deputy apiary inspector, Glencoe; and "The Effect of Management on the Use of Hybrid Stock," G. H. Cale, editor, The American Bee Journal, Hamilton.

Cafeteria service for Sunday dinner will be available in the Union building starting at 11:30 a.m. Individual groups may picnic on the apiary grounds.

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RAJ:cm
7/9/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1956

All-Industry Poultry Day on July 23

URBANA--Latest facts and figures from University of Illinois poultry research will highlight the program for the Illinois All-Industry Poultry Day on Monday, July 23, in Urbana.

Registration will start at 9:00 a.m. in Gregory Hall on the University campus.

Visitors at the morning session, starting at 9:30, will hear results of research on whether Illinois poultrymen use their labor efficiently, the 1954-55 poultry cost study, the current poultry disease picture and latest poultry nutrition studies.

On the program will be L. E. Card, head of the Department of Animal Science; Roy Van Arsdall and W. N. Capener, Department of Agricultural Economics; L. E. Hanson, College of Veterinary Medicine; and H. M. Scott, in charge of poultry research, all of the University of Illinois.

Ralph Thomas, Sycamore, president of the Illinois All-Industry Poultry Council, starts the afternoon session by discussing the expanded council program. C. S. Cutright, Effingham county farm adviser, will lead a panel discussion on the Effingham county poultry improvement program, and Don Bray, extension poultry specialist at the University of Illinois, will talk about the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow program.

A question-and-answer period, followed by open house at the poultry farm, will end the day's formal program. Highlight of the evening will be a broiler barbecue sponsored by the Illinois Poultry Improvement Association.

Members of the Illinois Poultry Improvement Council are scheduled to meet at 7:00 p.m. in the Illini Union.

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RAJ:cm
7/9/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1956

Watch For Stomach Worm Buildup in Your Sheep

DIXON SPRINGS--Watch out for stomach worms in your sheep this summer.

M. E. Mansfield, extension veterinarian on the staff of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says stomach worms can build up in sheep on pasture even though they were drenched with phenothiazine in the spring.

Phenothiazine will give positive control, Dr. Mansfield says, but you should not expect one drench to kill all the worms. You can help to prevent stomach worm infestations by keeping a 1 to 10 mixture of phenothiazine and salt before the animals at all times on pasture. Rotating pasture also helps to hold down worm buildup.

Stomach worms may be building up if your sheep do not gain on good pasture, or if you find a shabby look to the fleece, diarrhea, weakness and occasional deaths.

Keeping the ewes free from parasites and in good, thrifty condition will help you to get a more uniform lamb crop next winter, the veterinarian points out. Worm-free lambs this summer will get to market faster, too. And don't forget that the rams need to be free of worms and in good condition for top performance.

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RAJ:cm
7/10/56

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1956

Dixon Springs Sheep Sale on Thursday

DIXON SPRINGS--Fifty-seven head of purebred Hampshire, Suffolk and Targhee sheep will go on the block here tomorrow, July 12, at the annual sheep auction of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

The Station is located about 25 miles south of Harrisburg on State Highway 145 in Pope county.

A short program on sheep raising will start at the sheep headquarters on the Station at 10:30 a.m. CST. The sale is scheduled to start at 1:00 p.m. W. L. Dameron, Vienna, will call the sale.

On the program, Station livestock specialists will tell about their sheep management program. Good breeding and management are the keys to successful sheep business, and the sheep offered in this sale meet those requirements.

All animals are guaranteed to be breeders if properly fed and managed. In case of failure to breed, an adjustment will be made.

Sheep to be offered for sale include 14 yearling rams and four yearling ewes in the Hampshire breed, 22 yearling rams and nine yearling Suffolk ewes, and three two-year-old rams and five yearling Targhee rams. All animals were born and raised on the Station.

RAJ:cm
7/6/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1956

USDA Adopts Weigh-a-Day-a-Month Program

URBANA--A simple, low-cost plan for keeping dairy production records given support by the USDA today will help dairy farmers get more money out of their business.

The new plan is basically similar to the low-cost record-keeping program of the same name that has been operating in Illinois for more than two years.

J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that the "Weigh-a-Day-a-Month" program is expected to go on a national basis this fall as an addition to present national federal-state cooperative dairy herd improvement association production record programs. It will be supervised by state extension services under the local direction of county farm advisers.

This plan simplifies milk recording to the single practice of weighing the milk from each cow in a herd, morning and night, one day a month. Each dairyman weighs his own milk. No milk samples or butterfat tests are required.

He records the weights on a special form that he mails to a central computing office. His only cost, averaging about 50 cents a cow each year, is to cover the expense of calculating his monthly milk production, total production to date for each cow and yearly herd total to date.

Calculated records will be returned to the farmer each month so that he may be able to cull his low-producing cows, feed each cow according to her production and select the best animals for herd replacement.

Cash says the biggest result of the Weigh-a-Day-a-Month plan, along with increased emphasis on the Owner-Sampler and standard DHIA plans, will be to give more dairy farmers an idea of the greater profits from good record-keeping. It is especially valuable to small herd owners.

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RAJ:cm
7/6/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1956

Brown Swiss Picnic July 28

URBANA--The State Brown Swiss Association will hold its annual state-wide picnic July 28 at Municipal Park, in Pekin according to Willis Wagler, state president.

Activities will start at 9:30 a.m. Among them will be a judging contest, with divisions for men, women and young people under 21 years, supervised by members of the Dairy Science Department at the College of Agriculture.

During the day, picnic guests will guess the production of an old Brown Swiss cow that will be tethered on the grounds. Prizes will be given to winners in the judging and production guessing contests.

Queens picked at the eight Brown Swiss cantons in Illinois will compete in a queen contest in the afternoon.

There will be a picnic dinner at noon. Main speaker will be Fred Idtse, secretary of the National Brown Swiss Association.

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7/13/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1956

Fight Against Yellow Dwarf Progresses

URBANA--Scientists completed another lap in their race against oat diseases when they recently harvested 3,700 different oat varieties at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in Urbana.

C. M. Brown of the agronomy department at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and R. M. Takeshita of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service are using seed from the USDA world collection in their research.

They are working now to perfect an oat variety that is resistant to the damaging virus disease known as "yellow dwarf" or "red leaf" before the disease severely hits oat crops in Illinois.

Takeshita recently confirmed that tiny aphids transmit this disease from plant to plant. He then grew aphids on diseased plants in the greenhouse and placed them on healthy plants in the field. It took the aphids only three days to infect the healthy plants and they were then destroyed by spraying.

In this way the 3,700 different varieties were infected. At harvest time, the scientists selected varieties that showed high resistance. Plant breeders will breed these resistant varieties with high-yielding plants to produce better varieties.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1956

Fight Against Yellow Dwarf Progresses - 2

The USDA estimates that research such as this has put an extra billion dollars in the pockets of oat growers during the last 20 years at a cost of slightly more than $3 million for research--a $1,000 return for every $3 spent.

About 80 percent of the nation's oat crop is grown in the north-central states, and about half of that total in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Farmers in Illinois therefore stand to benefit greatly from the oat research at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

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DLP:mg
7/17/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1956

Foreign Team Studies Seed Improvement

URBANA--A team of 12 foreign agriculturists from 11 countries will be at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture next week studying seed improvement methods.

These agricultural leaders represent China, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, India, Israel, Paraguay, the Philippines, Spain, Thailand and Peru.

While in Illinois they will learn how to make field and bin inspections for the production of certified seed of corn, soybeans and red clover. They will also study the organization and seed certification operations of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

Time has been set aside for visits to commercial seed houses to observe handling and storage methods.

The program for the week at the University of Illinois was planned by the Department of Agronomy.

Also included in the seed improvement training course are visits to other land-grant colleges and experiment stations, regional seed laboratories and seed regulatory laboratories. Upon completion of this course, the agriculturists will be prepared to initiate seed improvement programs in their own countries.

Illinois is participating in this training program in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the International Cooperation Administration.

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MVB:mg
7/17/56

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1956

Removing Hazards Helps Reduce Farm Accidents

URBANA--"Safety Pays All Ways."

That's the theme of National Farm Safety Week, which the Illinois Rural Safety Council is asking all Illinois farmers and their wives to observe July 22-28.

We can learn to prevent accidents if we realize what causes them. Modern safety practices stress removing the causes, which often are carelessness, thoughtlessness or just plain being in too big a hurry, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. When the cause is removed, these accidents don't happen. That means farmers could save many lives plus thousands of dollars in hospital bills and property damage each year if they'd follow these safety rules.

Here is the day-by-day program of safety rules being featured during National Farm Safety Week:

Sunday: Have reverence for life. Take time to take care.

Monday: Home safety. Emphasize the need for eliminating unsafe practices in the home.

Tuesday: Livestock. Keep small children away from animals, and be open-minded to safety suggestions.

Wednesday: Falls. Good planning reduces the temptation to hurry, means better production and fewer accidents.

Thursday: Highway traffic. Be courteous; obey proper signals and signs on the highway.

Friday: Machinery. Don't depend on luck. Stop machines before unclogging, oiling, or adjusting them.

Saturday: Review day. Check up on farm and home hazards that you might have overlooked. Take safety seriously.

OLH:cm
7/17/56

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1956

Illinois Fertilizer Conference July 26-27

URBANA--The Illinois Fertilizer Conference for 1956 will be held July 26 and 27 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The conference is for representatives of the fertilizer industry and allied fields. A. L. Lang of the University's agronomy department is general chairman.

Registration will be at 10 a.m. July 26 in 112 Gregory Hall. Program will begin at 1 p.m. with a welcome by Associate Director Tom S. Hamilton of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

During the afternoon program, College of Agriculture agronomists will tell of new research results in soils and fertility, explain the soil extension program and discuss management programs.

On the morning of July 27, there will be a tour of the Agronomy South Farm and the Agricultural Engineering Farm, where the representatives will see field research in progress.

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DLP:cm
7/17/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1956

Hybrids Herald New Day in Grain-Sorghum Production

URBANA--Tests of new grain-sorghum hybrids in seven sorghum-producing states show that yields have been increased 20 to 30 percent over those of standard varieties.

Grain-sorghum producers are expected to start a rapid change-over to the hybrids on the basis of these tests. Carl N. Hittle, plant geneticist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the new hybrids are comparable in production efficiency to the corn hybrids of 25 years ago.

Early estimates by U. S. Department of Agriculture and other agronomists were that about 10 percent of the total sorghum acreage would be replaced with hybrids each year.

However, the production records in the tests conducted by state experiment stations and seed companies have been so favorable that the agronomists now look for a much faster change-over by growers.

The Illinois Experiment Station is conducting trials throughout the state on standard grain-sorghum varieities and hybrids in comparison with corn. Grain-sorghums seem to have a bright future, Hittle explains, especially in areas where there is less rainfall than is needed for good corn yields. In these fringe areas of corn production, the grain-sorghum hybrids are likely to take on increasing importance as a feed crop.

Hittle warns, however, that not all of the new hybrids can be expected to be adapted to our conditions. He advises interested farmers to visit the demonstration and trial plantings in all parts of the state.

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DLP:mg
7/17/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1956

Test Legume-Grass Mixtures at Station

DIXON SPRINGS--Pasture gains made by yearling heifers on legume-grass mixtures this year have varied from 70 to 170 pounds an acre.

G. F. Cmarik, extension livestock specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says the difference is due mainly to the different combinations that were used.

The high-gaining field had about 70 percent legumes and 25 percent orchard grass, Cmarik says. One of the low-gaining fields was 50 percent legume and 50 percent fescue, and the other was about 70 percent legume and 20 percent timothy.

Four fields in which fescue was the most abundant grass produced gains of 100 pounds or more an acre. On four other fields gains were less than 100 pounds. The heifers on these fields needed from 35 to 50 pounds of dry matter to put on a pound of gain, compared with only 14 to 26 pounds of dry matter for similar cattle on pastures containing a smaller percentage of legumes.

In another test, yearling steers grazed six other pasture fields of five acres each. Grass in these pastures varied from 75 to 90 percent, and the moisture percentage was much lower in these fields than in the fields containing more legumes.

Steers on these grass pastures needed from 19 to 41 pounds of dry matter to put on a pound of gain. Bluegrass pasture produced the highest gains with the lowest amount of dry matter for each pound of gain. Orchardgrass, brome and fescue pastures varied little in required amount of dry matter.

Two of the fields contained up to 75 percent of wild grass. They produced the lowest gains and required more dry matter to put on those gains.

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RAJ:mi
7/17/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1956

Hold Vegetable Field Day on August 11

URBANA--Horticulture research at the University of Illinois will go on display during the State Vegetable Field Day scheduled for Saturday, August 11, on the University campus.

Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m. at the Vegetable Crops Greenhouse in Urbana. Conducted tours of the vegetable breeding and variety plots will start at 10:00 a.m. DST.

Visitors will be able to see demonstrations and experiments on pepper breeding and variety performances of cucumber, snap bean, sweet corn, pepper, early potato, asparagus, watermelon, muskmelon and tomato varieties.

For the ladies will be a guided tour through the University flower gardens.

Cider, tomatoes, sweet corn, popcorn and watermelons will be provided for lunch at Illini Grove. Visitors should supply the rest of their lunch.

Afternoon tours will start at the Horticulture Field Laboratory on Florida avenue at 1:00 p.m. Vegetable crop specialists fro the University will be on hand to answer questions and explain the research projects under way.

In case of rain the program will be held in the Livestock Pavilion.

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RAJ:cm
7/24/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1956

Soiling Increases Feed From Limited Acres

URBANA--Lavern Henschen of Rosamond, Christian county, feeds 30 cows and 30 heifers in summer mostly from only 17 acres of alfalfa.

In addition, he makes half of the first cutting from the same acreage into silage and a fourth of the second cutting into hay for winter feeding.

J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, points out that Henschen has increased the amount of feed from this limited acreage of alfalfa by field-chopping the forage and feeding it to the cattle in drylot. This may be a good system for feeders with limited acreage, he says.

Henschen has a little different feeding program this year from last. Last year he started about May 10 with green chopped alfalfa. This year he started a month earlier and used chopped rye to lengthen his green forage feeding program to six months. He started feeding alfalfa on about the same date as last year, and he plowed the land that was in rye and put it into corn.

The cows started to refuse the chopped alfalfa, at about 50 percent bloom, so Henschen cut all but two acres for silage. He fed those two acres plus hay for another week and then started chopping three-fourths of the acreage again for green feed. The other fourth he left to cut for hay.

Henschen explains that from July 10 to August 10 last year he used the whole third cutting for green chop. Fourth, growth which

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usually lasts about 15 days, fed the herd until about August 25, when he started chopping and feeding green corn. About four acres of corn carried the herd until the middle of September, when it became well dented and too mature for green chop.

He fed green chopped corn as long as it was palatable. He was also careful to harvest other corn when it was at the right stage to make palatable silage. From about September 16 to October 1, he plans to turn the cows in to the alfalfa for pasture before they go on winter feed.

This year Henschen plans to plow an eight-acre wheat field after harvest and plant four acres of Sudan and four acres of rye. He will use the Sudan to replace the green corn chop, followed by the rye when it is ready.

Henschen believes that, besides more than doubling his supply of feed on a small number of acres, soiling also causes the cows to eat more, especially on hot days, and keeps milk production more constant. He can also keep closer check on his cows by confining them to a small area for drylot feeding and by growing different crops to green chop and feed at their best stage of growth.

Most studies and surveys show that you can feed more cows an acre on a green chop program than by conventional grazing systems. In commenting on this system, Cash says the question is whether the net returns for the acres saved, plus any increase in milk production that may result, are large enough to offset the costs of green chopping. He says the answer could be different for every farm and even for different fields on the same farm.

Henschen has been a member of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for several years. He has not had a bull on the place for the past seven years but has been using the Southern Illinois Breeding Association service for artificial insemination.

RAJ:cm
7/24/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1,1956

18,242 Animal Patients Treated

URBANA--Animal patients treated through clinical services at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine during the past fiscal year numbered 18,242, including 13,305 large animals (cattle, horses, sheep, and swine) and 4,937 small animals (mostly dogs and cats).

The annual report of the Department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine shows that 874 large animals were hospitalized at the college during the year. A new large-animal clinic building was put into operation in October, expanding the college's hospital facilities.

Some problem cases in animal health requiring X-ray diagnosi or surgery are referred to the large-animal clinic from all sections of Illinois and also from bordering states.

The veterinary college's ambulatory clinic provides on-the-farm veterinary service within a 15-mile radius of Champaign-Urbana. The clinic treated 4,199 privately owned animals in the area in addition to 8,232 animals on University farms and at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

Major purpose of the college's clinical facilities is to provide actual experience for junior and senior students in diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animal diseases and injuries.

Groups of students rotate through the large- and small-anima clinics, the ambulatory clinic and the college's diagnostic laboratories. They take turns being "on call" for emergencies on Champaign county area farms and in the clinics, working under the direction of department staff clinicians. Charges are made for the clinical services.

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7/24/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1956

Home-Grown Lumber Saves on Building Costs

DIXON SPRINGS--Cut costs of farm building improvements by using home-grown lumber.

All you need are trees in your woods that measure 16 inches or more in diameter, says Robert Nelson, extension forester on the staff of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

For instance, you will need eight average-height trees measuring 16 inches in diameter to produce 1,000 board feet of lumber, Nelson reports. But you'll need only two trees 28 inches in diameter to get the same amount of wood.

And for many purposes that wood will be just as good as lumber shipped in from other parts of the country--and it will be lots less expensive.

Nelson says that you can cut rafters, joists and plates from ash, beech or oak trees. Sycamore, hackberry and elm are also acceptable. Heartwood of white oak is best for sills, while you can use ash, beech, oak, elm, hackberry or sycamore for studding.

Beech, maple, oak, ash or elm makes the best roof boards, while yellow poplar or cottonwood makes good sheathing. Flooring is usually made from oak or beech, but you can also use ash, sycamore and soft maple.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1956

Home-Grown Lumber - 2

You can cut trees and saw them into lumber any time of year, the forester says. But you'll have to season it well before using it for building.

For seasoning, put green lumber in a stack on a firm foundation that slopes slightly to the rear. Make sure air circulates well under the stack. Put stickers every two feet under each layer of lumber. Each sticker should be directly over the one under it.

Keep at least two inches between each pair of boards in the stack. If you are drying two-by-fours, you should put them on the bottom of the stack and on edge. Use low-grade lumber to roof over the stack.

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RAJ:sl
7/24/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1956

Cool Hogs Gain Faster on Less Feed

URBANA--Portable, plastic hog wallows on today's farms are taking the place of old-fashioned mud wallows that tear up fields and spread disease.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says it will pay to keep your hogs cool on hot summer days. Cool hogs will gain faster, eat less feed and are less apt to die than hot hogs.

Experiments have shown that hogs in 100-degree weather have to eat four times as much feed to put on each pound of gain as hogs in 70-degree weather.

Shade from trees is a cheap way to keep your hogs cool if you don't have a portable wallow, Carlisle points out. Or you can make a shade with posts, woven wire, a few pieces of lumber and some straw. With a little more trouble and expense, you can make a portable shade that you can move around from field to field each year as you rotate your hog pasture.

Each hog needs 10 square feet of shade. Build shades high enough off the ground to allow air to circulate freely under them.

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RAJ:cm
7/31/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1956

Efficiency Is Agriculture's "Secret Weapon"

URBANA--Producing efficiently and meeting competition in the market are the keys to continuing profits from livestock, according to W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Service.

Kammlade predicts that in the future there will be "much talk about the use of feed additives and growth stimulants and stimulants to fattening."

He believes that cattlemen and sheepmen will place great emphasis on weight for age and efficiency of gains as guides for improvement.

"The emphasis upson some of the so-called fancy points in breeding animals may have to give way," he warns, "much as we admire these things."

Increased supplies of meat since 1949--when cattle numbers started going up--mean that farmers are faced with the prospect of lower prices if the upward trend in consumption of meat does not continue, Kammlade notes. However, he adds, decreasing the output of beef will not solve the problem, because it might lead to the loss of some of the market for beef.

"The human population is increasing," he points out, "and there are more appetites to be satisfied." He warns that cutting cattle numbers could well lose part of this increasing market for beef. Another way to lose markets, he says, is to sell overfinished animals in the face of the consumer's dislike for excessively fat meat.

"What is needed in the beef cattle business," Kammlade declares, "and in the sheep business, or any other agricultural pursuit, is such efficiency of production that competition can be met."

Research is making great strides toward improving efficiency, he says, and will continue to do so. Scientists are developing new rations, new feeding methods and new stock that all contribute to increased efficiency of converting feed to meats.

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DLP:cm
7/29/56

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1956

Soybean Conventions Honor Regional Lab

URBANA--The national soybean association conventions to be held in Urbana August 13-15 will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, which has its national headquarters here.

The Soybean Laboratory will be co-host with the University of Illinois to the joint conventions of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association.

The meetings will be held in Urbana because the industry recognizes the importance of the soybean crop in Illinois and the cooperative research work being done at the University.

About 95 percent of the soybean varieties now in use are the product of the Soybean Laboratory and its uniform nursery system of testing. Two varieties--Lincoln and Clark--produced by the University in cooperation with the laboratory are estimated to have increased the income of Illinois soybean producers by $13 to $14 million annually over the income of the varieties they displaced.

This $14 million increase comes from just two varieties in one state. The Regional Laboratory covers 24 states and has produced about 16 varieties now in general use.

An important addition to the laboratory in recent years is the germ plasm bank, which is probably the largest in the world. It is a collection of soybean types from all over the world. There are 2,500 of the earlier types in the bank at Urbana and 1,500 later types at Stoneville, Mississippi.

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FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1956

Soybean Conventions Honor Regional Lab - 2

J. L. Cartter is director of the Regional Soybean Laboratory. He has a staff of 17 full-time workers at Urbana and four at Stoneville, the southern headquarters.

The National Soybean Crop Improvement Council estimates that every dollar spent in soybean research has returned $2,600.

On August 16, members of the two soybean groups and interested farmers can tour the plant and experiment fields of the Regional Laboratory, the University's Agronomy South Farm and the Northern Utilization Research Branch at Peoria.

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DLP:cm
7/31/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1956

Survey Shows Low Incidence of Worms in Cattle

URBANA--A spot check of cattle on 24 farms in east-central Illinois shows that in general adult cattle in this area are not seriously infested with stomach and intestinal worms, reports Dr. N. D. Levine of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Samples of droppings from 135 cattle were collected, and counts were made on the number of worm eggs per gram of droppings for each animal. A count of 300 eggs per gram was used as the level for borderline parasitism. Counts above that level would indicate infestation serious enough to require treatment.

The average eggs per gram for classes of animals in the survey were 58 for 65 adult dairy cattle, 43 for 45 adult beef cattle, 162 for eight dairy yearlings and 604 for 13 beef yearlings. Six of the beef yearlings came from a single infested herd and boosted the average in that class.

Egg counts of 300 or more were found in only six (5.5 percent) of all the individual adult cattle and in eight of the 21 yearlings.

None of the 24 adult beef or dairy herds had average egg counts of 300 or more, indicating that none of the herds as a whole required worming. However, Dr. Levine notes that lightly infested adults may be sources of worms for young cattle grazing with them.

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RSJ:sl
7/30/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1956

Former IFYE Delegates Meet in Colorado

URBANA--Illinois' 22 former delegates to the International Farm Youth Exchange program have been invited to attend a national conference of IFYE alumni in Colorado's high mountain country today (Aug. 7) through Friday.

At latest reports the Illinois delegates were being represented at this 5th annual IFYE alumni meeting at the Estes Park YMCA camp by Mrs. Norma Jean Hannell Ashbrook, Fairbury, and Joe Bicknell, Lovington. Mrs. Ashbrook was a delegate to Sweden in 1952, while Bicknell visited India in 1954.

Miss Bridget Sinclair, 1956 exchangee from Argentina who has been living on farms in Sangamon, Jersey and Williamson counties since May, has been invited to be one representative of this year's exchangees on a panel discussion during the meeting.

Chief aim of the conference is to explore ways to extend the scope and influence of the IFYE program. In program sessions during the four days, delegates will share ideas on how they can continue to carry out the program's objectives--developing better understanding among rural people throughout the world.

Since 1947, when the exchange program began, 630 young men and women have gone overseas. They have lived and worked with farm families in 50 separate countries. In exchange, hundreds of foreign youths have come to United States to observe U. S. agriculture and study American community and social life.

The program is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges and the National 4-H Club Foundation. It is a privately financed program.

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PAJ:cm
7/29/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1956

Name Terrill, Gardner to Feed Survey Committee

URBANA--Two University of Illinois faculty members, S. W. Terrill, department of animal science, and K. E. Gardner, department of dairy science, have been selected to serve on the college feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Terrill will serve on the swine subcommittee and Gardner will serve on the dairy subcommittee. They are two of 24 outstanding college men who were selected to represent every major feeding section of the United States.

The committee will meet in Chicago October 25-26 to forecast production trends during the coming year for each type of livestock and poultry and the balance between feed use and supply. AFMA has sponsored similar studies by feed survey committees every year since 1942, and the accuracy of their reports has made them extremely valuable to all segments of agriculture.

When the group meets in Chicago, area-by-area reports of production and feeding trends will be given by the members. USDA and other reports and forecasts will be taken into consideration. The committee will then be divided into smaller groups to develop individual studies of prospects for dairy, poultry, swine, beef and sheep production.

After two days and one night of intensive study, all data will be integrated, and the combined report will be flashed to the nation's press and radio. A more detailed edition will be published later, of which AFMA expects to distribute nearly 80,000 copies.

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RAJ:cm
7/29/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1956

Livestock Outlook Meetings Ready to Roll

URBANA--The 1956 series of county livestock outlook meetings is about to get under way, according to an announcement from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Because meat animal production has been the most depressed sector of agriculture during the past year, farmers are expected to greet the meetings with high interest. Cattle, hogs and corn account for the greatest share of Illinois farm income. Low prices to producers of these items made headlines all year.

A staff of 10 specialists from the College and a similar number of representatives of livestock marketing agencies have been selected to conduct the meetings. Teams of one specialist and one agency representative will visit 98 of the state's 102 counties with a carefully prepared analysis of the livestock situation and an appraisal of opportunities for livestock producers in the year ahead.

Key factors to be covered are 1) supplies and prices for hogs; 2) supplies and prices of beef cattle, including both slaughter and feeder cattle; 3) feed situation; and 4) the ever-important consumer demand for meat.

Because of the smaller number of meat animals likely to be marketed in the year ahead and the record level of consumer buying power, many farm economists believe that returns to livestock producers will be higher than they have been in the past 12 months.

The first meeting is set for August 29 at Quincy in Adams county. Dates and places for the other county meetings will be announced within a few days by county farm advisers.

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7/31/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOTE TO EDITORS: Enclosed is a packet of special illustrated agricultural features for your immediate use.

EXTENSION EDITORIAL OFFICE

1. Revolution in the Cornfield Series--5 articles on harvesting shelled corn from the field
   A. Corn Harvesting Changes Create New Problems (with one picture)
   B. Research Proves Potential of Field Shelling (with two pictures)
   C. How Much Will the Changeover Cost? (with one picture)
   D. Possible To Save Corn Storage Costs (with one picture)
   E. Farmer Faces Double-Barreled Problem in Cornfield Revolution
2. New Frontiers in Agriculture (with one picture). Story of the University of Illinois exhibit at the State Fair
3. Atoms in Agriculture (with picture and cutlines only). A pictorial view of research at University of Illinois

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8-8-56

for dailies

Farm News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(First in a Series)

Corn Harvesting Changes Create New Problems

URBANA--A potentially important revolution in harvesting, drying and storing corn may be taking shape in the nation's cornfields.

Corn combines, field shellers and artificial driers are not new inventions, but their application to practical farm operations is new.

Shortage of grain storage, high cost of conventional ear corn storage structures and development of rural electrification and automation on the farm, plus improvements in field shellers and heated air driers, have combined to spark this cornfield revolution.

Like any other revolution, this one is disturbing and disruptive. Challenges and problems must be tackled to make way for progress.

To help farmers miss the pitfalls and to help them solve their problems, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting a continuous research program.

This series of articles has been prepared by agricultural economists and engineers at the University to point out the impact of the revolution and to give the answers that have already been found.

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Roy N. Van Arsdall, U. I. agricultural economist, points out that adoption of the shelled corn harvesting method will probably continue to be gradual, although the effects may be as important as any since the development of the combine.

Most farmers have high fixed investments that would be costly to change. They may see little reason to change their present corn-harvesting methods that have been reasonably successful.

The rate at which farmers adopt the new method will depend greatly on their needs for more storage and new mechanical pickers. A switch to new harvesting methods may not be economical on farms that are not faced with at least one of these problems.

The impact of the revolution may be felt from field to feedlot on farms that change to shelled corn harvesting. It has the potential for changing not only harvesting, drying and storage operations, but crop rotation, livestock feeding and other allied farming practices as well.

Van Arsdall says field studies show that field shelling costs less than picking ear corn and shelling it from the crib. Drying is often a bottleneck, and it is always an added expense. Lower cost of shelled corn storage plus reduced field losses will help to pay the costs of drying.

Researchers contacted 77 Illinois farmers who have adopted some phase of field shelling and artificial drying. Eighty percent of those farmers changed over because of a storage problem. About a third mentioned the advantage of cutting down work. One-fourth included lower field losses as an important reason for changing.

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Such advantages as protection against storage losses, earlier marketing, fall plowing, wheat following corn and better quality corn were in the minority.

TOMORROW--Read a report on harvesting shelled corn in the field.

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JCE:cm
8/7/56

Cutlines--picture attached

Farmers harvesting shelled corn directly from the field may be starting a revolution that will have a big impact on agriculture where corn is a major enterprise. These farmers are using a combine with a picker attachment to harvest corn. This may be a common sight in a few years.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Second in a Series)

Research Proves Potential of Field Shelling

URBANA--As early as 1953, agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois started to look for ways to use the small grain combine's efficiency in the cornfield.

Results of their research plus improvements in picker-sheller units have helped to make field-shelling corn practical.

Researchers George Pickard and D. F. Hopkins of the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Engineering showed after 152 laboratory tests that a combine would harvest corn efficiently.

Pictures they took at 1/2,000 of a second showed them how they could adjust the combine cylinder to shell corn without breaking the kernels into tiny pieces.

Pickard says that combining corn can cut down on field losses, save on the cost of field equipment, lower storage costs and help to spread the cost of the combine over another crop.

University of Illinois and USDA agricultural economists two years ago studied corn-harvesting equipment in the field to find out which was the most efficient. They ran their tests on the corn sheller pulled by a tractor, the tractor-pulled picker-sheller unit and the self-propelled picker-sheller, but not the combine.

The economists found that, on the average, field shelling is the most economical way to harvest corn if you have more than 100 acres to pick. This harvesting equipment picks and shells corn in one field operation.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Research Proves Potential of Field Shelling - 2

The University of Illinois researchers found that farmers in some cases could afford to own one of the less expensive field shellers for harvesting as few as 35 acres.

Field shelling and artificially drying corn results in lower field losses only if corn is harvested earlier than with a conventional picker. Loss checks in the 1954 season showed that field shellers left about 6 percent of the gross yield in the field. Field loss is normally about 10 percent with conventional pickers.

TOMORROW--Read how much the changeover will cost.

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Cutlines with pictures

Several Illinois farmers have adopted the system of harvesting corn with a combine. This is a self-propelled unit with a picker head.

Caught in action was this ear of corn going through a combine at the University of Illinois agricultural engineering research lab. The exposure was at 1/2,000 of a second. This technique helped researchers to discover the mechanics of shelling corn with a combine cylinder.

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8/7/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Third in a Series)

How Much Will the Changeover Cost?

URBANA--Just how much the changeover to shelled corn harvesting is going to cost and how much money it will make are questions every farmer wants answered before diving into a new corn harvesting setup.

After making a field study of Illinois farms that have adopted some phase of the shelled corn harvesting technique, Velmar Davis of the University of Illinois and United States Department of Agriculture concluded: "In the final analysis, field shelling is cheaper than picking and shelling from the crib. Drier and drying costs add to total harvesting costs, but shelled corn storage is cheaper than comparable ear corn storage. The interrelation of these factors for a particular farm situation determines the advantages of one method of harvesting over the other."

Drying shelled corn after harvest is an additional expense and frequently a bottleneck without sufficient equipment, Davis points out. Drying cost are influenced by original cost of the equipment, number of bushels dried and amount of water removed per bushel of corn dried.

Whether it pays to dry shelled corn depends on the price of corn, market discounts, moisture of corn, volume of corn, available storage, method of marketing corn and value of early harvest, Davis reports.

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Each individual farmer must weigh all of these factors to find his own answers. Before he makes any change to field harvesting of shelled corn, he should figure out all costs, advantages and disadvantages, cautions Davis.

One possibility for cutting cost is selling corn directly to the elevator without drying. In this case, a price discount must be taken for high-moisture corn. This discount is not a complete loss, since additional water is sold in wet corn.

As shown in the accompanying table, if No. 2 corn sells for $1.50 a bushel, then corn with 19 percent moisture would have a net loss of 3.5 cents with the usual discount. However, it would take only 1.44 cents to dry it, not including the overhead cost of the drier.

When a farmer already has a drier and wants to sell directly to the elevator at harvest time, he is concerned with the level of moisture at which he should stop drying.

It pays to dry when the cost of drying is less than the net loss per bushel as shown by the table. For example, comparison of the cost of drying and net loss columns indicates that corn of 16 percent moisture should not be dried, even when the drier is already owned. Also, at 17 percent and 18 percent it would be questionable and would depend on how close to 15 1/2 percent the corn was dried.

If the corn were dried to 14 1/2 percent, a variance that is quite possible with present equipment and controls, there would be an additional loss of about 1 1/2 cents for shrinkage and an additional fuel cost for drying.

The break-even point on income, whether the corn was sold direct or dried, is illustrated by the following figures. Data are computed for an L. P. gas batch drier with an initial cost of $4,000 for drier, fuel tank, moisture tester and wiring and an annual cost of $450, which includes depreciation, interest, taxes and insurance, and on drying to 15 1/2 percent moisture.

Average moisture of corn (percent)	Required to break even (bu.)
20	11,800
21	7,500
22	5,400
23	4,200
24	3,100
25	2,100

Below an average of 20 percent moisture, the gain from drying will not cover fixed costs regardless of volume.

Davis concludes that in drying for storage the first consideration is that the corn be dry enough to keep. This is below 13 percent moisture.

If the corn is to be sold, it should be dried only to 15 1/2 percent moisture to avoid excessive shrinkage. If it is to be fed, shrinkage due to drying below the safe keeping point is not a cost except for the additional drier fuel required.

Breakeven - 4

Drying cost table below shows operating costs to dry corn to 15.5 percent moisture. Columns 2, 3, and 4 give the net loss per bushel if the corn is sold direct from the field without drying.

Moisture percent	Net loss, cents per bushel with No. 2 corn at $1.25	$1.50	$1.75	Drying operation cost in cents per bushel
15.5	0	0	0	0
16	.1	-.1	-.4	.5
17	1.7	1.1	.5	.7
18	3.2	2.3	1.4	.9
19	4.7	3.5	2.4	1.1
20	6.2	4.8	3.3	1.2
21	8.7	7.0	5.2	1.4
22	11.2	9.2	7.2	1.6
23	13.8	11.4	9.1	1.8
24	16.3	13.7	11.1	2.0
26	21.3	18.1	14.9	2.4

* * * * * *

Captions for picture

Drier units like this have made it practical to field-shell corn and store it on the farm. Frequently farmers find this phase of handling shelled corn direct from the field too expensive. Also, without sufficient equipment it may become a bottleneck to harvesting operations.

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JCE:mg
8-8-56

TOMORROW--Read how savings are possible in corn storage as as result of shelled corn harvesting.

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Fourth in a Series)

Possible To Save Corn Storage Costs

URBANA--In most cases the switch from ear corn to shelled corn storage made necessary by new field-shelling methods means an actual saving in storage costs.

A farmer who needs more corn storage can build bins for shelled corn at a lower cost than he can build the conventional ear corn crib, reports Roy Van Arsdall of the University of Illinois and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Usual cost ranges from 30 to 50 cents a bushel for shelled corn structures and from $1 to $1.25 for conventional ear cribs. In some cases studies have shown that a farmer could change to shelled corn methods because he could put up shelled corn storage and buy a drier for less than he could build an ear corn crib.

For example, a farmer with about 5,800 bushels could buy a $4,000 drier and build shelled corn storage costing 30 cents a bushel for the same investment he would need for an ear corn crib at $1 a bushel, Van Arsdall points out.

With proper precautions, existing cribs can be remodeled for storing shelled corn, advises J. O. Curtis, University of Illinois agricultural engineer.

In remodeling the conventional ear-corn crib, the chief change that needs to be made is to strengthen the structure and make the walls tight.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Fourth in a Series)

Possible To Save Corn Storage Costs - 2

Extra reinforcement with cross ties is necessary because the outward pressure of shelled corn is about three times as great as from ear corn. The size of the cross ties will depend on the depth of the corn to be stored. For cribs up to 16 feet high, the ties should be 7/8-inch steel rods spaced 4 feet apart.

This size of rod should not be put through regular studs, Curtis says. Horizontal members or "waling strips" must be used to distribute the load. For this depth of bin, the waling strips should be 6" x 6" timbers at each end of the ties, placed about 6 feet above the floor.

Various methods have been used to make the walls tight, reports Curtis. Usually the cribbing is removed and replaced close together to make it weather tight, and extra boards are added as needed.

However, sometimes the cribbing cannot be taken off without damaging it too much for reuse. In this case the cribbing may be covered with building felt and a new layer of wood or sheet-metal siding.

The job of converting existing ear corn cribs to shelled corn storage should be appraised by a specialist. Farm advisers can help local farmers find this help.

Remodeling cost sometimes exceeds the price of new storage bins, notes Van Arsdall.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Possible To Save Corn Storage Costs - 3

In a survey of 57 Illinois farmers, agricultural economists noted that several of them encountered heating, crusting, insect damage or a combination of these problems while storing shelled corn.

In most instances, records showed that one or more batches of corn had been stored at an excessively high moisture content. Accumulations of trash and fine particles of grain under the unloading spouts were the beginning of trouble areas in many bins.

It was found that corn harvested in the 80- to 90-degree weather that often occurs in late September and October is particularly susceptible to damage that results from moisture migration.

Specialists at the University of Illinois suggest these four precautions for safe storage of dried corn:

1. Dry to 13 percent moisture content and below. In no case should corn with a higher moisture content be stored with lower than 13 percent corn.

2. Cool to outside temperature before storing.

3. Clean if necessary before storing.

4. Provide conditioning equipment as a precaution against moisture migration. These suggestions assume that the farmer has a safe and clean storage structure.

TOMORROW--Read about the guideposts farmers can use in fitting shelled corn harvesting methods into their farming operations.

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JCE:mg
8-8-56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Final Article in a Series)

Farmer Faces Double-Barreled Problem in Cornfield Revolution

URBANA--The change from harvesting ear corn to field shelling and artificial drying of corn is not a simple problem of trading old machinery in for new equipment.

Farmers find that they are faced with a double-barreled problem in the changeover to shelled corn methods, report agricultural economists of the University of Illinois and USDA.

They must (1) coordinate as a working unit all labor and machinery necessary in harvesting, drying and storing and (2) then be sure this unit fits the farming system.

The first job is to get all units of harvesting, drying and storing so that they will fit together, advises Velmar Davis, University and USDA agricultural economist. For best operation the system should be tailored to fit the individual farm.

This takes careful planning and shopping for equipment. Different manufacturers make picker-shellers, combines, driers, conveying devices and other equipment with varying capacities needed for shelled corn harvesting.

This creates a tough planning problem because harvesting can proceed only as fast as the slowest machine operates in the system, warns Davis. Low-capacity driers are the worst offenders.

Most farmers have harvesting crews of one to three men. The two- to three-man crews were generally preferred, as they harvested

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more corn each day and kept better control of the drier. Drying is the most critical phase of the entire process.

University researchers found the one-man operation to be the most efficient per hour of work. Some harvested as much as 600 to 800 bushels in a 10-hour day.

Shelled corn harvesting is not just a change in method of harvesting. It affects many phases of the farm business when it is adopted, economists report.

Farmers should consider long-run management consequences before making a shift, they warn.

Earlier harvest reduces field losses. It also permits more fall plowing, allows wheat to follow corn and lets livestock pasture cornfields while the stalks are still green and before bad weather.

When it conflicts with soybean harvest, early corn harvesting can be a disadvantage on some Illinois farms, the economists report.

Shelled corn flows easily and will help to speed the coming of automation to the farm. This may be a big boost to reducing high labor requirements in livestock production.

Marketing specialists note an advantage in early sale of dried corn but say this advantage will disappear as more farmers dry and market corn early.

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Quality of dried corn is still being studied. Feeding value appears to be undamaged by normal drying, but milling qualities may be altered. Farmers should watch for further research developments in this area.

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Cutlines for Picture

Farmers find that the switch to shelled corn harvesting affects their entire farming system--because it is a new way of farming. Extra planning before any changes are made pays off in fewer headaches and a smoother operating system. This Illinois farmer has found that shelled corn is easier to handle and thus requires less labor.

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JCE:mg
8-9-56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(With picture of model exhibit tent facade)

Look for Ag College Tent at State Fair

URBANA--Some of the latest research in agriculture and home economics from your University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be on exhibit at the State Fair.

Dean Louis B. Howard of the College invites all Fair visitors to look over the exhibits sometime while they are there. The tent will be located on the fairgrounds, on Leonard road west of 8th street and just east of the Junior Department Auditorium.

The University's tent will have a modernistic entrance. Dean Howard says, "You can't miss it."

Inside the tent you'll find exhibits showing the College's work on radioactive tracers, energy losses in ruminants, automation in the cornfield, pelleting hay, irrigation, automatic feed grinding, space and storage research for homemakers and thiamine research.

As an additional feature for Fair visitors, Jessie Heathman and Dave Phillips will broadcast their regular programs from a booth in the tent from Monday through Friday, August 13-17. Programs originating in the tent studio and broadcast by remote pickup from WILL, Urbana, 580 kc, will include "For You at Home," homemakers' show by Miss Heathman at 9:00 a.m. daily, and the "Illinois Farm Hour," daily show for farmers by Phillips starting at 12:15 p.m. Visitors will be able to watch these shows as they are put on the air, and are especially invited to do so.

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8-8-56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Cutlines:
(For picture of men with steer)

University of Illinois scientists B. Connor Johnson, left, and Harold Draper use a specially designed instrument to measure amount and location of radioactive material in this steer. Johnson explains that in this experiment radioactive carbon is mixed with livestock feeds and fed to animals under controlled conditions. Scientists then use the counter to see how much of the feed the animal uses and for what. Here's an example of how the University is using the newest tools in animal nutrition research.

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8/6/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1956

Max Newport Awarded Ralston Purina Scholarship

URBANA--Max Harvey Newport of Poplar Grove is the 1956-57 recipient of the $500 Ralston Purina scholarship at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, in announcing the award today, said that Newport will be a senior student in agriculture this year. He works on the family dairy and swine farm during the summer and part time on the University's poultry farm during the school year.

This year he will be chairman of the U. I. Agricultural Council, and he is an active member of the Dairy Production Club, Alpha Zeta, Y.M.C.A., Arnold Air Society and Men's Independent Association.

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8/3/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1956

Trees Use Much Water For Growth

DIXON SPRINGS--Shortleaf pines at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois have used more than 30 inches of water during the growing season when it was available.

W. R. Boggess, forest research specialist at the Station, reports an experiment that showed that a 15-year-old shortleaf pine plantation used 31.65 inches of water from the soil during the wet growing season from April 1 through October 30, 1951.

By contrast, the same plantation, two years older in 1953, used only 22.87 inches during that relatively dry year, Boggess says.

These amounts of water represent the moisture stored in the top 32 inches of soil at the Station plantation when the season started on April 1, plus the rainfall until October 30. In that area a compact silt pan starting at the 32-inch depth limits both root penetration and downward movement of water in the soil.

In spite of their high water use, trees on such soil survive dry conditions better than most other plants, Boggess points out. When the water supply is limited, trees use it efficiently. The few roots that penetrate the hard silt pan are able to absorb enough moisture for the tree to live even though all growth stops.

Like other crops, trees depend on rainfall during the growing season to provide enough water for normal growth. When not enough rain falls to recharge the soil and the weather is hot and dry, trees may use all of the water in the upper three feet of soil at the Station in about three weeks. Then they simply stop growing to conserve the little moisture they can get from the pan.

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8/3/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1956

Hold State Plowing Contest on August 23

URBANA--Illinois' best plowmen will compete for honors at the State Plowing Field Day set for Thursday, August 23, at the Truax-Trear farm two miles north of DuQuoin on U. S. Highway 51.

L. E. Rogers, Perry county farm adviser, who is in charge of publicity for the event, announces both a level land and a contour plowin contest. Wendell Bowers and B. F. Muirheid, extension agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will explain the contest and help to judge the results.

Rogers also says that visitors will be able to see demonstrations of a good Sudan grass seeding, band seeding of alfalfa, pond building and land leveling.

All entries in the contest should be mailed to Gilbert Bighar general chairman, Route 1, Pinckneyville, by August 13.

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8/9/56

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1956

Announced Soybean Convention Program August 13-16

URBANA--Soybean producers will hear the price outlook for the 1956 soybean crop during the annual American Soybean Association convention, to be held on the University of Illinois campus in Urbana from August 13 to 16.

Forecaster again this year will be T. A. Hieronymus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Hieronymus is a grain marketing specialist. He will give a concrete estimate based on his knowledge of the soybean market.

The price outlook is scheduled for 3:30 p.m. August 15.

The University of Illinois and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, with headquarters in Urbana, are co-hosts for the joint conventions of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association. J. L. Cartter, director of the regional laboratory, is chairman of the arrangements committee.

Registration is open to members and to others who are interested in attending.

General sessions will begin at 9:15 a.m. August 14 in the Illini Union ballroom. The morning program will start with greetings from T. S. Hamilton, associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Subjects of other talks are "Soybeans in Illinois," W. L. Burlison, retired head of the University's agronomy department; "The 20th Anniversary of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory," Cartter, "Progress in Soybean Research at the Northern Utilization Research

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Branch in Peoria," L. L. McKinney; "The Harvesting of Soybeans," D. C. Heitshu, chief engineer, John Deere Harvester Works, Moline; and "Soybeans in U. S. Department of Agriculture Marketing Programs," USDA speaker.

On the afternoon of August 14, the program topics will include "American Soybean in the Japanese Market," "Irrigation of Soybeans in Various Soybean-Growing States," "Recent Developments in Soybean Disease Work," and "Factors Affecting Growth and Maturation of Soybeans."

From 3 to 5 p.m. there will be a tea for the ladies at the home of Mrs. M. B. Russell, whose husband is head of the agronomy department of the University.

The annual convention banquet is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. August 14. Honorary life memberships will be presented at that time. Speaker will be Frank H. Beach of the University of Illinois marketing department, who will speak on marketing problems under the title, "It's Up to You."

Annual business meeting of the American Soybean Association will be held at 9:30 a.m. August 15. Ladies will visit Robert Allerton Park during the late morning and afternoon.

The afternoon general session on August 15 will include a panel discussion on "U. S. Soybeans in the Market Place," "Price Outlook for the 1956 Soybean Crop" by Hieronymus, and movie on "U. S. Soybeans at Osaka Trade Fair."

On Thursday, August 16, there will be field trips through the Regional Soybean Laboratory, the Agronomy South Farm of the University and the Northern Utilization Research Branch at Peoria.

All interested persons are invited to attend the field trips, whether they attended the sessions or not.

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8-8-56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1956

Light-Colored Animals Subject to Sunburn

URBANA--A hot sun and certain forages and chemicals may combine to produce severe sunburn or sun scald in farm animals with light-colored skins.

Strong sunlight alone isn't likely to produce the condition, says Dr. Dean I. Newton of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Usually the ailment also involves some agent connected with chlorophyll in such green crops as buckwheat, rye, some weeds and even lush growths of winter wheat.

Victims of this extra sensitivity to strong light may be cattle, hogs, horses or sheep. Affected areas of the skin become inflamed and sensitive, like the effect of sunburn in humans. Unless an affected animal is kept out of the sun, the skin may curl up and slough off.

Light-skinned cattle with this form of sunburn are reluctant to move about, their teats may become bluish-red and very sensitive, and milk production drops off.

White-faced sheep with sun scald have swollen faces and ears. They will scratch and rub the swollen areas.

In hogs, the white skin on spotted swine and on the white belt of Hampshires dries and cracks, resembling the skin condition produced by chronic erysipelas.

Little can be done for affected animals except to provide good nursing care and keep them out of sunlight.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1956

Adjust Combine to Cut Soybean Losses

URBANA--You can often save two or three bushels of soybeans an acre during harvest if your combine is carefully adjusted.

Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says you can tell easily what your field loss is and what is causing it.

Simply count the number of beans you find in one square foot, Bowers says. Every four beans represent a loss of one bushels an acre. Repeat this count in several spots, and take an average to get a good figure.

Check on the shatter loss from the cutterbar by making your count just behind the platform or header. Cutterbar loss varies with speed, so you may want to take several counts at different speeds to see which is best for lowest loss.

At the same time, pay particular attention to the reel adjustment. It should run slightly faster than the ground speed of the combine. If it turns too fast it will shatter some of the beans before they get on the platform.

Adjust the combine cylinder according to the manufacturer's directions, the agricultural engineer suggests. This adjustment is so touchy that a cylinder turning 100 r.p.m. too fast will often cause beans to crack.

Cut shoe losses and get cleaner grain with the right combination of top sieve and fan adjustment. A common mistake is not to have

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the screen opened wide enough to let the beans and trash ride over and fall into the tailing return. You'll want to keep the tailing return down to just a few unthreshed pods, because the beans will usually crack the second time they go through the cylinder after they are out of the pod.

Keep the top sieve almost wide open, with just enough air from the fan to remove the trash, Bowers suggests.

For full information on combine adjustment, write to the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Urbana, Illinois, for a copy of "Harvesting With Combines."

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1956

Dairy Day To Show Corn-Fed Dairy Cattle

URBANA--Cows whose diet has come entirely from the corn plant for the last two years will be on display at the fifth Annual Dairy Day at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on Thursday, September 6.

In this experiment, 20 cows were divided into four groups according to age, stage of lactation and breed. Group 1 received only ground shell corn and corn silage, plus a simple mineral mixture. Group 2 received the same diet plus urea. Group 3 received ground shelled corn and a simple mineral mixture, plus alfalfa hay and corn silage. Group 4 got a standard herd grain mixture consisting of 14 to 15 percent total protein along with alfalfa hay and corn silage.

All groups of cows were on pasture during the summer months of the two-year experimental period. Production figures and body weight figures for the four groups will be shown in the exhibit.

This is just one of the exhibits planned for this year's Dairy Day program. A few of the other features that will be of interest to dairymen are displays of green chopping compared with conventional pasturing, reproduction as affected by nutritional level, how to prevent milk fever, a record system for all dairymen, storing semen at room temperature, how to control swelling in the udder of cows near calving time, what happens to feed in the digestive system and displays showing the latest dairy building designs.

Guests may start viewing the exhibits at 10 a.m. DST in Room 414 Animal Sciences Laboratory Building. Lunch will be available at noon. The afternoon program will be made up of exhibits on the South Lincoln Avenue Dairy Farm.

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1956

Nine Boys Win $1,000 Dairy Scholarships

URBANA--Names of nine Illinois young men awarded $1,000 scholarships in dairy technology for 1956 have been announced by the University of Illinois.

Winners are Ray Buhrmester, Nashville; Terence Jacobs Princeton; Gregory Kloser, 8031 S. Hermitage, Chicago 20; Edward Lawton, Jr., Dixon; Farrell Lord, Bradford; Ronald Montgomery, Sesser; F. Wendall Toland, Chandlerville; Robert Von Behren, 933 N. McClellan, Decatur; and Thomas Wiles, Divernon.

These boys were selected on the basis of scholarship in high school from among 25 applications submitted. They will enroll as freshmen in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in September to study dairy technology.

Scholarship donors include the Litchfield Creamery Co., Litchfield; Dean Milk Co., Franklin Park; and Bowman Dairy Co., Elgin Milk Products Co., Pure Milk Association, Prairie Farms Creameries, Brook Hill Farms and Johnson and Johnson, all of Chicago.

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8/14/56

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1958

5 Dairy Men $1,000 Scholarships

URBANA--Names of nine Illinois young men awarded $1,000 scholarships in dairy technology for 1958 have been announced by the University of Illinois.

Winners are Ray Bollermann, Berkeley; Terence Lerche, Moscow; Gregory Kinser, Ward G. Remsberg, Chicago; Jr. Dawson, Jr., Dixon; Darrell Lang, Arcadia; Donald Lockenmeyer, Glasgow; Kansas; Ia.; and Chesterville; Robert Van Dahsen, 223 N. Middleton, Peoria; and Thomas Wilke, Tiverton.

These boys were selected on the basis of scholarship in school from among 25 applications submitted. They will attend school in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture in Champaign to study dairy technology.

Scholarship donors include the Illinois Dairy Co., Advance Dairy, Bowl Milk Co., Franklin Park, and Bowman Dairy Co., Alpha Milk Products Co., Pure Milk Association, Inglis Foods Corporation, Borden Foods, the Dairies and Creamery, all of Chicago.

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1956

Check Use of Illinois Peach Maturity Standards

URBANA--Research workers from the University of Illinois this week are making field checks on the use of the new Illinois peach maturity standards.

These standards consist of colored charts of peaches in various stages of maturity showing both skin and flesh colors, according to Frank Owen, extension fruits specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Owen and others will start evaluating the standards this week by assisting with packing operations in Illinois peach orchards. They will also work in major markets to follow the peaches all the way from orchard to consumer to get buyer and retailer reactions to improved quality of the product.

Main purpose of the color standards will be to get more mature, higher quality peaches on the market, Owen says. As the industry become familiar with the use of the color charts, University researchers hope that producers will pick and ship a more uniform pack of high quality, nearly mature peaches.

There is at present a wide spread of maturity in peaches on the market. These new color standards will provide a common basis to the industry, from pickers to buyers, for judging the desired stage of maturity of the fruit. The result will be fewer green peaches for sale.

The first standard for U. S. No. 1 grade peaches is based on a yellow background color. The standard for U. S. Fancy grade calls for a red cheek color.

These standards were developed by R. V. Lott, professor of pomology at the University, after 13 years of research on the factors that provide quality in peaches. Illinois is the first state to organize a program to introduce and evaluate such a color maturity standard for peaches going into fresh consumption.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY AUGUST 18, 1956

Ag College Holds Open House on Friday

URBANA--Anyone who is interested in how the University of Illinois College of Agriculture does its experimental work is especial invited to attend the second open house tour of the summer on Friday, August 24.

Tours of the campus and experimental plots and laboratories will start at 10:00 a.m. DST at the world-famous Morrow Plots at the corner of Mathews street and Gregory drive in Urbana.

Morning tours will include the animal nutrition laboratories sweet corn and vegetable experiments and the lastest in agricultural engineering research.

Guests are invited to bring a picnic lunch and eat in the Illini Grove picnic area on the campus.

Afternoon tours start at the Agronomy South Farm at 1:15 p.m. DST. On those tours you will see experiments in different rates of planting corn, types of corn for combining, soybean varieties and disease control, weed control and fall application of nitrogen fertilizer

Visitors may choose to visit either the dairy farm or the beef farm. They are also welcome to visit the horse, sheep and swine farms, the horticulture field laboratory, the veterinary large-animal clinic or the poultry farm.

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1956

Test Plots Produce 70-Bushel Wheat

URBANA--Wheat yields as high as 70 bushels on individual fields were produced this summer on 27 test-demonstration farms in six south-central Illinois counties.

Starting in 1953, individual farmers have been keeping records in cooperation with the University of Illinois Extension Service to measure progress and results obtained by a balanced fertilization program and good management practices in this claypan area.

Object of the test-demonstration farm project is to demonstrate production and earning possibilities of typical farms of that area, reports J. B. Cunningham, farm management extension specialist at the University of Illinois, who is in charge of the work.

"We are proud of the results on test-demonstration farms," explains Cunningham. "Almost every yield is a new record for the farm and the neighborhood."

Some of the reports seem fantastic when we think of yields 20 years ago, he admits. Improved varieties, better fertilization and improved techniques have been responsible.

The test-demonstration farm program emphasizes total farm yield rather than yield for a few acres on the farm. Examples of high-yielding farms are Hancle Dunahee, Clay county, with 61 bushels on 36 acres; Charles Lynch, Edwards county, 65 bushels on 42 acres; William Rentfro, Effingham county, 51 bushels on 15 acres; Ayers Buzzard, Fayette county, 56 bushels on 75 acres; Hopkins and Reeves, Marion county, 52

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bushels on 42 acres; and Paul Buss, Richland county, 47 bushels on 43 acres.

Knox wheat predominated on the high-yielding fields, reports Cunningham. Only one cooperator grew Dual wheat, a new variety that produced 57 bushels an acre. Dual looks promising and there is a demand for the seed.

Experience on the test-demonstration farms suggests this procedure if you want the same high wheat yields, advises Cunningham: select the best varieties; fertilize according to test, production goals and pocketbook; and follow good cultural practices.

Test demonstrators attribute their high yields to a balanced fertilization program and the use of such high-analysis fertilizer as 20-52-0, 0-62-0 and 33-0-0.

In general, they used from 100 to 160 pounds of 20-52-0 on land that had already had a building treatment of phosphorus. The demonstrators like high-analysis fertilizer because (1) it costs less per unit of plant food and (2) they have fewer pounds of material to lift per acre to get the desired results.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1956

Weigh and Probe Gilts for Herd Replacements

URBANA--Illinois hog raisers now have a simple probe-and-weigh method to select gilts for their herd replacements.

The idea is to help hog producers develop herds with large numbers of pigs per litter and the ability to make fast and efficient gains and to produce the highest quality pork.

H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the university of Illinois College of Agriculture, where the method was developed, says the first step is to identify all gilts from the good litters at farrowing time with an individual ear-notch system.

Then sort the ear-notched gilts from the rest of the herd when they are from 160 to 180 days old and still on full feed. Reject the off-type and undersized gilts by visual inspection. Weigh the rest of the gilts individually and probe them for backfat measurement.

Final step is to adjust individual weights to a 180-day equivalent and backfat probe average to a 200-pound equivalent by using special tables that are available. Then rank the gilts so that you can select the best on the basis of growthiness and leanness. Backfat thickness is about 50 percent heritable, and weight for age is about 20 percent heritable, Russell says.

You can get more information about the quality of pigs you are producing from carcass cut-out information on a sample of your market hogs. Carcass length is about 60 percent heritable, and loin eye area and yield of lean cuts are about 20 percent heritable.

Purebred breeding stock producers should follow their breed production registry program and the all-breed meat certification program. Producers who buy boars for a commercial herd can get full information on the probe-and-weigh system by writing to the Department of Animal Science, Urbana, for a copy of the free booklet that describes the system and contains the conversion tables.

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8/14/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1956

Veterinary College Gets "Atomic Age" Contract

URBANA--The U. S. Army's Surgeon-General has awarded a medical research contract for $24,000 a year to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine to study the effect on animals of foods irradiated by atomic energy.

Principal investigator for the project is Dr. Elwood F. Reber of the Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology,a specialist in nutrition and chemistry. He was formerly on the research staff of Swift and Company. There he took part in an extensive experiment which showed that a diet of irradiated beef had no toxic effect when fed to white rats.

The contract with the Army was effective June 1. The work is expected to take three years to complete. An evaluation will be made of the effects of exposure to atomic energy rays on the nutritional and wholesome qualities of beef and flour. The growth, general health and reproduction of animals fed the irradiated food will be studied.

The beef and flour, already irradiated, will be provided by the Army's Quartermaster Corps.

Dr. P. D. Beamer of the Veterinary College will be responsible for examinations to determine whether the foods produce any changes in the tissues of the animals.

Dr. Reber said the experiment would provide some information applicable to the future peacetime use of atomic energy, such as the possibility of commercially "cold-sterilizing" foods. This is a method

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of bombarding foods with controlled amounts of radiant energy to sterilize and preserve them.

Results of the experiment will also be valuable in determining whether food supplies can be consumed if they have been accidentally irradiated, as might occur in the case of a "runaway" atomic reactor.

Then, of course, there is a question of whether food and feeds irradiated in a wartime atomic bomb attack could be eaten by people and animals.

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RSJ:cm
8/14/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1956

State Plowing Contest at DuQuoin Tomorrow

DUQUOIN--Truax-Traer farm two miles north of here on Highway 51 will be the scene tomorrow (Aug. 23) of the Illinois State Plowing Contest.

L. E. Rogers, Perry county farm adviser, who is chairman of the educational demonstrations, says that the plowing will get under way at 10:00 a.m.

In addition to the contour and level land plowing contests, there will be a wagon tour of Sudan and alfalfa seedings, a farm pond under construction, a beef corral and sorting pens and land leveling and drainage demonstrations.

Visitors will also see an airplane seeding and spraying demonstration. Entertainment will be furnished by Dr. R. E. Mathis of Pinckneyville, who will stunt in an airplane.

Wendell Bowers and B. F. Muirheid, extension agricultural engineers at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will explain the contest and help to judge the results.

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RAJ:cm
8/17/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1956

Feed Concentrates on Short Pastures

DIXON SPRINGS--When late summer pastures are short, keep your animals gaining by feeding some concentrates.

G. F. Cmarik, livestock specialist at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, reports that two groups of two-year-old heifers there are getting concentrates on short pasture now.

The mixture is made up of two pounds of hammered ear corn and one pound of soybean oil meal. It is fed daily in bunks that are large enough for all the animals to be able to feed at the same time.

Self-feeding on pasture cuts out much of the labor in daily pasture feeding, Cmarik points out. You can add ground, low-quality hay, straw or corn cobs to the concentrates to keep the animals from eating too much.

Trial-and-error method is about the only way to tell how much of the bulky material to add. Too much filler, of course, will not give the animals full benefit of the concentrates and will not let them use the green forage to best advantage.

You can also use salt to limit concentrate feeding on pasture You can feed from 5 to 15 percent of salt without bad effects.

Cmarik emphasizes not to use this supplement on pasture for fattening and slaughter cattle. Fattening rations for pasture feeding usually contain from 7 to 12 parts of corn to every one part of protein supplement.

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RAJ:cm
8/17/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1956

Award Chicago Farmer Scholarship to James B. Allen

URBANA--James B. Allen, son of Mrs. S. J. Allen of Carmi, has been awarded the $500 Chicago Farmers scholarship to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

In announcing the award, Assistant Dean C. D. Smith of the college said that Allen would be a senior student in agricultural science and agricultural engineering this fall. He is working toward degrees in both of these fields of study.

At the University of Illinois, Allen has been house president of Tara Hall, an organized house where he lives, and he has also served as social chairman and house treasurer. He is also secretary of Alpha Zeta, agricultural honorary society, and chairman of the arrangements committee of the Student Branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineering.

In high school his extracurricular activities included baseball and softball, piano and clarinet. In addition, he wrote articles for essay contests and the school paper. He also had four years of 4-H Club work and two years of vocational agriculture in high school.

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RAJ:cm
8/17/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Facts on the Wheat Acreage Reserve

URBANA--Farmers need not delay until sign-up day to do some figuring on the 1957 wheat acreage reserve program.

Outlined below are facts compiled by agricultural economists at the University of Illinois and the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

To figure the maximum possible payment per acre, a farmer can multiply his normal wheat yield by the county rate per bushel. Both of these figures may be obtained from the county ASC office. County bushel rates in Illinois vary from $1.21 to $1.28. Using this rate per acre and the facts listed below, he can decide whether he wants to participate in the wheat acreage reserve program under the soil bank.

1. Who is eligible to participate? Any farmer who has a wheat acreage allotment for 1957 except new wheat farms.

2. Can the farmer who has no wheat acreage allotment, but who could produce 15 acres of wheat without penalty under marketing quota provisions, put some of this 15 acres into the wheat acreage reserve? No. The farmer must have a wheat allotment and reduce wheat acres below it to be eligible for a wheat acreage reserve payment.

3. How much will the payment be for putting wheat land into the acreage reserve? The rate of payment will be determined by multiplying the county rate per bushel by the normal yield for the farm or the normal yield for the tract of land designated as wheat acreage reserve, whichever is smaller. The county rate will vary from $1.21 to $1.28 per bushel among Illinois counties.

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4. How small an acreage can a farmer put into the acreage reserve? The minimum acreage for the wheat acreage reserve will be three acres or the amount of the allotment, whichever is smaller.

5. What is the largest amount that could be put into the wheat acreage reserve? All of the wheat allotment on farms with fewer than 50 acres, 50 acres on all farms with allotments of 50 to 100 acres and one-half of all allotments over 100 acres.

6. What can the farmer do with land that goes into the wheat acreage reserve? No crops may be harvested or grazed on this land durin the calendar year 1957. A cover crop may be planted, and noxious weeds must be controlled.

7. Does the farmer have to comply with all acreage allotments for 1957 in order to get wheat soil bank acreage reserve payments? Yes, a farmer with both corn and wheat must be within his soil bank corn base or allotment, whichever is in effect. Whether it will be a soil bank corn base or corn allotment will be decided by a referendum of corn producers in the commercial corn-producing area, to be held by December 15, 1956.

8. Do you also have to put corn into the corn acreage reserve to get payment on wheat put into the acreage reserve? No, you just have to be within the corn base or allotment (whichever applies in 1957).

9. Can a farmer put land that has been in the acreage reserve for 1956 into the wheat acreage reserve for 1957? Yes.

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10. Can land put into corn acreage reserve in 1956 be seeded to wheat this fall for harvest in 1957? Yes.

11. When does the farmer have to designate the land that wil be put into the wheat acreage reserve? The land must be designated whe the contract is signed this fall, and the reserve tract cannot bo changed.

12. When can wheat acreage reserve contracts be signed? County ASC committees do not have authority to sign wheat contracts to date. Final date for signing wheat contracts is September 21, 1956. This date also applies to wheat to be seeded in the spring of 1957.

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8/17/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1956

Electrical Wiring Needs Frequent Inspection

URBANA--Check your electrical wiring frequently to prevent trouble from short circuits.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agricultural, says you should replace a broken insulator as soon as you find one. Check your wiring regularly for loose connections, especially on grounding circuits.

Tighten outside service wires if they are loose enough for the wind to wrap them around each other or to whip them excessively. Never let tree limbs grow through or around electrical wiring. Call your local power company or cooperative to get a qualified person to trim the tree.

If you get a shock when you throw a light switch or turn on an appliance, there is something wrong with your system. Check, find the trouble and fix it immediatley.

Unless you are qualified, do not attempt to make electrical repairs yourself. Call a reliable electrician who is trained and equipped to handle electricity safely.

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LH:cm
/21/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1956

Laboratory Test Vital When Rabies Is Suspected

URBANA--If a man bites a dog, he can tell the newspapers about it. But if a dog bites a man, the man had better be sure to find out whether the dog has rabies.

Dr. J. R. Pickard, supervisor of the diagnostic laboratory, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says that a dog that has bitten a person should be confined 14 days for observation.

If the animal dies, its head should be sent promptly to one of the state public health laboratories, where a test can be made to determine whether the animal had rabies. If it is necessary to destroy the dog, care should be taken not to harm the brain, on which the diagnostic tests are made.

Heads of animals suspected of having rabies are often not submitted to laboratories for exact diagnosis. This means that persons bitten by the animals must take anti-rabies shots unless they want to gamble on not getting the disease. Rabies is always fatal.

The diagnostic laboratory at the College of Veterinary Medicine conducted 142 tests for rabies in animals in the past fiscal year.

The State Department of Health says that 9,494 cases of dog and other animal bites were reported in Illinois in the first six months of 1956, and 722 anti-rabies treatments were given. In the same period last year, 8,910 bites and 1,022 treatments were reported.

No persons died from rabies in the state in 1955, and there have been no deaths so far this year.

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RSJ:cm
8/22/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1956

Corn Helps Finish Grass-Fed Steers

URBANA--Extra cost of corn and protein supplement to finish grass-fed yearling steers is usually more than made up through higher finish and grade at the market place.

It's true that normally you can't put the extra gain on for the eventual selling price of grass-fed steers, says H. G. Russell, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Your opportunity for profit comes from increasing the value of the present weight of the cattle about $3 to $4 a hundred pounds.

For example, a feeder might take a $12 to $15 loss for each steer on feedlot gain from a full feed of corn. But he still might increase the value of each steer by twice that amount because of higher finish and grade when he sells them.

Most cattlemen faced with deciding whether to feed corn and supplement to grass-fed steers figure the corn at $1.50 a bushel. You'll need to feed 2 pounds of corn daily for each 100 pounds of live weight of the steers. Allow 1 pound of protein supplement for every 9 to 10 pounds of corn. Feed 4 to 5 pounds of legume hay per head daily if the cattle are brought into drylot.

And you should have choice-quality cattle capable of taking the fullest advantage of further feeding, Russell says.

Normally, a 90-to 100-day feed of grain beginning in early August will put choice-quality yearling steers into the choice slaughter grade at market time. Each steer will eat from 30 to 35 bushels of corn during the feeding period.

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RAJ:cm
8/21/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1956

Systemics New Way to Fight Plant Diseases

URBANA--Systemics are plant disease-control chemicals that are getting attention these days from plant pathologists.

Using a systemic chemical means putting it on the plant or in the soil where it is taken up by the plant to fight off disease.

For example, some fungicidal chemicals are put on the surface of a plant to keep disease organisms from entering from the outside. In contrast, systemics work from the inside of the plant to bar diseases from attacking from either inside or outside the plant.

Every year plant diseases cause an estimated $3 billion loss to growers in this country. Whittling this figure down to a less staggering total is the task that faces such men as M. B. Linn, head of the department of plant pathology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Many different organisms cause plant diseases, Linn says. Some plant diseases are the work of viruses; others are caused by nematodes, fungi or bacteria. These pests aren't choosy, either; they make their home in almost any plant. For instance, the same disease may show up in a field crop, a vegetable crop or a canning crop.

The department of plant pathology gets letters from many persons in the state asking what is wrong with their plants. If the symptoms point to a well-known disease, plant pathologists can advise what is causing the trouble and how best to get rid of it.

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Research still doesn't have all the answers. Sometimes the plant pathologists have to consult with other"plant doctors" in virology or nematology or others who know about the diseases common to a certain plant, like potatoes or apples. There are so few plant pathologists that they haven't been able to concentrate on all of the diseases.

In addition to systemics, Linn points out that some other ways to control plant diseases include planting disease-resistant varieties, treating seed and putting fungicides on the growing plants.

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DLN:cm
8/21/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1956

See Cow Digest Feed at Dairy Day

URBANA--Sixteen exhibits showing practical farm application of some of the most recent research work in the dairy industry can be seen at the fifth annual Dairy Day on September 6 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The morning program, starting at 10:00 o'clock DST, will consist of exhibits set up in the research laboratories in the Animal Sciences Laboratory. Here visitors will see how feed is digested in a "live" stomach that has been removed from a cow; what causes swelling in udders of fresh cows; past, present, and future methods of storing semen; and samples of many dairy products. Free samples of cheese and milk will be given.

Following lunch at Illini Grove visitors can see 10 exhibits set up at the South Lincoln Avenue Barns. They'll see the results of an experiment comparing green chopping of pasture with conventional grazing.

They will also see cows fed on only corn and latest dairy cattle housing developments, as well as how to prevent milk fever, how to control diseases, and how the cow's feed utilization is checked in digestion stalls. Also on display will be bulk handling methods for milk, effects of nutrition level on bulls, ways to cut feed costs with good roughage and separating the "profit makers" from the "profit taker

This year's program is a well-rounded one that should interes all dairymen who want to make more income from their herds. The show is free, and everyone who attends can be assured of having a good time. You'll get some valuable knowledge too.

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RAJ:cm
8/21/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1956

How to Make Better Corn and Sorghum Silage

DIXON SPRINGS--Don't let your corn plants get too dry before you cut for silage even though the ears are not matured.

That's especially true when dry weather matures the plants faster than normally, says George E. McKibben, extension specialist at Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

The ratio of moisture to dry matter in corn and sorghum plants is a better indicator of the time to start cutting for silage than the condition of the ears, McKibben says. Normally, the best time to cut is when the ears start to dent and the lower leaves start to turn brown.

McKibben points out that 30 percent dry matter and 70 percent moisture is considered the ideal time to cut for corn silage. Sorghum silage can usually be a little wetter.

Most hybrids will have about the same proportion of grain in the forage when harvested at the same stage of maturity, according to the Dixon Springs specialist. The ears of early hybrids mature early. This factor is important in southern Illinois where you may want to cut early in order to plant small grain for winter cover and nurse crop for grass and legumes.

Corn and sorghum forage yields on the uplands at Dixon Springs have varied from 8.92 to 12.37 tons of green material to the acre with six good yielding hybrids. Orange fodder cane the same year yielded 17.1 tons of green material an acre, which contained 63.9 bushels of grain.

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8/21/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE AUGUST 26, 1956

The Future in Farming

URBANA--Economic aspects of the "Future in Farming" will be discussed by a panel before a gathering of several hundred farmers attending the seventh annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service in the Wesleyan Memorial Center, Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Friday, September 7.

The meeting will be open to all persons interested in learning what the future holds for farming, reports D. F. Wilken of the University of Illinois, state leader of the service.

With more and more commercialized agriculture, it is becoming extremely important that more farmers study their farm business in a businesslike manner, says Wilken.

The meeting will open at 10 a.m. daylight saving time, with a business session, at which E. T. Franklin of San Jose, president of the association, will preside. At 11:15 a.m. Prof. M. L. Mosher will give an illustrated lecture discussing the facts uncovered in a study of farm records kept by Illinois account-keepers from 1929 to 1954. He will present some conclusions that direct attention to the problem of what to do about low-income farms in central Illinois.

After lunch, Moderator W. D. Buddemeier, associate professor of farm management at the University of Illinois, will lead the panel discussion on "The Future in Farming." Other members of the panel are Melvin Gehlbach and Keith Amstutz, fieldmen of the Sangamon Valley and Pioner FBFM Associations; Howard Fugate and Carl Schwantz, farmer-cooperators; and L. H. Simerl, outlook specialist at the University of Illinois.

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8/24/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1956

Antibiotic Acts Like Vitamin

URBANA--The antibiotic aureomycin apparently promotes growth of animals in the absence of sufficient Vitamin E, according to an experiment at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Elwood F. Reber of the college staff said the experiment showed that adding aureomycin to a Vitamin E deficient diet fed to rats made them grow just as well as rats fed the same diet plus Vitamin E.

The experiment also showed that the Vitamin E difficient diet adversely affected the reproductive capacity of male rats. These harmful effects were prevented by feeding either aureomycin or Vitamin E.

Just why the antibiotic works like the vitamin is unknown. Vitamin E is soluble in fats, while aureomycin is soluble in water, and it is unusual for them to produce similar reactions in the rats.

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FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1956

Anhydrous Ammonia Conference Sept. 6-7

URBANA--Anhydrous ammonia distributors and users will learn of new research discoveries and practical methods for using the chemical at an Anhydrous Ammonia Conference on September 6 and 7 at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The conference is sponsored by the Department of Agronomy in cooperation with the Illinois Anhydrous Ammonia Distributors Association and the Anhydrous Ammonia Institute.

Conference sessions will be held in the Law Building Auditorium on the afternoon of September 6. The morning of September 7 will be spent in touring test plots at the University of Illinois. Conference will close with a chicken barbecue at 12:30 p.m. on September 7.

Agronomy department staff members will cover such topics as the Illinois agronomy research program, fertilizer retention in soils, contributions of fertilizer elements, why nitrogen is the most important plant food and evaluation of fertilizer results.

Ralph A. Wooten, president of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, will speak of his group's contribution to the industry. Morris T. Wooley, an Illinois farmer, will describe "My 100th Acre Demonstration." Frank H. Beach of the University of Illinois commerce faculty will tell about salesmanship.

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DLP:cm
8/28/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1956

Show "Live" Rumen in Dairy Day Exhibit

URBANA--Dairy Day visitors at the University of Illinois on Thursday, September 6, will be able to see a "live" rumen digesting feed outside the animal.

R. E. Brown, assistant professor of dairy production at the UI College of Agriculture, is designing an artificial heart that will keep the rumen "alive" for four or five hours after being taken from the slaughtered animal.

The rumen in this case will be from a sheep, since it is smaller and weighs less than a cow's rumen and the action of the two are similar, Brown says.

With this device dairy researchers are able to place definite amounts of different feeds in the rumen, measure the absorption of the nutrients into the blood stream and determine what they are and how fast they are produced by digestion.

Another Dairy Day exhibit in the Animal Sciences Laboratory as part of the morning session will show frozen sections of actual udders to show the swelling in caked udders. With these specimens dairy researchers are able to show how the cow's blood protein level at calving time affects udder swelling.

This exhibit will also show the instruments used to handle radioactive materials in some of the experimental work of the college.

Lunch will be served at noon in the Illini Grove picnic area of the University. In the afternoon exhibits at the South Lincoln Avenue Dairy Barns will feature the green crop versus the grazing system of feeding and a bulk milk handling system.

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RAJ:cm
8/28/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1956

Fire Is One of Farm's Big Hazards

URBANA--Overnight fire can cost you the profit of years of labor. In an hour you can find yourself financially ruined, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Today fire is one of the greatest farm hazards. It is estimated that farm fire losses in 1956 will exceed $140 million. More shocking than the economic loss is the needless death or permanent disability of thousands of farm residents in farm fires each year.

Most farm fires are due to one or more of these preventable causes: (1) careless smoking and use of matches, (2) misuse of electricity and appliances, (3) defective or overheated heating and cooking equipment, (4) inadequate lightning protection, (5) spontaneous combustion, (6) careless handling and storage of gasoline, kerosene and other flammable liquids, (7) improper disposal of rubbish, and (8) children playing with matches.

One important step in preventing farm fires is to develop a fire safety consciousness and determination to work and live safely the year round.

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OLH:cm
8/28/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1956

How Much Rent Can Animals Pay

URBANA--Amount of annual "rent" your animals can pay is one way to tell how much you should put into livestock shelter on your farm.

Roy N. Van Arsdall, USDA agricultural economist on the staff of the University of Illinois, suggests a simple rule for capitalizing a rental payment based on each animal's gross return.

For example, a steer bought for 20 cents a pound at 500 pounds and sold for 23 cents a pound at 1,000 pounds brings a gross return of $130. Annual cost of buildings in a beef enterprise averages about 8 percent of gross returns. Eight percent of $130 is $10.40, the amount you can allocate this year from this steer to pay his cost of building.

Since this annual cost usually equals about 9 percent of the investment in buildings, the amount per animal you can justify for buildings for steers like this one is about $116 ($10.40 divided by 9, times 100). However, this is still a break-even point on the maximum allowable for buildings, says Van Arsdall, and not necessarily the most economical figure.

This rental is an annual figure and must cover such items as interest on the investment, taxes, repairs and insurance. Remember that any investment for facilities above the actual need of the animals is an economic loss, even if the total is well below the break-even point. For example, a cow that produces a $200 calf does not need twice as much housing as a cow that produces a calf worth only $100.

You should evaluate buildings in all livestock operations to see how much they add to production or reduce costs, just as you would evaluate different feed rations or the purchase of new breeding stock.

Cattle need relatively little housing, and the one-story shelter barn is the most economical type for protecting beef animals. This type of shelter is about the cheapest to build too.

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8/28/56

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1956

Foot Rot Can Cause Breeding Troubles

DIXON SPRINGS--Lameness from foot rot can reduce the breeding efficiency of your male animals, especially rams and bulls.

They may be reluctant to stand and move around, if they have this disease, because their feet are so sore.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, veterinarian at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says lameness, with reddening and swelling of the skin just above the hoof, between the toes or at the bulb of the heel, is the first indication of foot rot.

If the disease is not checked, it goes deeper into the affected feet. The diseased tissues give off a grayish-yellow discharge that has a characteristically bad smell. One or all of the feet may be involved.

Trim the feet of your breeding animals, and promptly treat all foot injuries to help prevent foot rot. Keep lots well drained and free of rubbish, because the germs causing the disease live only in damp, filthy areas. Gravel around the water tank will reduce the mudhole problem.

If symptoms of foot rot appear, treat the animals right away and get them away from the rest of the flock or herd, Dr. Mansfield suggests. Controlling the foot rot in summer and fall during the breeding season will help to produce more uniform lamb and calf crops and also help to keep the disease from becoming a winter problem.

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9/4/56

[illegible] FROM DIXON SPRINGS

[illegible] MONDAY, [illegible] 1, 1956

[illegible] Can Cause Breeding Troubles

DIXON SPRINGS--Lameness from foot rot can reduce the breeding [illegible] of your male animals, especially rams and bulls.

They may be reluctant to stand and move around, if they have [illegible] disease, because their feet are so sore.

Dr. M. A. Mansfield, veterinarian at the Dixon Springs experiment station of the University of Illinois, says lameness, with [illegible] swelling of the skin just above the hoof, between the toes [illegible] the back of the heel, is the first indication of foot rot.

If the disease is not checked in your deeper into the [illegible]. The diseased tissues give off a greyish-yellow discharge that [illegible] characteristically bad smell. One or all of the toes may be [illegible].

Trim the feet of your breeding animals and properly [illegible] [illegible] injuries to help prevent foot rot. Keep lots well [illegible] and [illegible] of rubbish. Because the germs causing the disease live only in [illegible] filthy areas. Travel around the water tank will lessen the [illegible] problem.

If symptoms of foot rot appear, treat the animals right away [illegible] get them away from the rest of the flock or herd. Dr. Mansfield [illegible] Controlling the foot rot in summer and fall during the [illegible] season will help to produce more uniform lamb and wool crops [illegible] also to keep the disease from reducing a ewe's [illegible].

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1956

Know Your Electricity

URBANA--Electricity can be a quick killer in a off-guard moment.

The ordinary 115-volt lighting circuit can be as deadly as high voltage lines, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. When poorly done, a new extension or repair job can make a safe wiring system hazardous.

Even the best wiring system needs a little attention now and then. Outside you should check frequently for broken insulators, frayed insulation and loose or sagging wires that may touch trees or other obstructions. Inside buildings, watch for defective outlets or switches, loose connections at junctions, damaged insulation or worn fixtures. Appliance cords need frequent attention. When they are defective, discard or repair them immediately.

When a fuse "blows," something is wrong--too much load on the circuit or a short circuit somewhere. Locate and remove the source of the overload or short before putting in a new fuse. Be sure to use the proper size of fuse.

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OLH:cm
9/4/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1956

Fowl Cholera Has Varied Symptoms

URBANA--Fowl cholera, one of the most persistent poultry diseases in Illinois and one that is noticed most often in the fall, is about as unpredictable as the bounce of a football.

It occurs in either chronic or acute form and may produce a variety of symptoms, says Dr. L. E. Hanson of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

The acute form can cause large losses among chickens, turkeys, ducks and pheasants. It may start so suddenly that a poultry owner may find dead birds on the nest. Combs on chickens usually become dark in color, and the birds develop a high fever that makes them appear droopy.

The chronic form may exist unrecognized on many farms, resulting in low but persistent death losses. Infected birds may have trouble breathing. They may become lame, have swollen wattles or just gradually lose weight.

Various sulfonamides and some antibiotics will reduce death losses, but they won't wipe out the infection in a flock. Some bacterins are available for poultry vaccination, but they do not produce reliable immunity to fowl cholera.

Dr. Hanson recommends these control measures:

1. Try to keep infection out of your flock by starting with healthy day-old chicks.
2. Keep age groups separated, and keep chickens segregated from other fowl.
3. Get a diagnosis when symptoms of the disease appear.
4. Market an infected flock at the end of the laying season. Then thoroughly clean and disinfect the laying house before you add new birds.

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RSJ:cm
9/4/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1956

Automatic Feeding Helps Hebert Feed Cattle

URBANA--Ted Hebert of Pana feeds five times as many cattle with an automatic feeding system as he did before, and with 10 times less work.

Hebert's system uses one of the new mix-mill devices available commercially to grind shelled corn, barley and supplement from overhead bins. The feed is then automatically ground and blown through pipes to the feeding bunk, where it is distributed by an auger.

All he has to do to put this system in operation is to turn the timer control on the grinder, blower and feed auger. The result is fresh feed every day for his 45 cattle with about two minutes of work.

He figures that he could easily feed 100 head of cattle without putting any strain on his system. And the saving in hauling and grinding costs over the years will more than pay for the equipment.

Plans for the automatic features of the system were worked out in cooperation with the Shelby Electric Cooperative of Shelbyville and the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Hebert says.

F. W. Andrew, extension agricultural engineer at the college, says this system follows all of the recommended practices in automatic feed grinding. The five essential items include bins, blender, grinder, conveyor and distributor.

Low crop prices prompted Hebert to look for some other income-getter for his 340 acres of good central Illinois land. He decided on beef cattle, but was faced with a shortage of help until he solved the problem with this automatic system.

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9/5/56

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Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Brandly New Dean of Veterinary College

URBANA--Dr. Carl A. Brandly is now officially the new dean of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, succeeding Dr. Robert Graham, who retired on September 1 from a 39-year career at the University

Dr. Brandly, 55-year-old native of Kansas, was in veterinary research work at the University of Illinois from 1936 to 1939 and in recent years has been head of the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Wisconsin.

He has a daughter, Judy, who will be a sophomore at Illinois when the fall semester begins, and a son, Thomas, now a practicing veterinarian at Boyceville, Wisconsin.

Dr. Graham is spending much of his new freedom on his purebred Hereford farm near Seymour. His son, Robert D. Graham, operates the farm.

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RSJ:cm
9/5/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1956

Miss Dean Returns From Mission to India

URBANA--Miss Jeannette Dean, Murphysboro, returned last week from two years on the staff of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute in India, where she taught extension methods in home economics.

Courses in extension work were started at the institute in 1953 by Miss Florence Kimmelshue of the state 4-H home economics staff at the University of Illinois. Miss Dean replaced Miss Kimmelshue for a two-year stay in November 1954.

Formerly Jackson county home adviser, Miss Dean joined the institute staff under a cooperative agreement between the University of Illinois and Allahabad. At present, University staff members are helping to organize courses of study in agricultural schools in the four northern states of India under a similar agreement with the Government of India.

Indian women attending the course of study taught by Miss Dean at the institute came from all over India for a 10-month program in home economics extension work. Most of them had college degrees before they enrolled.

After graduation, they do extension work with Indian women under various kinds of village setups, sometimes under a mission program and sometimes in the government service.

Courses include practical village extension work in clothing, arts and crafts, and the development of teaching aids and short courses for adult women in addition to extension methods.

When Miss Dean finishes her home leave and reports, she plans to rejoin the Illinois Extension Service as a home adviser in southern Illinois.

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9/7/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1956

Turkey Growers To Meet September 20

URBANA--Members of the Illinois State Turkey Growers Association will hold their annual fall meeting at the Bonnett turkey farm a mile south of Havana on Illinois Route 78 next Thursday, September 20.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until 12 noon visitors will take field trips on the Bonnett farm to see 25,000 turkeys on range, a new pole-type shed and commercial exhibits. They may also visit the turkey processing plant of the Central Illinois Poultry Cooperative Association in Havana.

Noon luncheon will feature a turkey barbecue at the Bonnett farm.

M. C. Small, executive secretary-treasurer, National Turkey Federation, Mt. Morris, will open the afternoon session with a discussion of "What's Cooking." Coe Gaulrapp, Rock Falls, president of the state association, will preside over the session.

Other afternoon speakers include Clem Thurnbeck, Forest Lake, Minnesota; Herman Leis, president of Leis Cafeterias, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Merrill Emrich, Foods, Dairies and Standards Laboratories, State Department of Agriculture, Springfield.

Beginning at 10 a.m. and continuing throughout the day except during the formal program will be a continuous showing of the new turkey promotional films, "Make Mine Turkey" and "Any Time Is Turkey Time."

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9/11/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1956

Illinois IFYE Arrives Home From Costa Rica

URBANA--Dorothy M. Osborn, Pana, 1956 summer delegate from Illinois to Costa Rica under the International Farm Youth Exchange program, arrives home this week end aftera five-month visit.

During her stay in Costa Rica, Miss Osborn lived with farm families and worked on farms in that Central American country. She returned to the United States on September 10 and spent five days in Washington, D. C., telling her experiences to officials of the Departments of Agriculture and State, the Pan-American Union, the Costa Rican Embassy and the National 4-H Club Foundation. She was joined in this evaluation by 11 other IFYE delegates who took part in the program this summer.

In the total 1956 program, 125 U.S. farm youths 20 to 30 years old are living in rural homes in 43 countries throughout Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Near and Middle East. In return, 180 exchangees from those areas are living with U.S. farm families.

IFYE is sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service. The exchange is financed by contributions from 4-H Clubs, rural and civic groups, industries, individuals and others interested in world understanding. The program with Costa Rica was expanded this year with the help of a special grant from the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation to the National 4-H Club Foundation. No federal or state government funds are used to finance the actual exchanges.

Upon returning to their home states, each delegate devotes several months to reporting his experiences to interested groups.

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9/11/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1956

4-H Key Club To Form State Group

URBANA--Saturday, November 3, has been set as the date for the first organizational meeting of the Illinois 4-H Key Club at the University of Illinois.

Decisions to be made then include purposes and form of the organization, consideration of long-time and immediate plans of work, necessary committees and election of officers.

More than 190 Key Club members of the state's total of 381 in a recent meeting elected an organization committee to go ahead with these plans. This committee is made up of one boy and one girl from each of the state's five extension districts.

These 10 committee members who will meet on November 3 include Mary Piper, Boone county, and Jack Goodrich, DuPage county, District 1; Frances Nelson, Knox county, and Jim Williamson, Morgan county, District 2; Patricia McCartney, Piatt county, and Russell Youmans, Champaign county, District 3; Jo Plocher, Madison county, and Allen Wagner, St. Clair county, District 4; and Joyce Douglas, Pulaski county, and George Isles, Edwards county, District 5.

Illinois 4-H Key Club is an award given to 4-H Club members selected from among the state outstanding member group each year who have completed three or more years of 4-H Club work. The award provides special recognition for members who have shown consistent growth in their club work, have developed leadership ability and have shown satisfactory personal development.

Cities Service Oil Company co-sponsors the Key Club Award with the Extension Service of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

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9/11/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1956

Blood Testing for Animal Diseases Increases

URBANA--Blood testing to detect brucellosis and leptospirosis in cattle and swine and pullorum disease in poultry increased sharply in Illinois during the past fiscal year.

This is indicated in the annual report of the diagnostic laboratory at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

The laboratory is operated by the college in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture. Diseased animals and samples of blood from animals are referred to the laboratory by veterinarians throughout Illinois.

The diagnostic laboratory received 98,325 blood and milk specimens and made 129,257 examinations in the past year. This is an increase of 29 percent in examinations and 24 percent in specimens over the previous year.

Dr. J. R. Pickard, laboratory supervisor says more than 62,000 blood tests were made for brucellosis, an increase of 16 percent over 1954-55. Blood testing for leptospirosis, a serious abortion-causing disease like brucellosis, numbered 31,350, up 49 percent. Pullorum tests were made on 27,358 specimens, an increase of 33 percent due to a new turkey testing program. Tests for vibriosis numbered 144, down about 45 percent.

There are five state diagnostic laboratories--one at the College of Veterinary Medicine in Urbana and one each at Springfield, Peoria, Centralia and Aurora.

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The Veterinary College gets blood samples from all over the state because the college laboratory is the only one that conducts tests for leptospirosis on specimens submitted primarily for examination for brucellosis. About 47 percent of the samples submitted for brucellosis testing are also tested for leptospirosis at the request of the veterinarians.

The diagnostic laboratory also examines milk samples for signs of brucellosis and mastitis. The number of tests for mastitis last year totaled 1,947, up 26 percent over the previous year. Milk-ring tests for brucellosis in the "lab" declined from 2,200 in 1954-55 to 93 last year.

Tests made in connection with experiments and research at the college last year numbered 5,993 for brucellosis and 322 for leptospirosis.

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9/11/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1956

UI offers New Food Crops Curriculum

URBANA--A new undergraduate curriculum in the College of Agriculture leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Horticultural Food Crops is being offered by the University of Illinois starting this fall.

This new program of study is designed to prepare students for a wide variety of positions in the horticultural food industry, according to C. J. Birkeland, head of the Department of Horticulture, and R. T. Milner head of the Department of Food Technology, who jointly announced the new program.

Courses in the program deal mainly with vegetables and fruits. One option under the four-year course of study emphasizes crop production, while another option puts more emphasis on quality control in the manufacture of horticultural food products.

Students in either option will be able to get an excellent background of fundamental courses useful in the fields of producing, handling and processing fruits and vegetables. The program was developed jointly by the Departments of Horticulture and Food Technology.

For more information on the program, write to either of these departments at the College of Agriculture, Urbana, and ask for details on the new horticultural food crops curriculum.

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9/11/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Three Boys Win $1,000 U.I. Scholarships

URBANA--Robert L. Heavner, Pearl; Harry W. Simons, Marengo; and John G. White, Albany, have been named recipients of the $1,000 Smith-Douglass Company agricultural scholarships for 1956.

These three boys are enrolling as freshmen in the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois this week.

Payments to the boys under the scholarship plan will be made at the rate of $400 for the freshman year, $300 for the sophomore year, $200 for the junior year and $100 for the senior year. Recipients must maintain at least a 3.5 grade-point average out of a possible 5 points each year to continue receiving the scholarship.

Selection of the award winners from among the applicants was made by the College of Agriculture Scholarship Committee on the basis of scholarship, leadership and financial need. Scholarship sponsor is the Smith-Douglass Company, Inc.

Members of the scholarship committee include C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College, chairman; U. S. Garrigus, department of animal science; N. L. VanDemark, department of dairy science; Miss Margaret Goodyear, department of home economics; and H. L. Sharp, administrative assistant.

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9/12/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1956

University Will Promote Use of Milk Products

URBANA--Robert L. Nemcik has been appointed assistant extension editor in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture to take charge of an educational information campaign for milk and milk products.

The campaign is part of a special milk marketing project sponsored by the American Dairy Association of Illinois and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Funds are provided by the American Dairy Association,and the project is headed by R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois dairy marketing specialist.

Purpose of the campaign is to create a better public understanding of the importance of milk and milk products in Illinois. Information will be based on research in the areas of dairy production, processing, marketing and distribution and nutrition.

Nemcik worked on his master's degree in journalism at the University of Illinois during the past year. He graduated in agricultural journalism from Michigan State University in 1955. He was born and raised on a dairy farm in central Michigan, has worked for two Michigan milk plants and worked in agricultural television at Michigan State University and at the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington D. C.

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RLN:cm
9/14/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1956

Legumes Help Thin Soils Produce Good Corn

DIXON SPRINGS--Well fertilized legume-grass pasture increased corn yields 25 bushels an acre on the thin silt loam soils of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

The experiment produced yields of 86 bushels an acre on Grantsburg silt loam that had been treated with four tons of lime and 1,000 pounds of rock phosphate an acre, according to L. E. Gard, station researcher. The legume-grass crop that followed this treatment was used for pasture seven years before it was plowed for corn.

Similar pastures carrying grass without legumes produced only 61 bushels of corn the same year, Gard points out.

On half of each of these two sets of plots, the researchers plowed down 400 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre. Corn yields on the grass land increased from 61 to 71 bushels an acre, but dropped from 86 to 83 bushels an acre on the grass-legume land.

Two other parts of the same fields were treated with a mixture made up of 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate, 400 pounds of 48% superphosphate and 300 pounds of 60% potash. The application rate was 1,350 pounds an acre.

Corn yields on these plots were 83 bushels an acre without irrigation and 110 bushels an acre where five inches of water was applied to the fields during the tassel and shooting stage. The 24-bushel increase from heavy fertilization did not pay for the fertility costs, according to Gard.

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RAJ:cm
9/14/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

University Studies Japanese Farm Revolution

URBANA--The impact of land reforms and other changes on the rural life of modern Japan will be studied by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture with a $1,500 grant from the Illinois Research Board during the coming year.

Data for the study were collected by workers of the Rural Welfare Research Institute of the International Christian University near Tokyo, Japan, under the direction of D. E. Lindstorm of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Illinois. Chien H. Huang, a graduate assistant from Kobe, Japan, will analyze the data.

The study will try to determine the effects of added freedom obtained by the Japanese farmer since the land reform. In 1941 more than 60 percent of the Japanese farmers leased the land they operated, and 46 percent of the land was worked by tenant farmers.

During the occupation, land holdings over 7.5 acres were redistributed to farmers. The average size of Japanese farms is now 2 1/2 acres, reports Lindstrom. From 93 to 95 percent of the farmers own all the land they operate. Only 5 to 7 percent are tenants.

As is true in the United States, the percent of the population engaged in agriculture has declined rapidly in Japan, reports Lindstrom. In 1941 more than 50 percent of the Japanese people were farming. Now only 38 percent of them till the land.

Data for this study were collected in six different Japanese communities from Hokkaido to Kyushu. When asked whether they thought

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the land reform had been good for them, more than 70 percent of the farmers in one community said yes. Less than 4 percent said no.

Whether changes like the land reform have led to greater self-determination on the part of Japanese farmers is important to know, advises Lindstrom. Whether a democratic society can survive in rural Japan will help to determine whether the people there will remain friendly to us.

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9/14/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1956

Ralph Johnson Joins Dairy Extension Staff

URBANA--Ralph V. Johnson, recently farm adviser in Boone county, joined the staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on September 1 as an extension specialist in the department of dairy science.

Born on a LaSalle county dairy and hog farm, Johnson graduated from Sandwich high school in 1938 and worked as a D.H.I.A. tester in McLean county for three years. He entered the University of Illinois in 1941 and graduated with a B.S. in agriculture in February 1948. In recognition of his excellent scholarship, his name was inscribed on Bronze Tablet. His honorary society memberships include Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta.

After graduation he worked for three years as quality control supervisor at the Luick Dairy in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For two years he was assistant farm adviser in Whiteside county, and for the past three years he has been Boone county farm adviser.

Inducted into the U. S. Army in 1942, Johnson graduated from Ft. Benning Officers' Training School in 1943 and served until 1945. He was a first lieutenant in the infantry when released to inactive duty. He saw combat duty in Italy, and his citations include the Purple Heart, Bronze Star and Combat Infantryman badge.

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RAJ:cm
9/18/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1956

Build Prefab Corncrib of Native Lumber

URBANA--You can use home-grown lumber to build a semi-permanent circular corncrib this fall if you need more storage space.

Plans for such a crib are available from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana. This crib is designed to be made of native hardwood lumber in the grades and sizes commonly cut at small sawmills.

A small sawmill operator can produce the crib either as a package unit of lumber or in prefabricated form for quick assembly on the farm. It can be put up with simple homemade jigs and common tools that most farmers already have.

You can make the crib any size you want by varying the number of wall panels. However, extension specialists at the college do not believe that any crib using fewer than eight panels to make it about eight feet across will be economical. A crib made too large, on the other hand, will not let air circulate through the corn fast enough for best drying.

The basic plan shows a 900-bushel crib built from 16 three-foot wall panels. It is 12 feet high and about 16 feet across.

For complete plans and specifications, write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana, for a copy of Forestry Note No. 8.

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9/19/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1956

Illinois 4-H'ers to Attend Dairy Conference

URBANA--Twelve Illinois 4-H boys have been named delegates to the second annual 4-H Dairy Conference in Chicago October 5 through 9.

The conference is held in conjuction with the International Dairy Show.

Names of the boys include Gerald Conley, Poplar Grove; Terence F. Jacobs, Princeton; Jim Etherton, Carbondale; Duane Behrends, Clifton; Myron E. Reaman, Grant Park; Gerald A. Stahlhut, Edwardsville; William G. Hunt, Sparland; Dale Schierbeck, Topeka; David Lyford, Rockford; Truman Sibley, Chadwick; Allen Walter, Metropolis; and Warren Varland, Utica.

Chaperons are Thomas D. Lutz, assistant county farm adviser, Kankakee, and F. H. Mynard, state 4-H Club staff, Urbana.

During their five days in Chicago, the boys will take part in and watch the annual Dairy Show parade on State street Saturday, October 6, and will visit the International Dairy Show at the International Auditorium to view judging, exhibits and a rodeo performance.

They will also have their own program of entertainment and educational conferences and discussions, including talks by Editor W. D. Knox, Hoard's Dairyman magazine; Dr. W. E. Peterson, professor of dairy industry, University of Minnesota; J. G. Hays, professor of dairy science emeritus, Michigan State University, and Dr. Gordon Cairns, dean of agriculture, University of Maryland.

Illinois delegates are all 4-H dairy project members with outstanding records of achievement in project work and 4-H, school and community activities.

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9/18/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Name Kroger Scholarship Winners at University

URBANA--Carole Darlene Grant, Seymour; Jean Louis Pigott, DeKalb; Jeanine Ruth Sanquist, Cambridge; Charles David Bliss, London Mills; George Franklin Cox, Mansfield; and Kenneth William Helgeson, Seneca, have been named winners of 1956 Kroger Company scholarships to the University of Illinois.

These six young Illinois men and women have enrolled for their freshman year in the UI College of Agriculture this semester. They were chosen from among many scholarship applicants by the college committee on student scholarships.

Basis of the award was high scholastic record in high school as well as demonstrated qualities of leadership in school, church and youth organizations.

Each scholarship is worth $200, according to C. D. Smith, assistant dean of the College of Agriculture. This award is sponsored in 17 different U. S. colleges and universities in states in which Kroger Company stores are located.

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9/18/56

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Radio News
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1956

Stone Joins State Agricultural 4-H Staff

URBANA--George W. Stone, McLean county assistant farm adviser for the past two years, has joined the state agricultural 4-H staff, starting on September 1.

Born and raised on a farm near Pittsfield, Pike county, Stone was graduated from the high school there in 1947. He attended the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and received a bachelor of science degree in general agriculture there in 1951 and a master of science degree in agricultural economics in 1953.

He started his work in the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture as assistant youth adviser in Greene county in 1952. He transferred to McLean county on April 15, 1954. He is married and the father of two children.

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9/21/56

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1956

Dean Howard Plans Trip to India

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will leave Sunday, October 7, for New Delhi, India, to review the progress of educational programs in Indian agricultural institutions that are being carried out under an ICA-financed contract with the University of Illinois.

Dean Howard is making the study trip at the invitation of Dr. Frank W. Parker, chief agriculturist of ICA's Technical Cooperation Mission in India, and the Indian Ministry of Agriculture officials. He expects to return to the campus soon after Thanksgiving.

The ICA-sponsored contract with the University of Illinois provides for technical agricultural assistance and cooperation with educational institutions in the north-central area of India. Three other state institutions--Ohio, Kansas and Tennessee-- have similar contracts covering work with institutions in other areas, and the University of Missouri is negotiating a contract.

The contracts provide funds for sending American agricultural technicians to serve on the staffs of "sister" institutions in India. Contract funds are also used to pay expenses of selected Indian agriculturists studying at the University of Illinois and to provide equipment and supplies necessary for carrying on the joint programs of work.

While in India, Dean Howard will confer with Associate Dean H. W. Hannah, who is serving as the University's agricultural project leader in India. First attention will be given to progress of the work

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now being carried on under the contract and opportunities for expanding the work in other institutions. Consideration will also be given to the desirability of extending the present contract, which runs until early 1958.

Dean Howard, accompanied by Mrs. Howard, will fly to India via Europe and return via Asia. Dr. Tom Hamilton, associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, will serve as acting dean and director during his absence.

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HR:cm
9/21/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1956

4-H'ers Judge at National Dairy Congress

URBANA--Charles Johnson, Bunker Hill; Charles Dey, Plainview; Bruce Leman, Roanoke; and Gerald Miller, Lanark, will represent Illinois in the 4-H dairy judging contest in Waterloo, Iowa, on Monday, October 1.

This contest is held as part of the National Dairy Congress September 29 through October 6. Last year 30 states were represented in this contest, which brings together the outstanding 4-H dairy cattle judges of the nation to compete for honors.

For the past eight years every state, plus several provinces in Canada, has been represented in the over-all show. It is from 2,200 head of the nation's finest cattle at the congress that the classes for the national 4-H dairy cattle judging contest will be selected.

This show has become known as the "Show Window of the Dairy World." This year a complete display of modern dairy equipment will be an added attraction.

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9/21/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1956

Order State Nursery Trees for Spring Planting

DIXON SPRINGS--State nurseries reserve their stocks of trees in the order in which the applications come in.

For that reason Robert Nelson, extension forester at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, suggests that you get your application in right away so that you can get the kind of trees you want to plant next spring.

The state nurseries have a good selection of species this fall, Nelson says. At present you can order shortleaf, loblolly, white, red, jack and Scotch pine, bald cypress and red cedar in the evergreens, and ash, black locust, black walnut seed, osage orange or "hedge," red gum, soft maple, sycamore and tulip poplar in the hardwood species.

Typical farm areas that are best adapted to forest planting include slopes too steep to cultivate or pasture, severely eroded land and soils too low in fertility to make soil treatments worth while, the forester points out. Crops of forest products you can expect to harvest later from planted areas run all the way from Christmas trees and fence posts in a few years to poles and sawlogs after a longer growing period.

One advantage of a forest plantation is that you can plant several varieties of trees and harvest a subsequent variety of crops as the stand develops, Nelson says.

Trees are grown at the state nurseries in Union county near Jonesboro and in Mason county east of Havana. The only restriction on ordering trees from these nurseries is that the minimum order is 500 trees of a variety and you cannot use the trees for shade, landscape or ornamental plantings. You'll have to buy trees for these purposes from commercial nurseries.

Ask your county farm adviser or your farm forester for price lists, application blanks and complete planting information.

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9/21/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Select 4-H Livestock, Poultry Judging Teams

URBANA--Ten Illinois 4-H Club members have been named for further training in livestock judging as a result of the elimination contest at the University of Illinois on September 22.

And four others were selected at the same time who will represent Illinois in the International Poultry Judging Contest in Chicago on November 24.

The livestock traveling and training squad is made up of Dick Binkley, Ridgefarm; Bob Hatch, Urbana; Virginia Seiler, Oneida; Lorrine Lane, Princeton; Kenneth Mohr, Pinckneyville; Jon Dee Proehl, Manito; Marvin Hayenga, Baileyville; Dean Cox, Alvin; and Donald Wood and Bill Wilson, both of Champaign.

Members of the poultry judging team are Lendell Dierker, Forest City; Everett Ritchie and Jack Smith, St. Elmo; and Mary Sue Knuppel, Canton.

Donald E.Walker, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, will coach the 4-H livestock team. Two teams of four judges will be selected from among the 10 squad members. One team will judge at the American Royal Show in Kansas City on October 19, and the other at the International 4-H Judging Contest in Chicago on November 23.

A training trip under Walker's supervision has been planned for these livestock judges on October 4, 5 and 6. The 4-H'ers will visit livestock farms at Mason City, Pleasant Plains, Tolono and Gibson City and the University farms as part of the training program.

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RAJ:cm
9/25/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1956

Cattle Gain Well on Moist Corn

URBANA--Cattle will gain at least as well on moist corn as on dry corn.

But G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says the big disadvantage of picking high-moisture corn is that you can't self-feed it.

You'll have to keep high-moisture corn in air-tight storage until you feed it.

Carlisle says that a recent experiment at the Indiana Experiment Station has renewed interest in picking high-moisture corn. Corn picked at 32 percent moisture content in that test and stored in an air-tight silo put faster and cheaper gains on cattle than corn picked at 17 percent moisture and stored in a regular crib.

The Indiana researchers figured that 12 to 15 percent less dry matter produced a pound of gain in the high-moisture corn than in dry corn.

Earlier work at the South Dakota Experiment Station doesn't agree with the Indiana experiment, however, Carlisle points out. South Dakota experimenters found the dry matter in soft corn about equal, pound for pound, to that in dry corn.

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9/25/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1956

Feeder Calf Sale at Vincennes, October 19

URBANA--A new feeder calf auction sale will be held for the first time this year at the Vincennes Producers Association Stockyards in Vincennes, Indiana, on Friday, October 19.

Beef cattle producers from southwestern Indiana and southeastern Illinois, in the area of Vincennes, have consigned 600 head of calves and yearlings of strictly beef breeding to this new sale.

The auction is organized by beef cattle producers in cooperation with local and state extension services of Illinois and Indiana and will provide uniform lots of native steer and heifer calves and yearling steers for purchase by feeders.

Sale plans call for calves to be delivered to the Vincennes yards the day before the sale. They will be sorted and graded into uniform lots according to age, size, color and sex for the sale by beef cattle specialists of the University of Illinois and Purdue University. All calves consigned to the sale will be sold on "in-weights." Buyers may have their cattle vaccinated for hemorrhagic septicemia and black leg.

The sale will start at 1:00 p.m. You can get further information from your county farm adviser or from Lloyd Miller, manager, Livestock Producers Association, Box 534, Vincennes, Indiana.

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RAJ:cm
9/25/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1956

Farm Accidents Reach Peak During Fall Harvest

URBANA--Harvest season means that it is time to be more careful around farm machinery than you have been during all the rest of the year.

Accidents to farm people reach their peak during the harvest season, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Harvest haste, long working hours and the revolving gears, belts, shafts and snapping mechanisms of harvesting equipment make it easy for the careless farmer to have an accident.

Keep your harvest free from accidents. Keep your machinery in repair, adjusted correctly and operating efficiently. Improper adjustment and the need for repairs frequently lead to accidents. Always be alert and observe a few simple safety rules.

To be safe, make it a habit to shut off the power every time you leave the tractor seat.

Second, keep the guards in place. Do not wear loose or ragged clothing when you are working around machines.

Always operate your tractor or other machines at a safe speed, and use extra precaution when you drive machinery on the highway. Don't forget to obey the signs and rules of the road, and use proper head and tail lights at night.

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OLH:cm
9/25/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1956

University Selects Sears Scholarship Winners

URBANA--Four girls and 19 boys have been listed as winners of Sears Roebuck scholarships at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture for this school year.

Names of the girls include Coena Blair, Foosland; Sara Edgell, Arthur; Arlene Tuttle, Watseka; and Rosalie Weber, Chenoa.

Boys include James Bowers, DeKalb; Milton Hallberg, Biggsville; LaVerne Shoger, Oswego; Harry Beauchem, Oregon; Dale Helms, Belleville; John Hocking, Robinson; Joseph Hodges, Harmon; Howard Janssen, Sterling; James Melton, Monmouth; Leaton Perkinson, Hanna City; Wayne Peterson, Kings; Neal Setchell, Ottawa; Dale Storck, Nashville; J. D. Surber, Stanford; Louis Wagner, Scheller; Charles Wendt, Champaign; William White, Albany; James Wiltjer, Martinton; and James Dolan, Sullivan, a sophomore extension of a freshman scholarship.

Most of the Sears scholarships are for $200 for the freshman year. Four of them are for $100 only, payable the first semester.

Sears scholarships are awarded to eligible applicants on the basis of high school scholastic records, community and school activities and financial need.

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9/26/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1956

Sheep Day Will Feature Top-Notch Producers

URBANA--Henry Barschdorf, Ransom, and Harold Steele, Princeton, are two producers who will appear on the program of the Sixth Annual Sheep Production Day at the University of Illinois on Friday, October 26.

Barschdorf and Steele wil discuss their profitable experiences with farm flocks and feeder lambs. Ralph Grimshaw, extension livestock specialist at the Ohio State University, will also tell about money-making ways to raise farm flocks.

Other topics will include better wool production, wool and lamb marketing problems and the latest research findings from the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in Urbana.

The day's program begins with a visit to the sheep farm at 10:00 a.m. DST. Research sheep will be on display there along with demonstrations and exhibits of labor-saving practices.

Profitable production of farm flocks will be the topic for discussion at the morning session starting at 11:15 a.m. in the Livestock Pavilion. Noon lunch will be served there by the Hoof and Horn Club of the University.

New ideas for successful sheep production based on University of Illinois research will headline the afternoon program. Ed Warner, Chicago, Sunbeam Corporation livestock specialist and one of the top shearing instructors in the world, will again show proper shearing techniques. Sheepmen will have a chance to ask questions and discuss their problems with the specialists.

Shearers will have a "check-out" with Warner and Illinois extension livestock specialists H. G. Russell, G. R. Carlisle and D. E. Walker at 4:00 p.m. following the formal program.

Visitors planning to come some distance who do not have a full car may wish to invite a neighbor or contact their county farm adviser to arrange for a group to come together.

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9/25/56

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1956

Alfalfa Responds Well to Soil Fertilizers

DIXON SPRINGS--Fertilized alfalfa at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois produced four times as much forage as alfalfa that was not fertilized.

Both stands of alfalfa were seeded in the fall of 1950 on land that had plenty of lime, phosphate and potash according to soil test, says L. E. Gard, crops specialist at the Station.

One plot was top-dressed every year with 300 pounds of 0-20-0 and 200 pounds of 0-0-60 an acre. The other plot was not given any fertilizer other than that already in the soil.

Gard reports yields of more than two tons of hay from the fertilized alfalfa during the fourth year compared with only one-half ton on the non-fertilized alfalfa. Fifth-year yield on the non-fertilized alfalfa dropped to one-fourth ton, while the fertilized stand was still usable for good pasture in the sixth year.

Gard says this experiment shows that alfalfa responds well to soil that tests very high for phosphate and potash.

Cost of top-dressing during the five years of the experiment was $44 an acre. The extra yield of hay more than paid for the cost of the fertilizer, Gard says.

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RAJ:cm
9/28/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1956

Rust Damages Merion Bluegrass This Summer

URBANA--Many Illinois stands of Merion bluegrass suffered rust damage this past summer.

M. B. Linn, department of plant pathology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that Merion has been much more susceptible to rust than Kentucky bluegrass. Wet weather or heavy dews combined with temperatures of 70-75 degrees appear to be the most favorable conditions for the disease.

Rust first appears as reddish-brown spots on the upper surfaces of the grass leaves. Later the blades turn brown and die. There may be so many powdery rust spores that they color your mower when you cut the grass.

The Rhode Island Experiment Station reports that various stocks of Merion seed can differ in their susceptibility to rust. There is no way of determining the susceptibility of any lot ahead of planting. According to the Rhode Island researchers, resistance can apparently be increased by supplying enough nitrogen to maintain vigorous growth. They recommend that you do not use phenyl mercury fungicides and crabgrass killers on Merion lawns.

You may be able to keep rust damage down by letting the dew on the grass dry off completely before you water the lawn. Also, stop watering early enough in the afternoon to let the leaves dry before dew starts to form in the evening.

Zineb, dichlone, maneb and cycloheximide appear to be the best protective fungicides to use to combat rust, Linn says. Put any one of these fungicides on as a spray, and apply enough to cover the grass completely with the chemical. Linn suggests two or three sprays at 10-day intervals starting about July 15, or earlier if rust appears before this date.

Follow the directions for use given on the package label.

RAJ:cm
9/28/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1956

Oats Alone Are Too Bulky For Chicks

URBANA--Apparently it doesn't pay to rely strictly on oats as the cereal in an all-mash ration for pullets.

An experiment at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, showed that pullets laid fewer eggs and ate more feed when fed oats as the only cereal.

H. M. Scott, head of the poultry division at the University of Illinois, says this test shows that pullets probably cannot eat enough of such a bulky diet to keep up a satisfactory rate of lay.

On the other hand, pullets fed a corn ration, a wheat ration and a mixed ration did about equally well in the test. Those fed the mixed ration ate slightly more for each egg laid than did the others.

Pullets fed the corn and wheat rations both produced .294 pound of eggs for each pound of feed they ate, compared with .273 for the pullets on the mixed ration. The oat-fed chicks produced .162 pound of eggs per pound of feed.

Researchers used four groups of 17 to 20 White Leghorn Pullets in the test. Each group was fed each of the four rations in rotation for two weeks. An adjustment period of a week was allowed at each change of feed.

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JHW:cm
10/2/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1956

Illinois Ranks Second in Special School Milk Program

URBANA--The milk that Illinois school children will drink under the Special School Milk Program this year would make an unbroken row of half-pint cartons from Chicago to Los Angeles and back again.

That's the observation made by R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois dairy economist, who is in charge of the state's program. Bartlett says that students in 3,814 participating schools--496 more than last year--will drink an estimated 109,582,000 half-pints of milk during 1956-57.

Only state ranking above Illinois in participation is California with 4,269 schools in the program. But Illinois places third, behind California and New York, in half-pints consumed.

Actually, Bartlett points out, about 1,500 of the state's schools are not participating in the program. But any Illinois school can become eligible by applying through its county superintendent of schools.

This program is part of the Agricultural Act of 1954, which provides for serving milk during any period of the regular school day, Bartlett explains. There are no restrictions on the number of half-pints each child can consume.

Schools can receive a maximum reimbursement of three to four cents on each half-pint consumed, depending on whether they have had a school-lunch or a school-milk program previously.

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RLN:cm
10/2/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois Dairy Cattle Judging Team 3rd At Waterloo

URBANA--The University of Illinois dairy cattle judging team, coached by Professor E. E. Ormiston, department of dairy science, were guests of honor at the national banquet of the American Guernsey Cattle Club at Waterloo, Iowa, on October 2.

The team won first in judging Guernsey cattle at the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo and ranked third among 33 colleges and universities of the U. S. and Canada in the total judging.

Melvin Fink, junior, Beason; Delmer Hall, senior, Onarga; Roger Strack, senior, Wood River; and Harold Baker, senior, LeRoy, all students in the College of Agriculture, made up the team.

In addition to winning first in judging Guernseys, the Illinois team was second in Holsteins, tied for fourth in Brown Swiss and rated tenth in Ayrshires. Strack was sixth high man among individuals in judging all breeds of cattle, and Hall placed ninth.

The contest was won by Oklahoma A. & M. College, Cornell was second, Illinois third and Iowa State fourth.

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DLP:cm
10/2/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Figuring Pays On Wheat Acreage Reserve

URBANA--Before the signup deadline for the wheat acreage reserve passes this Friday, October 5, many Illinois wheat farmers will want to consider carefully whether they can benefit financially from the program.

Before a farmer can decide whether to participate, he needs to know something about costs of production, University of Illinois agricultural economists suggest.

It costs about $39.17 an acre to produce wheat in central Illinois, according to detailed cost reports for 1951-52. This amount includes $19.76 for fixed costs--taxes, land charge, power machinery, buildings and general farm expense--and $19.41 for non-fixed costs--labor, lime and fertilizer, seed and other crop expense.

You can avoid the non-fixed costs if you do not use the land for crops. However, fixed costs occur regardless of whether the land is used or not.

Let's take an example to see whether it will pay Farmer A to put some of his wheat allotment into the soil bank acreage reserve. If he expected to get 30 bushels an acre at $1.90 a bushel, he would net $17.83 an acre after the production cost of $39.17 was subtracted from gross returns.

If Farmer A decided to put part of his allotment into the soil bank and he figured the normal yield of his field at 30 bushels an acre, he could expect about $16.24 as net returns. His normal yield of

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30 bushels would be multiplied by the soil bank payment of about $1.20 a bushel. Only fixed costs would then be subtracted from gross returns.

On the basis of this example, the farmer would get $1.59 more an acre by not participating in the soil bank.

Now let's take another example of a farm that has the same costs as Farmer A but expects only 25 bushels an acre. If this farmer did not put his allotment into the soil bank, he would net only $8.33 an acre compared with the $10.24 possible under the acreage reserve, or $1.91 an acre in favor of participation.

Before making your final decision on this matter, remember:

1. These illustrations are only examples, not recommendations.

2. Your costs may be different from those presented.

3. The examples apply to an owner-operator system of tenure.

4. The final signup date for soil bank participation for wheat is October 5.

5. If you take part in the wheat acreage reserve program, you must comply with either the corn acreage allotment or the corn base in 1957, whichever applies.

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JCE:cm
10/2/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

To Discuss Fallout At Veterinary Meeting

URBANA--If an atomic blast rocked Illinois next month, quite a few of the state's veterinarians wouldn't be caught completely off guard.

Lt. Col. B. F. Trum of the Veterinary Crops, U. S. Army, stationed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, will discuss radioactive fallout and its effect on livestock at the 37th annual Illinois Conference and Extension Short Course for Veterinarians.

The conference will be held on Friday, October 12, at the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Dr. L. E. Boley, chairman of the conference committee, emphasizes that it's especially important that veterinarians learn more about the effects of radiation on animals because of the effect an atomic attack could have on the nation's food supply. He explains that it would probably be up to the veterinarians to determine which meat or animal products would be safe for human consumption after such an attack

In addition, veterinarians would need to know how to diagnose and treat animals affected by radioactive fallout.

Trum will discuss results of studies conducted along this line for several years.

About 200 veterinarians from all over the state are expected to attend the conference, which will also include discussions on new methods of fighting livestock and poultry diseases and television demonstrations.

A special program has been arranged for wives of attending veterinarians. Class reunions will conclude the conference at around 4:30 p.m.

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JHW:cm
10/2/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Pickers That Clog Are Dangerous Tools

URBANA--A corn picker that continually clogs makes field losses run too high and also greatly increases your chances of getting caught.

Give your picker a critical inspection to weed out trouble spots before you start the picking job, suggests Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Start with the snapping rolls, Bowers says. Undue clogging may be caused by rolls that are worn beyond their usefulness. The best way to find out the condition of your rolls is to borrow a new roll from your implement dealer and put it alongside the old ones so that you can get a good comparison. If the lugs are well rounded and smooth on the old rolls, it will probably pay to install new ones. If the snapping roll bearings are badly worn, the machine may clog excessively even when the rolls are in good condition.

Also check the husking rolls for proper spring tension. If the rolls don't respond to adjustment, a spring may be broken. Don't hesitate to make a replacement if you think it might reduce clogging or improve husking.

When you inspect your picker, it's a good idea to be sure all shields are in place and there are no protruding obstructions, such as colter pins, nails or bolts, to catch loose clothing. Watch for loose bolts that need tightening or any part that might need immediate

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repair. Have plenty of spare parts on hand--such as elevator chain flights, gathering chain and V-belts--to save time if a breakdown occurs.

Your chances of surviving the corn-picking season will be extremely good if you can get the crop in without unnecessary delays due to excessive clogging. If trouble repeatedly develops, there is a good reason for it. Locate and eliminate this hazard so that your corn-picking season will be safe and efficient.

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RAJ:cm
10/2/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1956

Announce Two Borden Award Winners at University

URBANA--Marylynn Komarek, 7126 Riverside Drive, Berwyn, and Jerry L. Kermicle, Dundas, have been named Borden Scholarship winners at the University of Illinois.

Both scholarships pay $300 at the beginning of the fall semester in the College of Agriculture to the eligible boy and girl senior students with the highest grade-point averages. To be eligible for the awards, girls must have completed two courses in foods and nutrition in the college and boys must have completed two courses in dairy science.

Miss Komarek has completed 97 semester hours of work with an all-University average of 4.721 out of a possible 5.0 grade-point average. Kermicle's grade point average has been 4.894 in his college work.

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RAJ:cm
10/9/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1956

Extension Conference Starts Monday In Urbana

URBANA--More than 400 members of the staff of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Illinois will meet in their annual fall conference here Monday, October 15, through Thursday noon, October 18.

Conference theme has been selected as "Program Plus People Equals Progress," according to W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Extension Service.

In line with this theme, Joe M. Bohlen and George M. Beal, Iowa State College rural sociologists, will discuss "How Farm People Accept New Ideas" on the Monday afternoon program. Bohlen and Beal have summarized their research information in the form of a flannelgraph presentation. Plenty of time will be reserved for discussion from the floor.

Henry L. Porter, manager of sales training for Standard Oil Company, Chicago, will help to develop the theme on the Thursday morning session, when he will discuss "Let's Talk About You." Kammlade will also appear on that morning's program.

A panel of county extension workers will tell the group about their experiences at summer school this year with the idea of making good suggestions available to the staff. Panel members will include Farm Advisers C. F. Bayles, Tazewell county; E. E. Golden, DeKalb county; and A. A. Wicklein, Will county; and Mrs. Grace Wepner, Mason county home adviser.

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Some sessions of the conference will be devoted exclusively to agricultural and home economics topics, with county advisers, their assistants and state staff members meeting in separate locations. Farm advisers will discuss the water problem and marketing in their sessions, while home advisers will meet in various subject-matter interest groups.

Time on the program will also be given to 4-H, Rural Youth and camping sessions.

Extra events will include initiation and annual banquet of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension society, with recognition of extension workers with 25 or more years of service, annual meetings of the state associations of farm advisers and home advisers and meetings of the five district camping associations.

The annual extension banquet is scheduled for Tuesday evening in the Illini Union ballroom. A feature of Monday evening will be a Chick-N-Chatter barbecue, followed by a mixer in the Stock Pavilion on the University campus.

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RAJ:mg
10/10/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1956

Stop Pinkeye Before It Spreads

URBANA--Pinkeye may not sound too serious, but it's definitely no laughing matter to the farmer who sees it spreading among his livestock.

Dr. John Manning of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine warns that late summer is usually the time when pinkeye is at its worst.

As evidence of the seriousness of the disease, Dr. Manning says that in severe cases cattle have been known to die because they couldn't see well enough to find food or water. However, the greatest loss is from loss of weight and lowered milk production of afflicted cattle.

In checking for pinkeye in cattle, Dr. Manning says to look for a damp line running down the face from the corner of the eye. The animal will show discomfort by blinking and squinting the eye, especially in strong light. Gradually the membranes of the eye and eyelid become so red and swollen that the eye will not open. Finally the entire eyeball may turn pink and may even rupture.

Dr. Manning says there are some good medicants for treating pinkeye, but one of the most important steps is to prevent the disease from spreading. Separating infected from noninfected animals is a must, and a good fly control program may help. Pinkeye is spread either by direct contact between animals or by insects.

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JHW:cm
10/9/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1956

Select Two Fribourg Scholarship Winners

URBANA--David M. Schoonover, Alma, and James A. Middendorf, Murrayville, have been named to receive the 1956-57 Fribourg Foundation scholarships of $500 each at the University of Illinois.

Schoonover, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schoonover, graduated as valedictorian of his class at Kinmundy high school in 1953. His father is a farm owner and operator. David has completed 106 credit hours in three years at the University with a grade-point average of 4.556 out of a possible 5.0.

His summer experience has included working for his father and neighbors on the farm and working for a grocery firm. He has also had part-time jobs during the school year and has earned nearly all of his college expenses through this employment.

Middendorf is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Middendorf, who operate a small grain and hog farm. He was graduated from Jacksonville high school in 1953 and has completed 101 credit hours at the University with a grade-point average of 4.336. He has also worked summers on the home farm and part time during the school year to finance more than half of his expenses.

Both of these young men are members of Alpha Zeta, agriculture honorary society at the University, and have been active both on the campus and in their home communities. Eligibility requirements for these scholarships are at least one course in marketing agricultural products, an outstanding scholastic record and financial need.

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RAJ:cm
10/9/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1956

State Cattle Feeders Meet on November 2

URBANA--Carl F. Neumann, secretary-manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, will headline the list of speakers for the 28th Annual Illinois Cattle Feeders Day at the University of Illinois on Friday, November 2.

Neumann will discuss "The Housewife--Your Beef Customer" as windup of the afternoon program in the Stock Pavilion on the campus of the College of Agriculture in Urbana.

Research reports from staff members of the beef division at the college will highlight the latest information from the laboratories and test pens on the use of hormones and antibiotics in beef cattle feeding, according to A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division, who is in charge of the program.

Staff members reporting on the program, and their subjects, include B. C. Breidenstein, "Carcass Evaluation of Hormone-Treated Heifers"; G. E. Mitchell, "Metabolism of Radioactive Stilbestrol in Beef Steers"; and W. W. Albert, "Effect of Aureomycin on Hormone-Implanted Steers Limited-Fed and Full-Fed on Pasture." A. L. Neumann will discuss "Effect of Terramycin on Hormone-Implanted Heifers Full-Fed on Pasture and in Drylot" and "Study of Time and Methods of Using Hormones in Beef Cattle."

L. H. Simerl, extension agricultural economist on the University staff will discuss the beef cattle outlook as he sees it for the coming year. Official welcome to visitors will be given by Dr. David D. Henry, president of the University of Illinois, at the start of the morning session in the Stock Pavilion at 11:00 a.m.

Early guests are invited to visit the Beef Farm on the south campus starting at 9:00 a.m. They will see several lots of calves being fed different silage rations and a display of the steers to be shown at the International Livestock Exposition. Lunch will be served in the Stock Pavilion by members of the Hoof and Horn Club of the University.

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RAJ:mg
10/10/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Joe Farmer Loses Race With Picker

URBANA--Joe Farmer, who represents all of the Illinois farmers who will have accidents with cornpickers this fall, lost when he tried to beat the machine.

Here's why he lost:

A stalk of corn goes through the snapping rolls at a speed of 7 feet a second.

It is a scientific fact that you will need .4 of a second to perform the simple reaction of letting go of a corn stalk.

This means that a stalk goes about 3 feet through the rolls while you are reacting to the danger.

But wait! The first reaction when a stalk suddenly starts through the rolls is most naturally the wrong one, says Wendell Bowers, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The natural reaction when someone tries to grab a stick away from you is to grab tighter. The effect is to more than double the reaction time before you can let go.

So the simple reason why farmers get caught in snapping rolls is that they don't understand their natural reaction time. And it's a basic failing of all humans, not farmers in particular.

Bowers says that if you try to unclog or adjust a cornpicker without first stopping it, you are taking about the same chances as if you walked across a busy four-lane highway blindfolded. You just can't win.

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RAJ:cm
10/9/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Tries New Kind of Farm TV Show

URBANA--The University of Illinois College of Agriculture is starting a new kind of television program on WCIA, Champaign, at 4:30 p.m. Saturday, October 13.

The show capitalizes on the popularity of panel shows to bring information about agriculture to city people and farmers.

Farm experts will challenge a panel of city folks to guess "What Am I Doing?" from a film clip made in the laboratory, in the field or in some other farm situation. "What Am I Doing?" is the name of the show. It will be on each Saturday at 4:30 p.m.

After the questioning period, the farm expert will present a short explanation of what he was doing and why it is important to agriculture.

So far as officials at the college know, this the first time this kind of format has been used for a farm television show. A case study of the program will be made as a method of disseminating agricultural information.

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DLP:mg
10/10/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1956

Illinois Milk Consumption Low

URBANA--Illinois people drank less than two glasses of milk a day on the average in 1955, according to R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois dairy economist. And that's less than two-thirds of what is recommended for a balanced diet.

Bartlett says that nutritionists recommend four glasses of milk daily for children 12 years and under, six glasses for those 13 to 19 years and two and a half glasses for persons 20 years and over.

On the basis of the population in each of these groups in Illinois, each person should be drinking not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints a day. Actual consumption in 1955 was only .99 pint per person.

Simple solution to this problem is for people to drink more milk and eat more dairy products, Bartlett says. According to nutritionists, the main reason for drinking more milk is that it contains the nutrients you need for good health in the proportion in which you need them.

Also, milk is one of the best foods in a balanced diet.

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RLN:cm
10/16/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1956

Keep Lookout For Enteritis

URBANA--With winter fast approaching, Illinois turkey growers have been warned to keep a sharp lookout for conditions that favor enteritis--an old turkey nemesis.

Dr. J. O. Alberts of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that lack of protection from bad weather plus unsanitary conditions seem to "set off" this disease problem in turkeys.

While death losses from enteritis may not always be severe, the rapid loss of weight by turkeys afflicted with enteritis can be a costly item to the producer, according to Dr. Alberts. He points out that the disease is particularly damaging when it hits a flock as they near market age.

As an example, he says that a 25-pound turkey tom may lose up to four pounds within a five-day period if he comes down with enteritis. Not only will you stand to lose money from the weight loss, but the bird will probably bring a lower price per pound because it lacks finish.

To help prevent enteritis from occurring in a turkey flock, growers should provide their birds with well-drained range land and protect them from wet and cold weather with a suitable number of shelters

Dr. Alberts adds that the contrary "critters" will just as quickly drink water from a stagnant pool, if there's one around, as from a clean source of water.

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JHW:cm
10/16/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Human Element Vs. Cornpicker

URBANA--The corn-picking season is here, and many operators will work with necessary caution and will have a successful season.

Others will violate safe practices and suffer a shocking calamity--the loss of a limb or perhaps even death, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Many operators lose arms and legs in a picker after almost being injured on previous occasions. Apparently they think they can always stop just short of injury.

Last year 155 Illinois farmers disproved the theory that "it can't happen to me." They were killed or injured seriously by their own cornpickers.

A modern cornpicker can whisk a 10-foot stalk through its snapping rolls in one second--or a hand before its owner can let go.

Its husking rolls can snatch an object thinner than cigarette paper--or just as efficiently grab a worn glove, a torn coat sleeve or a ragged pants cuff.

Husking rolls, snapping rolls, gathering chains, power take-off shafts, elevators, belts and gears--no other farm machine combines so many potentially dangerous moving parts.

It is true that the manufacturer, the designer, the safety engineer can and will help, but their combined efforts can be wiped out by a single careless act of the operator.

The answer to this crippling menace is so simple that most of us fail to realize it: Stop the machine before you attempt to unclog, grease or adjust it. Machines don't reach out and snatch us; we go to them.

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OLH:cm
10/16/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Japanese Agriculture Leaders Visit Illinois

URBANA--The University of Illinois got a look at one of the future agricultural leaders of Japan when it acted as host this week to a farm youth from near Tokyo who is president of the Future Farmers of Japan.

On his way to the national FFA convention in Kansas City next week, Takaaki Kurihara represents the growing, changing leadership in Japan's agriculture. He also represents the tremendous influence our 4-H and FFA organizations have had on our oriental neighbor.

Kurihara lives on a five-acre farm, almost twice the size of the average Japanese farm. On it he grows vegetables and flowers with his parents, five brothers and one sister. Now a senior in high school, he hopes to go to college and then return to farming.

This Japanese farm youth is an elected leader of 100,565 high school students enrolled in vocational agriculture in 610 Japanese agricultural schools.

Future Farmers of Japan, the Japanese counterpart of FFA, was set up in 1950. It will hold its seventh national convention next month in Tokyo. Election of their own officers has presented new experience in democratic proceedings for Japanese farm youths compared with their former feudalistic system.

Kurihara's visit to Illinois represents an exchange of visitors between the United States and Japan which it is hoped will contribute to mutual understanding between farm youths of the two countries. While here Kurihara visited Prof. D. E. Lindstrom, of the agricultural economics department, who helped to establish the relationship between FFA and FFJ. He was accompanied by H. Shishido, director general of FFJ and M. Yamaguchi of the U. S. State Department.

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JCE:cm
10/16/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1956

Ag College Names Advisory Committees

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois has announced the names of the special advisory committees to the College for the 1956-57 year. Appointments were effective September 1.

Advisory committees have been appointed each year since 1901 to assist the Dean of the College in keeping abreast of the needs of agriculture in Illinois in research, teaching and extension. Appointments are made by the Dean on recommendation of the various departments of the College and are approved by the President and Board of Trustees of the University.

Committee members usually meet in separate consultation sessions with the departments once or twice each year. They are named from agricultural interests in the state.

Names of this year's appointees follow (see attached list).

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RAJ:cm
10/16/56

ADVISORY COMMITTEES
College of Agriculture
September 1, 1956

Agricultural Economics

*Earl Hughes, Route 1, Woodstock	3 years
*W. N. Stevenson, Route 4, Streator	3 years
Harnett Wright, Route 1, West Union (Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois Farm Bureau Farm Management Service Association)	2 years
John W. Miller, Industry	2 years
Curt E. Eckert, Eckert Orchard Association, State Route 13, Belleville	1 years

Agricultural Engineering

*H. V. Deffenbaugh, Farm Manager, Citizens National Bank, Paris	3 years
*F. Guy White, Bob White Farms, Girard (Technical Director, Granite City Steel Co., Granite City)	3 years
John A. Edwards, Greenlawn Farms, Tolono	2 years
A. Stephen Paydon, The Star Farm, Route 1, Plainfield	1 year
B. G. Perkins, Elpine Farm, Route 3, Box 85, Prophetstown	1 year

Agronomy

*Alfred G. Harms, Cisco	3 years
*Melvin E. Sims, Route 1, Adams	3 years
C. W. Moffet, Modesto	2 years
Harold E. Lazier, Lazier Seed Co., Rochelle	2 years
C. J. Wagner, Route 2, Eldorado	1 year
Paul H. Shuman, El Paso	1 year

Animal Science

J. R. Fulkerson, Fulkerson Farms, Jerseyville - Honorary Lifetime Member	
**John W. Lehmann, Pleasant Plains	3 years
**Myron C. Mueller, Taylor Ridge	3 years
A. J. Kamm, Oakdale Farms, Route 2, Box 111, Atwood	2 years
Henry A. Simms, Albion	2 years
Trevor L. Jones, Agricultural Agent, Chicago and Illinois Midland Railway Co., Illinois Building, Room 821, Springfield	1 year

Dairy Science

**C. Leslie James, Maple Meade Farm, Mansfield	3 years
W. E. Winn, President, Pure Milk Association, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5	2 years
George Beutel, Beu-Dell Farm, Mokena	1 year
Raymond Green, Maple Grove Farm, Gibson City	1 year
Oliver Spitze, Route 4, Edwardsville	1 year

Forestry

**A. C. Hart, Cashier, First National Bank Building, Arenzville	3 years
Dr. C. Phillip Miller, 5757 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37	2 years
LaFayette Funk, (Funk Bros. Seed Co.), Shirley	1 year

Horticulture (Vegetables, Fruits, Ornamentals)

**John Tures, Matt Tures and Sons Nursery, 1500 Lee Street, DesPlaines	3 years
*John A. Nemanich, Manhattan (President, Illinois State Vegetable Growers' Association)	3 years
L. Ratzesberger, Jr., The Illinois Canning Company, Hoopeston	2 years
Harvey B. Hartline, 202 South Poplar Street, Carbondale	1 year
Lester R. Stone, Route 1, Box 349, East Moline	1 year

Horticulture (Floriculture)

Leonard Vaughan, Jr., Vaughan's Seed Company, 601-609 Jackson Blvd., Chicago	2 years
DeWitt C. Lindley, Lindley Floral Company, 2725 South 6th Street, Springfield	1 year
P. A. Washburn, A. Washburn and Sons, Bloomington	1 year

General Committee

*Curt E. Eckert, Agricultural Economics
*B. G. Perkins, Agricultural Engineering
*Paul H. Shuman, Agronomy
Trevor L. Jones, Animal Science
Walter E. Winn, Dairy Science
LaFayette Funk, Forestry
P. A. Washburn, Horticulture

*New appointee
**Reappointed

LBH*Kk
10-1-56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956

Neumann Says Hormones Affect Cattle Grades

URBANA--Illinois experiments have shown that live-cattle graders tend to overestimate the slaughter grades of hormone-treated cattle more than those of untreated cattle.

That's one of the research reports to be given at the 28th Annual Cattle Feeders Day at the University of Illinois on Friday, November 2, according to A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division at the UI College of Agriculture.

Neumann reports that stilbestrol implants in fattening beef cattle in the Illinois experiments have increased gains and lowered feed costs significantly. But at the same slaughter grades and carcass quality have been lowered somewhat by the hormone.

Other experimental results will be reported at Cattle Feeders Day, Neumann says. The antibiotics aureomycin and terramycin did not increase beef cattle gains in two tests at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. These cattle were being fed fattening rations on pasture and in drylot. Also there was no difference in response to stilbestrol when the antibiotics were fed.

Steer fattening rations in which one-third of the soybean oil meal was replaced with either urea or dried sewage produced gains equal to those made when soybean oil meal was the only supplement fed. In some years urea is a more economical source of nitrogen than soybean oil meal, Neumann says. Dried sewage is available in almost unlimited quantities.

Early visitors may go directly to the beef farm in Urbana to see research experiments in progress. The formal program is due to start in the Stock Pavilion on the campus at 11:00 a.m. CST with a welcome by President Henry.

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RAJ:cm
10/19/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956

Three Farm Advisers Win National Awards

URBANA--Three Illinois farm advisers were among the outstanding county agricultural agents from all over the United States who received the Distinguished Service Award at the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in Houston, Texas, this evening.

Clinton S. Cutright, Effingham county; Halsey L. Miles, Bureau county; and Fred A. Painter, LaSalle county, were the Illinois farm advisers who were honored. Presentation of these awards is the highlight of the annual banquet of the association.

Agents to receive the award each year are selected by other agents in their respective states. The recognition is for distinguished work in their counties.

More than 50 of the 98 Illinois farm advisers have indicated that they will attend this year's association meeting from October 21 through 25.

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10/19/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956

Fike, Myers Win Farm Adviser Awards

URBANA--Darl Fike, Henry county farm adviser, and Warren Myers, farm adviser in Macon county, walked off with top honors in the 1956 Illinois Extension Communications Contest.

Fike won two of the top awards in press and photography divisions of the contest, while Myers was the top winner in the radio-TV division.

More than 100 county farm advisers, home advisers and their assistants entered this year's contest, according to Extension Editor Hadley Read of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Awards were presented to three classes in each of the three divisions of the contest.

Names of the award winners included: press division, regular news service: superior, Fike; excellent, Kenneth Imig, Iroquois county; Ray Nicholas, Lake; and Emil Mosser, White; honorable mention, Charles Federman, Whiteside; H. H. Fulkerson, Marion; Paul Wilson, Livingston; Phil Farris, Mercer; Mrs. Bertha Becker, Perry; Halsey Miles, Bureau; Russel Meridith and Wendell Funk, Cass.

Press division, single feature story: superior, Fike and Nicholas; excellent, Mosser; Lyle Kerley, Kane; Wilson and Florine McConachie, Randolph; honorable mention, Mrs. Jean Best, Randolph; Funk; Mrs. Ruth Skaggs, Sangamon; Boyd Lahr, Vermilion; Miles; and Henry Voigtlander, Champaign.

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Press division, personal column: superior, E. E. Golden, DeKalb; and Mosser; excellent, Byron Hutchins, Carroll; and Fike; honorable mention, Carl Mees, Cook; Nicholas; Federman; and Truman May, Madison.

Radio-TV division, complete radio program, Mrs. Nina Bruns, Bond; excellent, Myers; honorable mention, Fike; Nicholas; E. H. Garlich, Morgan; and Fulkerson.

Radio-TV division, radio interview: superior, Golden and Myers; excellent, Mrs. Best and Mosser; honorable mention, Nicholas.

Radio-TV division, TV script outline: superior, Fike; excellent, George Trull, Rock Island; and Federman; honorable mention, Nicholas; and Orin Hertz, Vermilion.

Photography division, single black and white photograph: superior, Fike, Nicholas and Federman; excellent, Imig; Charles Engelhardt, DeKalb; Eldon Starkweather, Jackson; and Myers; honorable mention, Farris; Ray Grace, Boone; Robert Donovan, Whiteside; and James Norman, Vermilion.

Photography division, series of black and white photographs: superior, Myers and Starkweather; excellent, Nicholas, Fike and Imig; honorable mention, George Myers, Sangamon; and Grace.

Photography division, set of 35 mm. colored slides: superior, Fike and Funk; excellent, Arlin Obst, Iroquois; and Fulkerson; honorable mention, Wilson and Hertz.

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RAJ:cm
10/19/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956

Drought Increases Nightshade Danger

URBANA--The prolonged drought has increased the danger of deadly nightshade poisoning to Illinois livestock, warn veterinarians at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Although most cases of nightshade poisoning involve pigs, sheep, goats and other small animals, several cases of nightshade poisoning have been found among grown cattle. Three such cases were recently brought to the College of Veterinary Medicine by a central Illinois farmer.

Veterinarians point out that the shortage of grazing is apparently causing more cattle to eat fatal amounts of nightshade.

A native Illinois plant, nightshade is found in abundance in many woodland pastures. It can also be found in fields, along highways and railroads and around buildings. It is a spreading, many-branched herb six inches to two feet tall. The blossoms are star-shaped, and the fruit is a black, juicy berry. The berries become less poisonous as they mature.

Animals poisoned by nightshade show stupefaction and sometimes nausea, lose muscular coordination and sense of feeling, and the pupils of their eyes become dilated. These symptoms are sometimes followed by cramps, convulsions and death from respiratory paralysis.

If you suspect one of your animals of having nightshade poisoning, take it immediately from the infested pasture and call a veterinarian.

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JHW:cm
10/19/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Alfalfa Aphid Threatens Damage in Illinois

URBANA--The spotted alfalfa aphid, a serious pest of alfalfa in the southwestern United States, is now building up to damaging numbers in western and southwestern Illinois, reports H. B. Petty, entomologist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Natural History Survey.

This pest was found in Illinois in July. But it did not develop to damaging proportions until late September and early October. It seems that large migratory flights of aphids from Missouri occurred during this same time. The dry weather of the past few weeks has further built up damage by this pest.

Heaviest infestations now occur in counties adjacent to the Mississippi river from Cairo to Carthage, but aphids are also present in all counties across the southern part of Illinois.

The spotted alfalfa aphid, which is yellow with black spots, attacks alfalfa primarily. It not only sucks sap from the plant, but may also inject a toxin into it. The aphid feeds first on the lower parts of the plant and then, as the leaves turn yellow and drop, it moves to the upper part.

When infestations are heavy, the alfalfa plant becomes covered with a thick, sugary material secreted by the aphids. Molds often develop on this honeydew. The alfalfa stands may be severely stunted, thinned or killed, depending on severity of the infestation. New seedings are most likely to be badly damaged.

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In the southwestern states where control measures have been applied during the past two years, 1/2 to 3/4 pound of malathion an acre has proved successful. Parathion, when applied by experienced applicators at 1/4 pound an acre, has also proved effective.

Control is best if applications are made when air temperatures are above 60 degrees. Later applications are often necessary in about two or three weeks, depending on how many aphids there are. When using insecticides, Petty urges you to follow the precautionary measures listed on the label.

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10/19/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Farm Hour to Air Taxation Problems

URBANA--Three members of the University of Illinois faculty will discuss problems and inequities in the Illinois tax system on Friday, October 26, during the Illinois Farm Hour on the University's non-commercial radio station, WILL, 580 kc.

The Illinois Farm Hour is broadcast from 12:15 to 12:55 p.m. every day except Sunday.

Special guests for the taxation program will be Prof. C. L. Stewart of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Prof. John F. Due of the Department of Economics, and Irving Howards of the Institute of Government and Public Affairs.

In their discussion, they will explain how the Blue Ballot may or may not clear the way for improvements in the Illinois taxing system.

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10/19/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCOTBER 26, 1956

Two New Oat Varieties Available for 1957

URBANA--Limited amounts of the new oat varieties Newton and Logan will be available for 1957, W. O. Scott, University of Illinois crop specialist, announced today. Seed from both these new varieties was increased in Illinois this year. Scott points out that it isn't too early to think about what variety to plant next spring, especially if you want to try one of these new varieties. County farm advisers can usually give sources of seed.

Newton oats were developed and released by Purdue University. This variety matures about the same time as Clinton. It has very good straw and good test weight. Yield records have also been favorable. It is moderately resistant to crown rust and is resistant to race 7 of stem rust, but is susceptible to race 8 of stem rust and to Septoria.

Logan was developed by O. T. Bonnett, University of Illinois plant breeder, from a cross between Benton and Marion. It matures a few days earlier than Clinton and yields well in Illinois. Logan has a yellow kernel with a relatively thin hull. Its straw is about as strong as that of Nemaha.

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10/23/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Winter Short Course Announced for Young Farmers

URBANA--The 1956 winter short course in agriculture at the University of Illinois starts on Monday, November 26, and ends on January 17, H. L. Sharp, short course director, announced.

From 100 to 150 young farmers are expected to attend the six weeks' course.

This year's short course offers students a choice from 24 courses in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal science, dairy science, forestry, veterinary medicine, home economics and general agriculture.

Anyone who has had a background of farm experience may attend. Those who have not graduated from high school should be at least 18 years old. Purpose of the short course is to give an opportunity for advanced study of agriculture at a time when farm boys are able to get away from farm work. Although the course is designed primarily for young farmers, all farmers who want to keep up with latest farm developments are welcome to enroll.

More information about costs, housing and other arrangements can be obtained by seeing your county farm adviser or by writing to Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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10/23/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Prevent Hunting Accidents With Good Sense

URBANA--If you are one of the thousands who will join the ranks of game hunters during this hunting season, it will pay you to remember that sportsmanship and courtesy may save a life--and that life may be your own. Most hunting accidents can be prevented if you'll take a generous measure of common sense along on your hunting trips, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

According to Illinois Rural Safety Council reports, there are three causes that account for almost two-thirds of the accidents reported during the hunting season. These three are humans getting in the line of fire, mistaking humans for game and hunting with the safety catch off on your gun.

For safer hunting, Hogsett lists the following ten commandments

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun.
2. Before taking a gun into your automobile, camp or home, be sure it is broken down or has the action open.
3. Always be sure the barrel and action are free of obstructions.
4. Always carry a gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle.
5. Be sure of the target before you pull the trigger.
6. Don't point a gun at anything you don't want to shoot.
7. Never leave your gun unattended without unloading it.
8. Don't climb a tree or fence with a loaded gun.
9. Don't shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.
10. Never try to mix alcohol and gunpowder.

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OLH:cm
10/23/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956

Soft-Frozen Dairy Products Conference at UI

URBANA--A consumers' panel composed of housewives, university students and high school students will tell why they buy soft-frozen dairy products tomorrow at the Conference for Soft-Frozen Dairy Products Store Operators at the University of Illinois.

The state-wide conference opens on the UI campus today. Anyone who is interested in the "soft-served store" operation can attend. The meeting ends after the Friday luncheon.

R. J. Ramsey, president of Ramsey Laboratories and a UI alumnus, of Cleveland, will speak at tonight's banquet on "What About This Soft-Served Business?"

Two symposiums will cover store management problems and things soft-served store operators should know about their business. Chairman of today's symposium is Mrs. Margaret Strader of the Illinois-Indiana Tastee Freeze, Mattoon. W. H. Brazelton, Normal Sanitary Dairy, Normal, will be chairman on Friday.

During today's symposium, Gilbert Stein, Illini Dairy Queen, Inc., Springfield, will discuss store costs; Frank Zale, Oak Lawn, will tell how to make a profitable milk shake; and L. D. Witter, UI food technologist, will give results of a sanitary survey of soft-served stores.

Friday's symposium features the consumers' panel, along with an explanation of new state laws regulating the soft-served store; by L. D. Oranger, Illinois Department of Agriculture; "How to Handle the Sales Tax," by Willard Ice, Illinois Department of Revenue; "A Survey of Store Advertising," by Gordon Lloyd, Benson Creamery Co., Decatur; and Karl Kern, Kern's Dairy Bar, Cincinnati, will discuss merchandising.

At the luncheon on Friday, Irwin Cochrun, a Champaign businessman, will speak on "Research Unlimited."

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RLN:cm
10/23/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1956

Dixon Springs Beef Herd Will Get Performance Check

DIXON SPRINGS--Roundup week begins here at the University of Illinois experiment station on November 5, George F. Cmarik of the research staff announced today. During this week, a head-to-tail check of some 800 beef cattle will be made to see if they are to remain in the herd.

First step in the roundup job is to wean the calves and weigh them. Calf weight is an important indicator of the inherited gaining ability of the calf and also the milking ability of the cow. Calf weights are adjusted to a standard age of 214 days so that all calves can be compared on an equal basis.

After the calves are weighed, they are dehorned and castrated if necessary. All calves are vaccinated against blackleg, and heifer calves receive a shot of Strain 19 vaccine as protection against brucellosis. Calves are then graded for type and condition by a three-man committee. They are sorted into various lots for various winter feeding and management studies at the station.

The cow herd will also get a thorough checking over. Each cow gets a physical examination. Defects that most concern the station staff are cancer eye, lumpy jaw, lack of teeth and poor udders. Cows with serious defects are sent to market. Cows are also checked to make sure they are pregnant. Those that fail to breed are also culled.

As each cow is examined, her tattoo identification is noted and checked with the type of calf she produced. Cows that haven't produced good heavy-weaning calves also go to the butcher block.

Following roundups of cows and calves, the two-year-old heifers that have been saved to go into breeding herds are branded so that they can be identified at a distance. The brand corresponds to the tattoo in the ear.

Roundup at Dixon Springs marks the end of the summer pasture season and the beginning of the winter pasture, feeding and management studies.

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HDG:cm
10/23/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1956

Consumers' Preferences to Highlight Cattle Feeders Day

URBANA--Highlighting the afternoon program at the University of Illinois Cattle Feeders Day this Friday, November 2, will be the topic, "The Housewife--Your Best Customer." Carl F. Neumann, secretary-manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, will be the main speaker.

Neumann will call attention to the important role consumer preferences now play and will continue to play in shaping the future of the beef industry. Unless producers are concerned about the kind of beef the housewives want to buy, they may find themselves producing a weight and grade for which there is less and less demand. Homemakers may even turn to other meats or poultry.

Prices received for any grade or weight of slaughter cattle depend much on whether the housewife finds that the beef she buys is satisfactory from the standpoints of size of cut, tenderness and freedom from waste.

The program will begin at 11:00 a.m. in the stock pavilion. Early visitors are invited to visit the beef farm starting at 9:00 a.m. Several lots of calves on feeding tests will be on display, along with steers to be shown at the International Livestock Exposition. Results of recent feeding tests and the cattle outlook will also be reported. Lunch will be served in the stock pavilion by members of the Hoof and Horn Club.

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HDG:cm
10/23/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Parasite Weed Could Be Serious Threat to Corn

URBANA--Discovery of an innocent-looking plant in North Carolina counties could mean the beginning of a new and serious threat to the American corn industry. The plant has been associated with poor growth and dying of corn. It has been tentatively identified as Striga, sometimes called witchweed.

Witchweed has never been seen on this side of the world before. But in South Africa it has been a serious parasite on the roots of corn. In fact, it has been so troublesome that it has hindered development of the corn industry there.

There is certainly danger that witchweed could spread, points out Benjamin Koehler, University of Illinois plant pathologist. He urges all farmers to watch closely for the plant, which produces small pink flowers and tiny seed. Look for it especially near corn that has made poor growth or has died prematurely.

"If witchweed should spread to Illinois, we want to find it as soon as possible and take steps to keep it from getting a big start," he says.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Parasite Weed Could Be Serious Threat to Corn - 2

Witchweed is not a weed in the usual sense, Koehler points out. Weeds compete with crops only for the nourishment that is in the soil. Above the ground, witchweed looks like a weed, but below ground its roots fasten themselves to corn roots and take their nourishment directly from the corn plant. It then becomes a plant parasite, very much lik dodder.

The key to witchweed control is to prevent seed production, points out Fred Slife, University of Illinois weed specialist. This weed is an annual plant that lives about a month below the ground and then comes above the ground to produce seeds. After seeds are produced, the only way to kill them is by fumigation, which is very expensive.

Quarantine has been placed on the five counties where witchweed has been discovered. Research is under way on control methods.

In Africa the weed has been confined mostly to lighter soils. Slife believes there might be less danger on our heavier corn belt soils.

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HDG:mg
10/26/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1956

Illinois Farmers Harvest More Than One-Fourth of U. S. Soybean Crop

URBANA--Illinois farmers harvested about 28 percent of the soybeans grown in the United States this year. Production of about 136 million bushels is more than double that of the next highest state, Minnesota, with 56 million bushels.

Why this big lead by Illinois over all other states? It's due to a combination of reasons, believes T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois agricultural economist. First of all, our climate and soils are favorable for growing soybeans. Research at the University of Illinois dating back to 1896 has proved this to be true.

Continued investigation has developed new varieties with higher yields and more oil. Feeding tests have shown the value of soybean meal in livestock feeding. The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory was established at the University in 1936.

As more farmers began to grow soybeans, processing plants were built that furnished a close and dependable market. This further encouraged production, and Illinois has also become the leading state in soybean processing.

Hieronymus estimates that the total value of the 1956 soybean crop to Illinois farmers will be over 300 million dollars. It will be the fourth largest source of cash income, being exceeded only by hogs, cattle and calves, and corn.

Nationally soybeans made up 2.6 percent of all cash farm income in 1955. For Illinois farmers, soybeans produced 11.6 percent of all cash farm income.

Illinois counties leading in soybean production are Champaign, Vermilion, Iroquois, Sangamon and Christian.

HDG:mg
10/26/56

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1956

Illinois Leads in Farm Real Estate Taxes

URBANA--Illinois farmers have paid the largest proportion of their net incomes in farm real estate taxes among all the states for the past seven years.

Farmers in this state have paid about $10.56 for each $100 of net income during this time, estimates C. L. Stewart, University of Illinois land economist.

This figure was even higher in 1955, Stewart says, because net incomes were down and taxes were up. Over the seven years net farm income has averaged slightly less than half of gross farm income.

Forty years ago farm real estate taxes for each $100 value of farm land and buildings in Illinois were 68 percent of the national average. They now are 134 percent of the national average. That's the largest gain in taxes levied for each $100 value of farm land and buildings among the 48 states.

Real estate taxes in Illinois from 1949 to 1955 amounted to about 3.8 cents for each dollar of gross income, Stewart points out. Other state and local taxes will equal about 45 percent of real estate taxes. As a result, total property and other taxes are about 5.5 cents for each dollar of gross income.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1956

Plenty of Feed for Livestock, Poultry in 1957

URBANA--A group of the nation's outstanding college experts foresee plenty of feed next year for livestock and poultry. The abundant supplies will be almost entirely in grains and low-protein feeds, according to S. W. Terrill and K. E. Gardner, University of Illinois members of the Feed Survey Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

The committee also forecasts small decreases in numbers of hogs and chickens to be raised next year, increases in numbers of broilers and turkeys and little or no change in laying flocks, dairy and beef cattle numbers. These were the committee findings after two days of intensive study. The committee has been conducting similar studies every year since 1941. The 24 members of this important group of college livestock men, poultrymen and economists were carefully selected by AFMA to geographically represent every major feeding section of the United States.

One hundred and fifty two million tons of foodstuffs will be available for feeding during the next 12 months, according to Terrill and Gardner. The amount of feed that will be needed is 123 million tons.

The experts anticipate heavier feeding of high-protein feeds, especially soybean oil meal, which will use up the larger supply of these feeds. The college men expect an end-of-the season carryover of 20 million bushels of soybeans and some reduction in the use of urea for feeding cattle next year.

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RAJ:cm
10/30/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1956

Selling Your Hands Cheap?

URBANA--Have you ever tried putting a selling price on your hands?

Chances are you'd think anyone who asked you to put a price on your hands was joking. But to a farmer who has "sold" a hand to a cornpicker accident, it's no joke, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Here are the sad, hard facts: You not only lose a finger, hand or arm when you get caught in the snapping or husking rolls, but it costs you money to get rid of it.

Farmers who have learned from experience know that such an accident costs several hundred dollars in doctor and hospital bills, and even more if they want an artificial hand or hook to "fill in" for the missing hand. And while they're laid up, they have to hire extra help to do their farm work.

The price is so high that it's hard to see why so many farmers pay it each year. Probably the biggest reason is that they have taken chances before and not had to pay. Eventually, though, the law of averages catches up with them.

Just remember, an accident is no respecter of age or experience.

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OLH:cm
10/30/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1956

Make Rubber in Test Tubes for First Time

URBANA--Laboratory synthesis of natural rubber is another "first" in agricultural research achieved by federal-state cooperation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says.

Test-tube rubber is not the same as ordinary synthetic rubber made from coal or petroleum. In the new process, the researchers started with enzymes from the plant itself and, by adding a vinegar-like acid, compounded real rubber.

Credited with this first demonstration of rubber synthesis are Dr. H. J. Teas of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service and Dr. R. S. Bandurski of Michigan State University.

In the federal-state cooperative study, these scientists for the first time separated cell-free plant enzymes capable of forming compounds known as isoprenoids, which include rubber. This opens the way for synthesizing certain compounds chemically akin to rubber that may be of economic importance. The makeup of rubber relates it to vitamin A and to many essential oils used in perfumes and flavorings.

Knowledge gained in this laboratory accomplishment might also be used in selecting and breeding improved rubber trees, since the studies yielded valuable information on how rubber trees grow and produce latex.

Scientists explain that synthesis is a reaction in which a complex compound (in this instance, rubber) is obtained from simpler compounds (here, by a reaction between enzymes from the rubber tree and acetic acid). Enzymes are substances in living cells that bring about such changes as ripening, growth and fermentation. They can remain active after separation from the organism.

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10/30/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1956

Rural Development Program Planned for Southern Illinois

URBANA--The U. S. Department of Agriculture has allocated $7,750 to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture to begin a rural development project in southern Illinois, according to W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service.

The aim of the rural development program is to assist farmers who do not have large incomes and to assist communities with economic and social problems. Pulaski-Alexander counties have been selected as the first location for the work. In these counties there are 770 farms with fewer than 100 acres.

To carry out the program,an assistant farm adviser has been employed to begin about January 1. He will work with farmers in developing enterprises that should increase their income. He will also help to locate employment opportunities so that those with small farms can have some other source of income.

Some work similar to the rural development program is being done in the regular extension program in Jefferson, Franklin, Marion,

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Richland, and Pulaski-Alexander counties. Further federal funds for rural development work will be requested in the new fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Kammlade points out that this program to help raise the income of an entire area will take time. "We don't change everything we would like to change on a farm all at once. Neither can all changes in a whole area be made as rapidly as some would like to see them made," he said.

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11/2/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Winter Decline in Top-Grade Cattle Likely

URBANA--We should expect a near-normal winter decline in prices of choice and prime cattle, L. H. Simerl told cattle feeders attending the University of Illinois Cattle Feeders Day.

But for the next 12 months as a whole, major conditions favor a good market for beef cattle, Simerl pointed out. Beef production is leveling off. Hog production is declining. And consumer buying power is likely to be at or near an all-time high.

The cattle industry went through several months of trying times last year and the first half of this year. The chief cause of this trouble was that production of beef reached its cyclical peak in the same year that pork output was at high tide.

Now beef output is leveling off and hog production is declining. Prices of fat cattle began to climb sharply in July and have been well above last year since that time. Prices of steers at Chicago last week averaged $25.30--nearly $4.00 higher than a year ago.

Beef production is not likely to increase further in 1957 unless drouth should force still greater selling of cattle, says Simerl.

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HDG:cm
11/2/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

War Picture Could Increase Soybean Exports

URBANA--The current war picture is only one factor affecting soybean prices; the rest are bearish, says T. A. Hieronymus, University of Illinois marketing specialist. Soybean exports could increase, but our supply will not run out, he says.

Hieronymus believes the current situation is much like that of 1954 except for the unrest in eastern Europe and the war in the Middle East. This year we have a large crop, and farmers are holding a larger part of the crop than usual. This is also a year following a huge price rise.

The marketing specialist recalls that the peak price for the 1954 crop was reached on November 2 of that year. The price bid to farmers was about $2.76 a bushel. By the summer of 1955 it had declined to $2.30.

The current 1956 crop estimate is 470 million bushels, 99 million more than last year. If we use 28 million for seed and 75 million for export and crush 325 million, the carryover of soybeans next fall will be 46 million, a new record. Hieronymus says it is possible that war-induced exports could cut this carryover by as much as 20 million bushels.

Looking at soybean oil, he points out that exportable supplies of soybean oil, lard and cottonseed total less than last year. Although our total supply is about the same, our domestic use will be larger. Last year Europe bought heavily of fats and oils for use. This year

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part will be for inventory. Prices of 12 to 14 cents seem likely if war does not spread beyond its current limits.

Soybean meal supplies will total 7.6 million tons if 325 million bushels of beans are crushed. This total compares with 6.6 million tons last year. Hieronymus doubts that the huge meal supply can be used at much more than $40 a ton bulk, Decatur, Illinois, unless there is a renewal of major inflation.

These prices for oil and meal would indicate soybean prices 10 to 15 cents below support prices. So Hieronymus says one of these things must happen: market supplies will sink below support prices; a substantial carryover will be built up and owned by the CCC; or war influences will carry oil prices high enough to clear the loan.

Because of huge supplies, the major sustaining influence on soybean prices next summer will likely be the government support program, says Hieronymus. Current prices are substantially above support levels. For delivery next spring, farmers can now get between $2.35 and $2.40 a bushel. The support price in central Illinois is $2.20.

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HDG:cm
11/2/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1956

Soil Temperatures Above Normal This Fall

URBANA--If your body temperature ran above normal for several weeks, you'd probably go to bed and ask your doctor's advice. With soil temperatures above normal for several weeks, as they have been this fall, "soil doctors" at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture have some soil treatment advice for farmers.

E. H. Tyner, professor of soil fertility at the college, says soil temperatures are the key to getting full value from nitrogen fertilizers put on in the fall.

Recently Tyner checked soil temperature on the University's Agronomy Farm and found it to be 62 degrees. After a smalll rain it fell to about 58 degrees. But even that was still too high to apply nitrogen safely on most Illinois soils without danger of too much leaching, Tyner says.

To avoid excessive nitrogen losses, the agronomists recommend applying nitrogen when soil temperatures are below 55 degrees on well-drained or tiled soils. For fall application they recommend using ammonium sulfate or anhydrous ammonia because these two are less subject to leaching than are other forms of nitrogen fertilizer.

Tyner used a soil thermometer for his measurements, but you can use any ordinary thermometer to take the temperature of your soil.

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HDG:cm
11/6/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1956

Some Legume and Grass Seeds May Be Short

URBANA--Farmers may find some legume and grass seed hard to get for 1957 planting. But total supplies should be adequate, even though dry weather cut production this year, says Earl Spurrier, University of Illinois agronomist. The large carryover of 1955 seed will help to bridge over the short 1956 crop.

You should be able to get all the alfalfa and red clover you'll need, even though the seed crop was smaller this year. Carryover from last year will help to make up the difference. Sweet clover could be a little hard to find because of smaller acreage and lower yields.

Spurrier suggests that farmers wanting to seed bromegrass should locate their source of seed now. Producers harvested one-fourth less seed this year and the smallest crop in eight years. Only half as much Kentucky bluegrass seed was produced this year as last. But the carryover is the largest in five years.

Timothy also suffered from dry weather, and growers harvested a 45 percent smaller seed crop. But Spurrier says other grasses can replace timothy, so the shortage of that seed may not be critical.

More encouraging is the orchardgrass seed picture. The crop is two percent larger than last year, and imports have been high. This grass will make a good substitute for brome or other grasses.

Stocks of fescue, bentgrass, perennial ryegrass, annual ryegrass and sudan grass left over from last year will help to fill the shortage in the 1956 grass seed crop, Spurrier says.

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HDG:cm
11/6/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1956

Select 30 Delegates For 4-H Club Congress

URBANA--Thirty top-ranking Illinois 4-H Club members have been named delegates to the 35th annual National 4-H Club Congress at the Hilton Hotel in Chicago November 25-29.

As official delegates, these outstanding young men and women will represent the more than 65,000 Illinois 4-H Club members in this recognition of work well done during their club careers.

Names of the 1956 delegates include Pat Armstrong, Carmi; Carol Benson, Elburn; Don Cowman, Maquon; Peggy Curl, Paris; Marjorie Dahmer, Marion; Lawrence A. Duewer, Auburn; James C. Fry, Clinton; Julia Gray, Palos Heights; John A. Haas, Heyworth; Ronnie Ray Harkness, Shirland; Margaret Heischmidt, St. Elmo; Roger Higgs, Brimfield; Sharon Hoffman, Elmwood; Ruth Houtz, Ottawa.

Also, Raymond L. Huftalin, Malta; Eleanor Janssen, Minonk; Ronald A. Kollman, Harvey; Kenneth E. Krause, Kilbourne; Edwin Lindskog, Prophetstown; Beverly Parkhurst, Oswego; Ruzha Pfeffer, Lebanon; Daryl W. Reid, Sparta; Ruth Rohl, Sidell; Marjorie Swanson, Media; Harold J. Toepper, Peotone; Shirley Vaughn, Huntsville; Arden Weiss, Belleville; David Wilson, Robinson; Sylvia Wineland, Hamburg; and Jack Lee Young, Elgin.

At Club Congress, the Illinois delegates will join some 1,700 other delegates and leaders from all 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puert Rico in addition to many foreign young people visiting in this country.

More than 50 organizations join in sponsoring the Club Congress activities, which include a "pop" concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a concert by the Purdue University Glee Club, special showings of Cinerama and the National Barn Dance and tours of the city of Chicago and many of its museums and other show places.

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RAJ:cm
11/7/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1956

Spray for Winter Cattle Lice Control

DIXON SPRINGS--Cattle will go through the winter feeding period in better condition if you treat them for cattle lice.

Dr. M. E. Mansfield, extension veterinarian on the staff of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, says that cattle lice generally increase during the winter.

By spring heavily infested animals may have so many lice that their vitality and resistance are lowered and their rate of gain is slowed.

Lice rarely cause the death of cattle, Dr. Mansfield reports. But cattle in poor condition from lice may die if exposed to severe weather. Lousy cattle commonly rub off patches of their hair coat.

Lice spend their entire lives on the animals. The adult females glue the eggs to the hair of the host animal, and these eggs hatch into nymphs within one or two weeks. The nymphs mature into adult lice in another 10 days to three weeks.

Spraying the animals thoroughly in the fall will eliminate this wintertime problem, according to the veterinarian. You can apply the insecticide as a spray, dip or dust, but on most farms a power sprayer or a hand-operated garden-type sprayer is handiest. Just remember that the spray should thoroughly wet the animals. Some farmers have reported getting good control of lice with backrubbers.

Methoxychlor and lindane are the two most widely used insecticides. Apply methoxychlor at a 0.5 percent concentration and lindane at a 0.03 to 0.06 percent concentration in sprays. The amount to use will vary from one-half to two gallons, depending on equipment, size of animal and length of hair coat.

It is important not to wet the animals during cold weather because of the danger from pneumonia or other respiratory trouble.

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RAJ:cm
11/7/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1956

Hold Farm Structures Day on November 29

URBANA--Rural builders are especially invited to attend the 13th annual Farm Structures Day at the University of Illinois on Thursday, November 29.

J. T. Clayton, agricultural engineer at the University's College of Agriculture, in charge of the program, says this year's program has been designed to help rural builders in the selection of farm building types and construction features. Lumber and material dealers and field representatives of manufacturers and suppliers will also wish to attend.

Registration starts at 8:30 a.m. in the Animal Sciences Labcratory on the University campus, Clayton says.

Norval H. Curry, agricultural engineer at Iowa State College, will discuss farm grain storage needs. F. W. Andrew, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois, will talk about planning for artificial drying and handling equipment.

Other University of Illinois staff members to discuss meeting farm grain storage needs include J. O. Curtis and Clayton, agricultural engineers; Velmar W. Davis, USDA agricultural economist; and H. B. Petty, agricultural entomologist. They will discuss remodeling cribs and silos for shelled corn storage, maintaining stored-grain quality, grain storage economics and grain sanitation.

After lunch at the University YMCA, D. G. Jedele and A. J. Muehling, University agricultural engineers, will demonstrate fabrication of timber trusses in the Agricultural Engineering Research Laboratory. Jedele will also discuss trussed roofs for farm buildings.

K. H. Hinchcliff and Miss Catherine M. Sullivan, extension specialists in farm structures and home management, respectively, at the University, will present problems in farmhouse planning and design.

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RAJ:cm
11/6/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1956

National Farm-City Week Begins Tomorrow

URBANA--Many Illinois communities will observe Farm-City Week from Friday, November 16, through Thanksgiving Day, November 22.

Dean Louis B. Howard and O. F. Gaebe, University of Illinois College of Agriculture members on the Illinois Farm-City Week committee, emphasize the importance of this week's observance in furthering mutual understanding between farm and city workers.

All observances during Farm-City Week, whether they are open houses, social functions, joint meetings, school assembly programs, merchandising events or joint tours, will be aimed at getting farm and city people to know each other better and to understand each other's problems, say Dean Howard and Gaebe. Many communities plan similar observances, sponsored by various organizations, at other times during the year.

Committee members hope that national and local events during the week will bring about a better understanding of and appreciation for "The American Way of Life" by people in all occupations. Farmers and urban people need to realize that neither is self-sufficient, the committee points out, but that each must depend on the other.

This is the second annual National Farm-City Week. Kiwanis International, through its more than 4,200 local clubs, has again agreed to take the lead in organizing local observances where they are not already being held. More than 250,000 people took part in the first such week held last year. It was so successful that it was selected for a distinguished service award by the Freedoms Foundation.

National chairman of Farm-City Week this year is Merle H. Tucker, a trustee of Kiwanis International, Radio Station WGAK, Gallup, New Mexico. Vice chairman is Charles Dana Bennett, Foundation for American Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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11/6/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1956

Ten High Counties in School Milk Program Praised

URBANA--Ten Illinois counties have received special commendation for being highest in the state in participation in the School Milk Program.

Source of the praise was R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois dairy economist, who is in charge of the state's program. Bartlett says the top counties averaged more than the recommended 45 quarts of milk annually per student, according to a survey made last January.

Top county was Putnam with an average of 102.1 quarts of milk consumed by each student during the year--or over two half-pints of milk each day--in the county's schools. Ford county placed second with 75.4 quarts annually per student.

Other high counties were Wabash, 64.1; Washington, 57; Cass, 56.8; Mason, 52.6; Macoupin, 51.9; Scott, 51.1; Shelby, 50.9; Clark, 49.6.

Schools under the program can receive a maximum reimbursement of three to four cents on each half-pint consumed, depending on whether or not they had a school-lunch, or a school-milk, program previously, Bartlett says.

In most schools children seldom pay over three cents for each half-pint of milk and frequently pay much less--particularly if the school has a lunch program.

Schools not under the program can still join, Bartlett adds. Any Illinois school can become eligible by submitting an application through its county superintendent of schools.

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RLN:cm
11/7/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1956

Illinois Custom Spray Operators' School January 24-25

URBANA--The 1957 insect outlook, latest insect control methods and new agricultural chemicals are among the long list of topics for the ninth Custom Spray Operators' School to be held at the University of Illinois January 24-25, 1957. All sessions will be held in the Illini Union on the campus.

H. B. Petty, extension entomologist in charge of the school, says all custom spray operators, agricultural chemical salesmen, dealers and other interested persons are invited to attend.

During each session time will be set aside for questions from the audience. Participating in the school will be staff members of the College of Agriculture and entomologists of the Illinois Natural History Survey. In addition, several guest speakers will take part in the program.

Headlining the program on Thursday, January 24, will be the corn borer situation. Results of the fall survey of overwintering corn borers, timing applications of insecticides and experiences of researchers and farmers with control methods will be covered.

Other topics on the first day's program will include weed control on corn, use of soil sterilants, control of Johnson grass, wild garlic and Canada thistle; use of liquid fertilizers and equipment for mixing and applying; care and adjustment of sprayers; equipment for band spraying; and the spotted alfalfa aphid and its control.

On Friday, January 25, discussion will include pre-emergence weed chemicals, ten years of commercial brush control, new herbicides, more information on chemical residues, progress with soil insecticides, 1956 results in controlling giant foxtail and controlling weeds in soybeans.

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HDG:cm
11/7/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1956

Short Course Enrollees Pass the 50 Mark

URBANA--More than 50 young farmers have so far enrolled for the annual Winter Short Course in Agriculture at the University of Illinois.

H. L. Sharp, short course supervisor in the UI College of Agriculture, reports that enrollment when the classes start will probably be more than twice that number.

Short course registration is scheduled for Monday morning, November 26, at the Agriculture Library, 226 Mumford Hall, Urbana. Sharp says that, while advance registrations are being filled, you do not have to register before November 26 if you cannot decide until the last minute whether or not to enroll.

The winter short course is designed to help Illinois farm young people keep informed on the latest advances in farming knowledge, Sharp says. These classes give farmers a chance for concentrated study during a time of the year when they can get away for a short time. Classes are due to end on January 17, 1957.

Students will have a choice of 25 different courses in the areas of agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, general agriculture, agronomy, animal science, dairy science, home economics, forestry and veterinary medicine. For full information and an application blank, you can write to Short Course Supervisor, 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

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RAJ:cm
11/13/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1956

Good Housing Helps Prevent Calf Pneumonia

URBANA--Some of the newer antibiotics are saving countless calves that would have died at one time. But all of the "miracle" drugs won't take the place of good housing in preventing pneumonia in calves.

Dr. Thomas Phillips of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois explains that immunization, sanitation and the new "miracle" drugs are all good preventive and protective measures against calf pneumonia. He adds, however, that the best and cheapest protective measure is to provide good sanitary housing for calves.

Dr. Phillips says that these protective measures include providing the calves with clean, well-ventilated, draft-free quarters with dry bedding. He emphasizes that a healthy calf shouldn't be put into a pen where a sick calf has been kept--at least not before the old bedding has been destroyed and the pen thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Once a calf shows symptoms of pneumonia, call the veterinarian immediately. Recovery chances are good now because of the many new drugs that are available to the veterinarian.

The most common symptoms of calf pneumonia are a soft cough, rapid breathing, lack of appetite and high fever. If you note any of these symptoms, don't move the animal. Undue exertion can cause complications.

Keep newborn calves away from older and exposed calves.

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JHW:cm
11/13/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Illinois IFYE Delegates Return From Abroad

URBANA--Judith Konneker, Carlinville, who has been in Ireland; Eunice Rixman, Nashville, in Finland; Donald Huftalin, Malta, in Switzerland; and Phillip Naffziger, Walnut, in Germany, are Illinois delegates to the International Farm Youth Exchange who returned to the United States on the Queen Mary November 13.

They were among 62 young "grass-roots" ambassadors from this country who spent five months in 22 countries of Europe and the Near East this year under the IFYE program conducted by the National 4-H Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service.

The group will be honored the morning of November 14 by the Grocery Manufacturers of America, who for the ninth consecutive year will play host to IFYE delegates at a "welcome home" breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Later on the 14th the group will travel to Washington, D. C., for an evaluation program November 15-17.

During 1956, 125 rural young people have lived in rural homes in nearly 50 countries throughout the free world. In return, 180 exchangees from cooperating countries have come to the United States to see the American way of life at first hand. In the spirit of President Eisenhower's "People-to-People" program, they have contributed much to better understanding and friendship.

As a "People-to-People" program, the International Farm Youth Exchange is financed by voluntary contributions of 4-H Clubs, civic and rural groups, business concerns, individuals, foundations and others interested in world understanding. No federal or state government funds are used to finance the actual exchanges.

Upon returning to his home state, each delegate will devote several months to reporting his experiences.

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RAJ:cm
11/13/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1956

Illinois Crop Yields Show Much to Be Thankful for

URBANA--Illinois farmers have much to be thankful for this year as they review their crop yields, according to L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

He points out that Illinois farmers led the country this year in total corn production. They set a new yield record of 67 bushels an acre, which is 28 percent above the average for the past 10 years.

Soybean yields hit nearly 29 bushels an acre, highest in the country and up one fourth from the 10-year average. Illinois had the highest wheat yields of any state this year; a whopping yield of 36.5 bushels was 66 percent above average.

Although pastures on October 1 were reported "poor to fair," Simerl points out that from mid-May until early September they were "good to excellent." They rated 82 percent compared with only 69 percent for the whole country.

Our state has been mightily favored, Simerl reminds us. Reverent farmers are thankful, and prudent ones will save something for the times ahead when they may be less fortunate.

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HDG:cm
11/16/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1956

Fruit Clinic Feature of Horticultural Meeting

URBANA--A clinic to help fruit growers solve problems will be a feature of the 101st annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel in Springfield November 26-28.

Frank Owen, extension horticulturist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that experts will man the clinic to show growers what their trouble is and to advise them what to do about it. The clinic room will be open all three days of the conference.

Fruit growers attending the meeting will have a chance to inspect fruit disease organisms and the causes of other maladies through microscopes and through other exhibits at the clinic, Owen explains. The clinic will include a demonstration of diseases and insects through enlarged color photos, actual fruit samples and a setup of microscopes and magnifying glasses to show insects and disease organisms that are talked about but generally not seen in the orchards.

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RAJ:cm
11/13/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1956

University Trust Farms Make Record Corn Yield

URBANA--A record average corn yield of 93.2 bushels per acre was established on 892 acres of Allerton trust land owned by the University of Illinois. The previous high was 77.5 bushels in 1953, reports J. B. Cunningham, farm manager for the University.

This corn was produced on eight farms given to the University in 1946. Each farm is leased as a separate unit to a private operator. All farms are in Piatt county, near Monticello.

In announcing the 1956 yield, Cunningham praised the efforts of the operators on the Allerton farms. The weather was favorable, but weather alone did not produce this record crop, he reported. The operators of these farms did their share.

Highest average yield on any single farm was 107 bushels an acre on 126 acres. Lowest was 85.5 bushels on 89 acres.

The top farm followed a heavy fertilization program, with nitrogen, phosphate and potash plowed under. But fertilizer alone wasn't responsible for the high yield. In addition, the corn was checked and cultivated both ways. The stand averaged about three stalks to a hill, or 12,000 plants an acre.

An even higher yield would have been obtained on some farms if corn left in the field could have been included. Cunningham estimates that from 2 to 10 bushels were left in the field--or about 7 to 8 percent of the yield, on the average.

All income received by the University from the Allerton farms must be used for keeping up the 1,500 acres of woodland and formal gardens. Not more than 15 percent can be used for upkeep of the mansion. This arrangement was agreed upon when the farms were given to the University by Robert Allerton.

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HDG:cm
11/16/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1956

Illinois Bred Ewe Sale Set for December 8

URBANA--The Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders Association will hold its 13th annual bred ewe sale at the University of Illinois Stock Pavilion on Saturday, December 8.

U. S. Garrigus, head of the sheep division at the University and secretary-treasurer of the association, reports that 74 head have been consigned to the sale. Breeds to be sold include Southdown, Shropshire, Oxford, Corriedale, Dorset, Rambouillet, Cheviot, Suffolk and Hampshire.

To encourage junior sheepmen, a 10 percent discount is offered again this year to any Illinois 4-H or FFA member who buys at the sale.

Sale time is one o'clock, but all sheep will be ready for inspection after 9:30 Saturday morning. A. J. Dyer, University of Missouri livestock specialist, will inspect all ewes on the sale to pass on their fitness to be sold. Auctioneer will be Colonel H. Earl Wright, nationally known sheep auctioneer from Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Further information about the sale and a catalog may be obtained from the Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, 110 Stock Pavilion, Urbana, Illinois.

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HDG:cm
11/14/56

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1956

Limited-Fed Gilts Produce Stronger Litters

URBANA--Gilts on a limited ration produce bigger, stronger litters than those on a full feed of a ration containing lots of corn.

G. R. Carlisle, extension livestock specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that one way to limit the ration for gilts is to hand-feed the amount of grain and supplement you want to give them.

The other way to limit feed is to self-feed a very bulky ration, Carlisle says.

For instance, you can hand-feed 5 or 6 pounds of corn or oats plus 1½ pounds of drylot supplement for each gilt or sow daily.

Or you can self-feed a mixture of 300 pounds each of ground corn, ground oats and alfalfa meal or hay, 40 pounds each of meat scraps and soybean oil meal and 20 pounds of mineral.

If you have corn silage to feed, you can give the gilts or sows 12 pounds of corn silage and 1½ pounds of drylot supplement each daily.

The 1957 spring pig crop seems a long way off, Carlisle says. But the way you feed your sows and gilts from now until farrowing can make a big difference in the health and vigor of the pig crop that they farrow.

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RAJ:cm
11/20/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1956

Oats in University Greenhouses Reach Crossing Stage

URBANA--The first step to new and unknown oat varieties is now taking place in the University of Illinois agronomy greenhouses.

Charles Brown, plant breeder in charge of oat breeding, reports that plantings made earlier this fall are now in the stage for making the first crosses.

This is a delicate and tedious process because the male and female parts of the oat plant are enclosed together. To make a cross, Brown must open each embryo grain and remove the male part before its pollen matures. Then in a few days he will put in live pollen, hoping to complete fertilization and form a new seed.

From these crosses come new seeds that are planted, selected and multiplied. From 10 to 15 years are required to produce a new variety that will be ready for distribution to farmers.

Research like this has produced many of the disease- and rust-resistant varieties of oats that farmers plant today. Oat varieties of 5, 10 and 15 years from now are in the process of being developed at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and at agricultural colleges and experiment stations in other states, Brown says.

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HDG:cm
11/20/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Name 48 4-H Chicago Trip Winners

URBANA--Names of 48 Illinois 4-H boy and girl winners of Chicago trips sponsored by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad are announced.

These 4-H'ers will spend three days in Chicago November 27-29 at a special program of tours, entertainment and education under the guidance of state 4-H staff members.

Trip winners include Sandra Rayburn, Champaign; Terry Ellis, Penfield; Mary Alice Ellis, Morrisonville; Henry Ives, Taylorville; Anne Shimek, 3523 W. 65th Street, Chicago; Erwin Schmid, Barrington; Lavonne Awick, Camargo; Fred Ross, Tuscola; Kay Ellen Pickens, Dieterich; Lawrence Holste, Effingham; Evelyn Lawson, Vandalia; Everett Smithson, Loogootee; Maxine Pinazzi, Valier; Robert Smith, Whittington; Karen Nourie, Martinton; Roger Eckstein, Watseka; Judy Cross and John Kiefer, Belle Rive; Joyce Terry and Tom Fassler, Goreville;

Also, Ann Schilling, Momence; Myron Reaman, Grant Park; Nancy Gordon and Kendall Cole, Palmyra; Betty Ellis, St. Jacob; Homer Henke, Moro; Janet Richardson, Centralia; David Telford, Salem; Jo Ann Quint and Bernard Reineking, Metropolis; Donna Friend and Bob Crum, Raymond; Sharon Harrmann and Carl Johnson, Sullivan; Jerri Tolley, Mounds, Patricia Smoot and Mike Hogendobler, Villa Ridge; J. T. Hill, McClure; Rosalie Stein, Mascoutah; Kenneth Joseph, Lebanon; Mary Ann Syfert, Mode; Larry Nichols, Bethany; Marilyn Jenner, Ridgefarm; Walter Pribble,

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Danville; Joyce Scheer, Monee; Fred Kurtz, Joliet; Barbara Fluck, Marion; and John Grout, Johnston City.

Adult leaders accompanying the group include G. J. Christenson, Franklin county farm adviser, Benton; Miss Betty Huck, Jefferson county home adviser, Mt. Vernon; and Miss Florence Kimmelshue and R. O. Lyon, state 4-H staff members.

Each of the 24 counties served by the C. & E. I. Railroad is eligible to name a boy and a girl for the trip.

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RAJ:cm
11/20/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1956

Don't Guess About Poultry Virus Diseases

URBANA--Unless you're asking for trouble, don't just "guess" that your chickens have Newcastle disease or infectious bronchitis.

Earl Ose of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that if you suspect that your chickens have Newcastle, infectious bronchitis, or chronic respiratory disease, you should have a laboratory diagnosis made.

Ose explains that it's impossible to positively diagnose these diseases without laboratory testing. Birds with any of these diseases may show similar symptoms, and birds that have been vaccinated against them may show "false" positive tests.

Since viruses can't be seen under an ordinary microscope, they must be recognized by what they do. That's where the diagnostic laboratory at the College of Veterinary Medicine comes in.

Ose, who has been doing diagnostic work in poultry virus diseases, says that viruses are recognized in the laboratory by changes they cause in chicken embryos. Small amounts of ground-up lung tissue from infected birds are inoculated into living fertile eggs. Viruses also cause antibodies to be produced in the blood of infected birds.

If a poultry raiser wants to submit birds for diagnosis, he should bring or send live, typically affected birds. Attempts to isolate virus from dead birds are usually unsuccessful. Ose adds that it helps if the owner sends vaccination and case history with the birds.

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JHW:cm
11/20/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1956

Clean Heating Equipment Reduces Chance of Fire

URBANA--Defective heating and cooking equipment caused 80,000 building fires last year.

O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says this number represents nearly 15 percent of all building fires, and defective equipment ranks second only to matches and smoking as a cause of fires.

November through March are the months of heavy fire loss in dwellings, Hogsett points out. And chimneys in one way or another cause most of these fires.

Chimneys need to be cleaned once a year, flues checked, cracks filled and defects repaired. Farmers and townspeople alike are urged to check their home heating plants thoroughly from firepot to chimney top and make needed repairs immediately.

Eliminating four of the most common farm fire hazards would cut losses there in half, Hogsett says. These four include unsafe stove and furnace installation, inadequate protection from lightning, combustible roofs that ignite from sparks and unsafe wiring.

And remember always to keep combustible materials away from sources of heat.

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DLH:cm
11/20/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Cutline:

Record corn yields on the University of Illinois Morrow plots followed the same pattern experienced by many farmers as they harvested their 1956 crops. A. L. Lang and L. B. Miller, members of the committee in charge of the nation's oldest soil experiment plots, had to do some careful piling to get all the corn from the top treated plot into the basket. Yields for the treatments shown from left to right were: no treatment since 1876, 29 bushels an acre; manure-lime-phosphate treatment since 1904, 96 bushels; continuous corn with no treatment, 1876 to 1955, and then lime, nitrogen, phosphate and potash, 113 bushels; and manure-lime-phosphate since 1904 plus nitrogen, phosphate and potash in 1955 and 1956, 128 bushels.

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Grain Dealers' Bookkeeping School, December 10-14

URBANA--A special bookkeeping school for grain and feed dealers will be held at the University of Illinois from December 10 to 14, according to L. F. Stice, extension marketing specialist at the College of Agriculture. Bookkeepers for country elevators and local grain and feed companies will find the five-day course most helpful in their work. But many grain dealers and company managers may also find it helpful in using their books as a management tool.

This school is sponsored by the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute, USDA Farmer Cooperative Service, St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, and University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Since registration closes on December 3, Stice urges all those who are interested to send in their names now.

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HDG:cm
11/23/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1956

Fertilizers Will Revive Worn-Out Soils, Morrow Plots Show

URBANA--A new record corn yield was made on the famed University of Illinois Morrow plots this year when a plot of land that had grown corn continuously since 1876 produced 128 bushels an acre. This plot had received a treatment of manure-lime-phosphate since 1904 plus extra nitrogen, potash and phosphate in 1955 and 1956.

Perhaps even more startling were the results on another plot that yielded 113 bushels an acre. This land had also been cropped to corn for 81 years but had had no plant food treatment until 1955. For the past two years, it has received lime, nitrogen, phosphate and potash.

The 1956 yields show that low yields caused by continuous cropping of corn were due to loss of plant food nutrients and not to changes in the physical condition of the soil, M. B. Russell, head of the agronomy department at the University points out.

Changes have taken place in the physical condition of the plots that have been in continuous corn. Organic matter is lower and the soil is harder to work than on plots in a corn-oats-meadow rotation. But Russell says these changes in physical condition have not been a major factor in affecting yields when enough plant food has been supplied.

Altogether four different treatments were used on the corn section of the Morrow plots this year:

1. Continuous corn with no treatment since 1876 yielded 29 bushels an acre.

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2. Continuous corn receiving no treatment until 1955 and then treated in 1955 and 1956 with lime, nitrogen, phosphate and potash yielded 113 bushels an acre.

3. Continuous corn with manure-lime-phosphate treatment since 1904 yielded 96 bushels an acre.

4. Continuous corn with manure-lime-phosphate treatment plus extra nitrogen, potash and phosphate in 1955 and 1956 yielded 128 bushels an acre.

The startling recovery of yields made on the Morrow plots can't be expected on all kinds of soils, say the Illinois agronomists. A soil with good natural physical qualities, such as is found in central Illinois, can be expected to recover in much the same way as the Morrow plots. But there are many worn-out soils in Illinois that can't be similarly rejuvenated with heavy plant-food applications.

The total amounts of plant food per acre added in 1955 and 1956 to the previously untreated plot were 5 tons of lime, 400 pounds of nitrogen, 190 pounds of phosphate and 130 pounds of potash. It is not suggested that these are practical applications; they were designed to completely remove plant-food deficiencies.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956

Illinois Corn to Spend Winter in Florida

URBANA--Some corn grown in Illinois last summer will spend this winter in Florida. But the trip will not be a winter vacation. This corn will have work to do.

These are special inbred lines and crosses of corn developed by University of Illinois plant breeders D. E. Alexander, E. R. Leng, J. B. Becket and R. W. Jugenheimer. By sending seed to Florida, the breeders can produce one more generation a year during the winter when they can't grow corn in Illinois. In this way they can speed up the process of developing new hybrids for Illinois farmers.

Sometimes the corn breeders grow two crops in Florida during the fall, winter and early spring. But seed produced from the second crop is often poor in quality.

The Florida cornfields are located near Homestead, about 35 miles southwest of Miami, near the southern tip of the state. This seed-growing project is carried on cooperatively between the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Illinois Seed Producers Association.

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11/26/56

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 30 OR AFTER

Third in a series of three stories
on the corn referendum

How Corn Referendum Will Affect Soil Bank

URBANA--The soil bank program will be available for farmers in 1957 no matter how the December 11 corn referendum turns out, L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois farm policy specialist, pointed out today. But if the base acreage program is approved, farmers will have to put 15 percent of their corn base into the soil bank if they want price support on corn.

If a farmer wants to put land into the acreage reserve, the 15 percent must be taken from the base acreage. But if he puts 15 percent of his base acreage into the conservation reserve, he can plant his full base acreage to corn and still get price support.

If the acreage allotment plan goes into effect, farmers will not be required to put land into the soil bank to get price support, but they will not be able to plant as much corn as under the base acreage plan. Soil bank payment rate for the acreage reserve part of the program will be the same as in 1956--90 cents a bushel. This amount will be multiplied by the normal yield on each farm to get the payment per acre. If normal yield is 60 bushels, payment would be $54 an acre.

Under the conservation reserve, payments will range from $9 to $14 an acre.

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HDG:cm
11/27/56

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 30 AND AFTER

First in a series of three stories
on the corn referendum

Farmers Face Important Decision in December 11 Corn Referendum

URBANA--On December 11, corn producers will decide their corn price support program for the next three years. W. G. Kammlade associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service, says it is very important for farmers to understand the issues in this referendum.

To help clarify the issues involved, Kammlade announced today that a special one-page pamphlet, "Which Price Support Program for Corn? had been sent to every Illinois county farm adviser. Enough copies will be available for every farmer and landowner in the state.

Special discussion meetings to answer questions are also being planned by every farm adviser. Kammlade says the Extension Service is not recommending how farmers should vote. It is up to them to decide which program they want, he points out.

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11/27/56

FOR RELEASE AFTER NOVEMBER 30, 1956

Second in a series of three
stories on the corn referendum

Corn Referendum Will Decide Acreage as Well as Support Price

URBANA--The corn referendum on December 11 may decide the amount of corn a farmer will grow, as well as the support price, points out L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois farm policy specialist. Simerl also reminds farmers that the referendum will decide the corn program for the next three years, and not just for 1957.

The amount of corn to be planted under the base acreage or the acreage allotment program can be much more significant than the differences in the announced 1957 support prices under the two programs, Simerl explains.

The national base acreage set by law is 51 million acres for the next three years. The acreage allotment is variable, depending on the supply of corn. The national acreage allotment was about 50 million acres in 1955 and has shrunk to 37.3 million in 1957. If corn supplies increase further, the national allotment will become still smaller.

Support price under the base acreage-soil bank program is set by the Secretary of Agriculture. He is required to set it at a level that will help farmers sell their corn in normal trade channels. The support price for the base acreage program in 1957 will be $1.31 a bushel. Simerl expects that for 1958 and 1959 it will continue within a few cents of this rate.

Under the acreage allotment program, the support price will be $1.36 a bushel in 1957. For 1958 and 1959, Simerl points out that the support could drop to the 75 percent of parity minimum allowed by law, or to around $1.25 a bushel.

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11/27/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, AND AFTER

First in series of three stories
on the corn referendum

Corn Program Voluntary Either Way Vote Goes

URBANA--No matter which corn support program farmers select in the December 11 corn referendum, the program will be entirely voluntary, points out W. N. Thompson, University of Illinois farm management specialist.

Only farmers who want to be eligible for government price support on their corn will be required to cooperate in the base acreage or allotment program. A farmer who plans to sell all of his corn on the open market or feed it can plant as much corn as he wants to, Thompson explains.

The corn referendum on December 11 gives corn growers the choice between a base acreage program with soil bank required or an acreage allotment program with soil bank separate. To have the base acreage program, two thirds of those voting must approve the plan. Otherwise the allotment program will be in effect.

The national base acreage is 51 million acres. This is provided by law for the next three years. Under the allotment program, the acreage allotment will depend on the supply of corn. For 1957 this will be 37.3 million acres, but it will vary in succeeding years depending on the supply and use of corn.

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FOR RELEASE AFTER DECEMBER 3, 1956

Third in a series of three stories
on the corn referendum

Why Corn Allotments Have Dropped

URBANA--The difference between 51 million acres as a national corn base and the 37.3-million-acre allotment announced by the Secretary of Agriculture has brought many questions from farmers, reports W. N. Thompson, farm management specialist at the University of Illinois. Thompson explains the difference this way:

The national corn base acreage of 51 million acres is set by law, the Agricultural Act of 1956. This law also provides that the level of price support will be at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. This is the same way support prices have been set for oats, barley, grain sorghums and soybeans. In recent years this support has been 70 percent of parity or above.

The national acreage allotment is also set according to law, but its size depends upon the acreage needed to produce a normal supply of corn. A normal supply is considered the amount to meet all domestic needs and exports plus 15 percent for carryover. The normal supply for the 1956 marketing year beginning October 1 is 3.6 billion bushels. The total supply is almost 4.6 billion bushels.

Support price under the acreage allotment program depends on the total supply in relation to normal as set up by law. With the total supply of corn about 126 percent of normal, the support level must be at least 77 percent of parity. This is $1.36 as announced for 1957. If the total supply should increase further, the support level could drop as low as 75 percent of parity.

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11/30/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, AND AFTER

Second in a series of three stories
on the corn referendum

No Marketing Quotas Involved in Corn Vote

URBANA--There will be no marketing quotas on corn, no matter how the December 11 corn referendum comes out, points out W. N. Thompson, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois.

Thompson explains that the choice which farmers will make on December 11 is between a base acreage program with the soil bank required and an acreage allotment program with the soil bank separate. Neither program involves marketing quotas for corn.

However, marketing quotas for wheat will still be in effect on the 1957 crop. Farmers approved wheat quotas in a special referendum last summer.

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

nly One-Third of Corn Costs Saved by Using Soil Bank

URBANA--When a farmer puts part of his corn land into the soil ank, he actually saves only about one-third of the per acre costs, points ut R. M. Finley, University of Illinois farm management specialist. his estimate is for central Illinois. A somewhat higher proportion of he production costs might be saved in areas of the state where land alues are not quite so high.

Finley explains that production costs fall into two groups, ariable and fixed. Variable costs like seed, fertilizer, and parts of he labor and machinery expense are eliminated when land is put into the oil bank. But fixed costs like taxes, interest on investment and some abor and machinery costs are not eliminated when land is left idle.

Records show that the total cost of growing and harvesting an cre of corn is $59.40 in central Illinois. Of this total about $20.06 s saved by putting land into the soil bank. But $39.34 of this ixed cost must be paid even if no crop is produced. Also, other new osts, such as fencing and weed control, may be incurred by putting land nto the soil bank.

Finley suggests that each farmer figure costs for his own farm fore deciding whether he should participate in the soil bank.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY DECEMBER 4, 1956

American Hybrid Corn Shows Favorable Results in India

URBANA--The best adapted American hybrids when used with good production practices could double the average yields of all corn grown in India. This is the conclusion of R. W. Jugenheimer, University of Illinois professor of plant genetics, who just returned from an inspection trip of the hybrid corn development program in India.

Development of hybrid corn in India is a cooperative project between the U. S. Government Technical Cooperative Mission and the Indian state and federal governments. C. E. Johnson, a former Illinois farm adviser, is in charge of the program.

The first step in hybrid development has been to collect various American hybrids and inbred lines. These were tested in India to find out which ones perform best. During his visit Jugenheimer helped to harvest and evaluate these trials. He reports that some of the American hybrids look very promising. They yield twice as much as the open-pollinated corn.

Going hand in hand with suitable hybrids is determining the best production practices. Such things as we take for granted in this country are still unknown in India. Experiments are under way to find out the best time of planting, rate of planting, use of fertilizers and even best direction of rows. It is common practice for Indian farmers to broadcast corn by hand and plant it too thickly.

Seed production is another part of the development program. Jugenheimer reports that corn can be grown the year round in India.

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During his short visit, he saw corn being planted, corn in tassel and corn being harvested.

The fourth phase of the program is teaching farmers to grow hybrid corn. Some American seed was imported and distributed to farmers. The results brought many requests for more seed because of the favorable yields.

Use of the best American hybrids is only the first step in developing hybrid corn in India. In the long run, Jugenheimer says the best results will be obtained by crossing Indian and American inbred lines. Because these crosses will take longer to develop, present American hybrids will be used until the new ones are ready. The Rockefeller Foundation is going to help in the research program for developing native hybrids.

The Indian government has invited one large American company to come in and establish a hybrid seed production program. Several small Indian seed growers have also been encouraged to produce hybrid seed corn.

Corn production in India will continue to be quite different from production in this country. Indian farms are very small and most of them will seldom grow more than one acre of corn. All that is grown is now used for food. India is interested in developing production for livestock and industrial use.

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1956

Amount of Light Affects Dog's Hair Coat

URBANA--Ever wonder what causes your dog to shed all over the household furniture?

Actually, if the dog's skin is healthy, the main trouble is probably that his system just doesn't know night from day any more.

Dr. A. G. Schiller of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine explains that years ago dogs were subjected only to natural sunlight, and the length of day affected the density of their coats. The light rays affect hair coat by influencing the master gland of the body, the pituitary gland.

However, electric lights cause the normal mechanism to become mixed up, and the dog may shed hair the year round.

So if you insist on keeping "Rover" in the house, about all you can do to cut down the shedding is to comb and brush his coat a lot.

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JHW:cm
11/26/56

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1956

Well-Grown Heifers Mean Extra Production

URBANA--An extra 100 pounds of weight on a dairy heifer at first calving may mean that she will produce 14 to 22 pounds more butterfat every year she is in the herd.

This does not mean that you should keep dairy heifers fat, says Leo Fryman, extension dairy specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But you should feed them in such a way that they will grow rapidly and develop into large cows with plenty of capacity to eat large amounts of roughages.

Within each breed, the larger, more capacious cows are usually the best producers and have the longest productive life, Fryman says.

Best feed for heifers is good-quality legume hay fed in liberal amounts and supplemented with some grain. The grain should be made up mostly of farm-grown grains, to which you can add a high protein feed. The better the quality of hay, the less protein you will need in the mixture.

For example, if the hay is all legume, you will need from 11 to 14 percent of total protein in the mixture. If you feed some corn silage with the legume hay, increase the protein content to 14 to 16 percent. If the roughage is made up of non-legumes like mature grass hay, corn or sorghum silage, boost the protein to 17 or 18 percent.

Feeding too much grain without a liberal amount of legume hay may cause heifers to become overfat and to develop small body frames.

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You may find the following guides helpful in setting up a feeding program for your heifers this winter:

Feed from 1 to 2 pounds of good quality legume hay for every 100 pounds of live weight. If you plan to feed silage, substitute 3 pounds of silage for each pound of hay removed from the ration. In addition to these amounts of roughage, feed 1/3 to 1/2 pound of grain mixture daily in addition to the roughage fed for every 100 pounds of live weight.

RAJ:cm
11/27/56

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1956

Farm Research Expanded With Electronic Computers

URBANA--Flashing lights, beeping tones and punched cards and tapes are speeding the processing of data from the University of Illinois 1956 hybrid corn performance tests through the University's gigantic high-speed electronic computer, the Illiac.

In one hour the Illiac can do work that would require 300 hours on a desk calculator. Walter Jacob, professor of agronomy in charge of statistics, estimates that even with punching of cards and paper tapes used by the Illiac, this special equipment can do about 10 times as much work as a regular calculator.

The main result is that a great deal more data can be processed and more benefit can be obtained from all experiments handled in this way.

Steps in processing the data with electronic equipment vary somewhat from the usual methods. When the hybrid corn plots are harvested in October, the weights of corn are marked on cards with a special lead pencil right in the field. These cards are then run through a machine that punches them according to the special pencil markings.

The information on the punched cards is then transferred to a paper tape and fed into the Illiac. The results from the Illiac in the form of punched paper tape are fed into a teletypewriter that prints the results as coded numbers. These numbers are put back on punched cards which are matched with the names of the various hybrids to identify the results.

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After this procedure, the results can be printed in tabular form. The bulletin giving yields and other performance of various hybrids will be ready for distribution the last week of January during Farm and Home Week.

Other data on forage-crop breeding trials, wheat performance tests, oat breeding and variety plots, new sorghum varieties, and fertilizer tests are also being processed through the Illiac.

The Illiac is one of the largest electronic computers used by any university. The University of Illinois was the first to build and use this type of equipment. Several other institutions are now planning to copy it for their research work.

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12/4/56

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1956

Cut the Worst Trees First

DIXON SPRINGS--Motto of every timber grower should be to cut the worst trees first and leave the best for later.

Robert Nelson, extension forester on the staff of the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, points out that it costs very little more to grow and harvest a high-quality tree than a low-quality one.

And the difference in price you'll get will more than make up the difference, Nelson says.

For instance, price of white oak saw logs in July and August this year ranged from $18 to $100 per thousand board feet, depending on quality, according to the seventh report on Illinois timber products released recently by the Illinois Crop Reporting Service. White oak prices averaged $46 per thousand board feet compared with $43 for the same period last year, Nelson says.

Red and black oak prices averaged $37 per thousand board feet, the same as last year, but prices paid ranged from $10 to $55 per thousand.

Prices on commercial veneer stumpage averaged higher this year than last, but logs f.o.b. car prices were lower. Container veneers were lower. Stumpage on cooperage and stave bolts were slightly higher, while heading bolts averaged lower.

Illinois farmers with woodland timber can reap the richest harvest only if they have a high-quality product to sell, the extension forester says. They must grow trees that will command the higher prices.

The first step is to protect your woodlands from fire and grazing. Then cut the lower grade and less valuable species of trees first, leaving the higher grade trees to mature.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

SPECIAL PICTORIAL REPORT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Early-Weaned Pigs Need About 18% Protein

URBANA--Young pigs, like young children, need well-balanced diets in order to grow properly. This means plenty of proteins and not too much fats and carbohydrates.

Three-year-old David Dryer of Champaign shows some young pigs the 18 percent protein diet they will be eating for the next eight weeks or so.

A. H. Jensen, animal scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that if you plan to wean your pigs early, when they're from two to six weeks old, they'll need a well-balanced starter ration that contains 17-18 percent protein.

Jensen in a recent test weaned 180 pigs at 12-14 days old and put them on dry diets for eight weeks. He fed the pigs 10 different levels of protein from 10 percent to 32 percent. The pigs on the 18 percent protein did as well as those getting more protein and better than those getting less.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

Special to Dailies FOR RELEASE AFTER DECEMBER 10

FARMING, 1976

A special year-end feature prepared by the Extension Editorial Office, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Contributing to this look ahead are D. E. Alexander, O. T. Bonnett, A. L. Lang, and E. H. Tyner, department of agronomy; J. L. Cartter, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory; G. W. Salisbury, head, department of dairy science; L. E. Card, A. L. Neumann, S. W. Terrill, and U. S. Garrigus, department of animal science; T. A. Hieronymus, M. B. Kirtley, and E. R. Swanson, department of agricultural economics; and Wendell Bowers and K. H. Hinchcliff, department of agricultural engineering. The ideas expressed in this article are based on current research, with practical application believed possible but not guaranteed.

Let's look ahead to January 1976, when John Farmer begins to plan for that year.

He will start by going to see a qualified farm planning consultant. With the aid of electronic computing equipment, they'll find out the enterprises that will yield top production and highest returns on John's farm.

The facts and figures needed to work out this tailor-made plan come from John's records kept by a record-keeping firm. John mails in his expenses and receipts every month. Electronic accounting and computing equipment are used so that at the end of the year a complete summary of expenses, income, yields and production costs can be furnished.

John's corn is a hybrid, shorter and stiffer stalked than farmers raised 20 years ago. It averages about 15 percent protein. (We used to think 10 percent about standard.) Oil content is about 7 percent. (About 4 percent was normal back

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in 1956). Yields of 100 bushels an acre are very common, and the best farmers think of 200 bushels as the yield to shoot for.

At harvest, John moves in with his super corn combine, which husks, shells and blows the corn to a portable drying bin. Then it's artificially dried as it is hauled to storage. Practically no corn is stored in the ear.

Oats are a minor crop for John Farmer. Part of his small grain acreage has been shifted to winter barley. He is looking forward to the day of planting winter oats. Already winter varieties have been developed for the southern half of Illinois.

Soybeans are the best crop John can grow on a piece of level land on the west addition to his farm. The new disease-resistant varieties have removed all fear of root rot which plagued growers a few years back. Biggest aid to growing soybeans is the new selective weed-control chemicals. They haven't replaced cultivation entirely but have been a great help.

Although John doesn't raise any wheat on his farm, his neighbor still holds onto his allotment, small as it is. Neighbor Green plants the new short-straw wheat. It yields high, doesn't lodge and it's easy to get a good stand of grass and legumes.

John has one-fourth of his land in grasses and legumes. He needs them for hay and silage even though some of his neighbors think he's old fashioned. They feel that legumes are a poor way to supply nitrogen when we've had low-cost nitrogen fertilizers for 25 years. John thinks their theory may be all right, since they're grain farmers. But he's a livestock man, and grasses and legumes still have their place for him. He makes his hay with a pelleting machine which cuts, dries and pellets all in one operation.

But John follows the latest fertilizer practices. He was one of the first in his county to use an 80 percent mixed fertilizer. Like his neighbors, he buys all fertilizers custom spread. He's been testing for trace elements but hasn't needed to apply any yet. Some farmers have been using trace-element sprays and dusts on their crops successfully.

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Plant diseases now seem to be much less of a problem than they used to be. New systemic chemicals sprayed on the crop make it immune to disease for life.

John has always liked to feed cattle. Several thousand head a year now move through his lots. He feeds high-roughage rations. In summer it's green chopped grasses and legumes. In winter it's grass or corn silage and hay pellets. But very few cattlemen feed on pasture--it's too inefficient.

John knows that his customers want tender beef, so he aims to finish out his cattle for low choice grade. He buys a protein supplement that may contain urea and ammonium compounds and is balanced for specific amino acids. Practically all beef cattle now reach market before they are two years old. All feeders keep close records of gain. John buys only from herds with carefully kept records of performance.

Hogs are also a major enterprise for John Farmer. He raises a true meat-type animal, and buyers line up to buy his hogs. This type resulted from many years of careful selection with the aid of boar-testing stations. It will produce lean pork without requiring any large cut-out of lard. Hog production is centralized on concrete because land is too valuable for pasture. Complete sanitation has cut disease risks. Mass farrowing the year round evens out work loads and marketings. Air conditioning is used to control temperatures in the hog buildings to get top gains during hot weather.

The dairy business of 1976 is also highly specialized. No dairyman would think of operating without at least a part-time accountant keeping tab on all costs. Artificial breeding is used almost 100 percent. New treatments of semen are producing some startling results in getting larger, more productive animals. Transplanting eggs from a valuable cow into the uterus of a common cow has enabled some breeders to greatly increase the offspring from outstanding females.

High costs of labor make many new machines practical for John Farmer. Tractors are now fancy vehicles compared with the old styles on sale back in the

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fifties. They have completely variable speeds, made possible by automatic transmissions. All kinds of hydraulic attachments enable them to do chores around the farmstead as well as in the field.

When John Farmer plans his new home in 1976, it will be a one-floor model with great flexibility. With no center roof support, movable walls will be possible. This house can be arranged for the growing family, for parents alone after the children leave, or for family visits or other entertaining.

Want to be farming in 1976? Farmers will find a huge demand for food from over 215 million consumers. They will sell their products at a profit by producing the kind of foods consumers want.

The automation of American industry will have produced a working population that will need mental alertness and skills, but less physical effort. The diets of all will be keyed to generous amounts of protein and less fat. This will mean more fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, meat and poultry and less fats, potatoes and cereal products.

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12/4/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1956

Dean Howard Reports on India

URBANA--Dean Louis B. Howard of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture has returned from an observation trip to India with reports of appreciation and enthusiasm there for the University's cooperative program.

Dean Howard spent several weeks in India to find out how well the College of Agriculture's program is being received and how effective it is. On the basis of what he found, he will recommend that the present three-year contract, which expires in about a year, be renewed.

The contract is with the International Cooperation Administration of the U. S. State Department. The U. of I. College of Agriculture is one of five land-grant institutions in this country given the responsibility for setting up agricultural education, research and extension facilities in cooperation with the government of India.

There are three parts to the college's contract: first, to send at least seven specialists to India; second, to send special equipment and technical books to the nine institutions now doing teaching or research in the college's contract area in north central India; and, third, to send at least seven Indians to the University of Illinois to gain an understanding of the land-grant system.

In addition, Associate Dean H. W. Hannah of the College of Agriculture, head of the college group in India, has developed a "blueprint" for a land-grant college in India. "It has been enthusiastically accepted by the Indian government," Dean Howard reports.

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Officials there want to keep Dean Hannah in India to supervise organization of the land-grant college. His two-year tour of duty ends next September. Dean Howard indicated, however, that "we need him so badly back here that I may have to find a replacement. And that will be a big job to fill."

"India is a young democracy," Dean Howard said, "and it needs all the help we can give it to make this 'experiment' in democracy a complete success."

At present India has an agricultural economy. "By stabilizing agriculture we can strengthen their new government," Dean Howard pointed out. "That's why we are in India."

In evaluating the agricultural program in India, he said that, almost without exception, men in leading positions in the Food and Agricultural Ministry and on the Planning Commission are very competent.

"If this same type of person carries on," he commented, "India in the future will have a remarkable development."

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12/4/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1956

Safety at Christmas Time

URBANA--Christmas is a time of happiness and good cheer. Even in these times of international tension, the spirit of good cheer prevails at Christmas. Everyone wants a happy Christmas for himself, his family and others.

An important part of making your Christmas a happy one is to make it a safe one, says O. L. Hogsett, extension safety specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. A holiday accident can blot happiness from the best of celebrations. To insure a safe and happy holiday season, make safety an automatic part of your Yuletide celebration.

Before setting up your tree, cut off part of the base to allow it to absorb moisture. Then stand the tree in a container filled with moist sand. Keep it well away from the fireplace, powerful electric lights, radiators and other sources of heat. Be sure the tree lights are off when no one is in the room. Most important, make sure your tree lights are electrically safe.

In preparing the Christmas dinner, don't forget to be careful in using knives and other sharp kitchen tools. Also, turn pan handles to the back of the stove to prevent upsets and scalds.

If your plans for the holiday include travel by automobile, start early and drive carefully. Arriving at your destination a few minutes late is better than not arriving at all.

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12/4/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Weaknesses of Corn Allotment Program Pointed Out

URBANA--Three major weaknesses of the corn allotment program are often overlooked by farmers, L. F. Stice, University of Illinois grain marketing specialist pointed out today.

First, for the allotment program to work, farmers must restrict production. But marketing quotas are not allowed on corn. The only real inducement for farmers to follow allotments is a wide price spread between market corn and the loan rate.

Stice believes that if corn production is not cut soon we will have this wide price spread in the next year or so. Sales of CCC corn going out of condition are going to bear heavily on the corn market.

A second weakness of acreage allotments is that they will be more painful in the future than in the past. Allotments will be small until corn supplies are reduced. And further diversions of corn acres to soybeans and other feed grains will get us into trouble quickly.

A third limitation of allotments is that if we shrink supplies or price corn too high we will shrink the demand for corn. To a certain extent this has already happened. Other feed grains have replaced corn in both the export market and the feed market.

On the other hand, Stice points out that for either program to work, production of feed crops must be reduced. The base acreage program is more likely to get this done, as farmers are more likely to put land into the soil bank under this program.

Price supports on corn can be set so that they will compete with other feed grains. This does not mean extremely low supports for

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corn, Stice points out. Other feed grains have been supported at 70 to 75 percent of parity in the last two years.

More important, the base acreage program leads farmers in the direction of no acreage controls and stop-gap price support programs. In general, this means no price supports in times of full employment. To ask for more from government price support programs will cause more problems than they will solve.

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Corn, Basic or Non-Basic Commodity?

URBANA--Many farmers seem to be disturbed over the possibility that, if the base acreage program is approved in the December 11 corn referendum, corn would become a non-basic commodity. L. F. Stice, University of Illinois grain marketing specialist, points out that making corn a non-basic commodity may be to farmers' advantage.

Making corn a non-basic commodity does not mean that it would have no price support or an extremely low support. Non-basic feed grains like oats, barley and grain sorghums were supported at 70 percent of parity in 1955 and 76 percent of parity in 1956.

Acreage allotments can be placed on non-basic crops, but they are not required as they are with basic crops. In recent years corn has had allotments and competing feed grains have not.

Stice points out that corn must be given the same status as other feed grains in use of land in pricing of CCC stocks if corn-belt farmers are to prosper.

Corn and cotton were the first crops to get price supports in 1933. Stice says making corn a non-basic will not lessen its importance in Washington and will increase its long-run importance on farms and in the feed-grain market.

HDG:cm -30-
12/5/56

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1956

Architecture Students Enter Farmhouse Design Competition

URBANA--Graduate students in architecture at the University of Illinois are taking part in a competition to design a farm home for modern living.

K. H. Hinchcliff, professor of agricultural engineering in the College of Agriculture, project coordinator, says that the closing date for the competition is January 16. The winning design will be considered for construction next year at the new Homestyle Center, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

This is the first in a series of design competitions being sponsored by the Home Research Foundation, Inc., with headquarters at Grand Rapids. The farm home design project is being announced jointly by the University of Illinois and the Foundation as part of a continuing program of research and development in the area of farm living needs.

The University of Illinois was selected to conduct the farmhouse design studies because of its leadership in housing research, both rural and urban. This project will supplement farmhouse design work that has been going on for several years.

Advice and counsel for the students will be available from the departments of architecture, agricultural engineering, home economics and horticulture and the division of rural sociology. Counselors from the department of architecture and the Small Homes Council include Elmer Love and J. T. Lendrum. The farmhouse design counseling committee includes Hinchcliff as chairman, Miss Helen McCullough, Miss Catherine M. Sullivan, C. L. Folse and H. R. Kemmerer, all of the College of Agriculture.

Designs submitted in the competition will be judged by a jury that will include representatives of the Home Research Foundation staff, the Homestyle Center's Design and Standards Board and departments in the University concerned with the problem.

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Commenting on the basis of agreement for cosponsorship of the project and its objectives, Dean Louis B. Howard of the College of Agriculture cites the need for recognizing the special requirements of farm homes.

"A glance at charts concerning any living or business activity on the modern farm shows the vast changes that are taking place in the living patterns of our 22 million farm residents," Dean Howard says.

"Rural living is far different today from 10 years ago. Farm families today should expect to live in as modern, up-to-date homes as families in towns and cities. And yet the demands of the modern farm business require special design considerations to take care of such needs as desk space, filing cabinets, work areas and cleanup space that are unique to farm families.

"It is with these general objectives in mind that we are cooperating in this program to provide designs for a modern farm home in conjunction with the other research and development activities of the Home Research Foundation."

Competition for the farm home design is open to all graduate students in architecture at the University of Illinois. Specifically the assignment is to design a modern farm home in the $20,000-$25,000 price range with about 1,800 square feet of floor space, including a minimum of four bedrooms and two baths.

The students are to consider today's rural living needs and use today's materials and construction techniques, Hinchcliff says. The home is to be designed for an actual site at the Homestyle Center in Grand Rapids.

Hinchcliff, working with members of the architectural staff, will supervise working drawings and specifications for the home.

This is the first time a rural residence has been included in a research and display village of modern and contemporary architecture.

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The Home Research Foundation is an independent, non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan. It was established to provide facilities for research and study of living environment.

Homestyle Center, a project of Home Research Foundation, is a research and display village of 50 homes evolved through professional and industry integration, research and evaluation. The village is located on an 80-acre site in Grand Rapids. The Center is a permanent self-perpetuating display of fully furnished, landscaped, unoccupied homes designed by nationally prominent architects, interior designers, landscape architects and builder consultants. The National Association of Home Builders is acting as adviser and technical consultant to Homestyle Center.

Twenty-five homes will be built in 1957. They will be planned for urban, suburban and farm living. Ranging from $8,000 to $250,000 in price, they will include experimental modern, contemporary and traditional design and builder, prefabricated, component and remodeled structures. They will be designed for all regions of the country. Ten homes will be added yearly to develop and field-test better solutions for home living.

Homestyle Center will be open to the public in the summer of 1957.

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12/7/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1956

Illinois Canners' School, January 9-11

URBANA--The 1957 Illinois Canners' School will be held January 9, 10 and 11 at the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel in Urbana. All fieldmen, plant operators, canners, growers and others who are interested in canning crops are invited to attend, according to N. F. Oebker, vegetable crops specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Opening the program Wednesday afternoon will be a discussion of cannery waste. C. W. Klassen, chief sanitary engineer, Illinois Department of Public Health, will cover the legal aspects of this problem. Dr. R. A. Canham of the National Canners' Association, Washington, D. C., will discuss methods and use of cannery waste disposal. H. O. Halvorsen, head of the department of bacteriology at the University, will present the basic problems.

Thursday and Friday programs will include the insect situation and control by W. H. Luckman and J. M. Wright of the Illinois Natural History Survey; new diseases of vegetables by M. B. Linn, department of plant pathology; new weed control chemicals by Fred Slife: University weed specialist, and the water situation and outlook by W. C. Ackerman, head of the Illinois State Water Survey.

New planting and harvesting equipment for canning crops will be explained by several company representatives.

Special events will include a movie of the Illinois - Michigan State football game and the annual banquet on Thursday evening.

Hotel reservations should be made as soon as possible.

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12/7/56

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1956

(To go with 1957 Corn Borer Prospects Print)

Corn Borer Could Still Be a Problem in 1957

URBANA--Fewer corn borers are overwintering in Illinois corn fields than a year ago. But numbers are still high enough to be a problem in 1957 if spring weather favors their development. H. B. Petty, entomologist for the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Natural History Survey, bases this statement on a field survey in about half of the counties over the state.

Petty points out that borers have shown some southward movement during 1956. The area of Illinois that is most likely to have borer damage in 1957 is the northern 2/3 above a line drawn across the state from Mattoon to Carrollton. Below this line there could still be some damage, but it would be more spotted than in the central and northern parts of the state.

Borer populations per 100 stalks of corn in the different sections of the state averaged as follows: northwest, 208; northeast, 141; east, 144; central, 228; west, 184; west southwest, 132; east southeast 74; and southern 19. Petty says that whenever overwintering borer populations average more than one per stalk they could be a problem the following year.

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11/7/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Forecast Future Control Methods for Vegetable Diseases

URBANA--In 25 years systemic chemicals will largely supplant our present-day fungicides in fighting plant diseases, predicts M. B. Linn, acting head of the department of plant pathology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Systemic chemicals are absorbed and move throughout the plant.

Speaking recently before the annual convention of the Vegetable Growers of America, Linn also made these forward-looking statements:

It may be possible in the future to protect seed against soil rot and seedlings against damping-off by treating the seed with a quickly penetrating systemic chemical.

Diseases affecting the leaves and stems may be controlled by spraying plants once with a systemic in the seedbed and perhaps a second time after they have been transplanted in the field.

Certain diseases, such as stem canker, which affect beans after they are planted in the field, may be controlled by dripping chemicals into the furrow at the time of planting.

For applying pesticides on plants, Linn expects that large vegetable farms will use airplanes to a greater extent. Smaller farms will use air-blast concentrate sprayers. With the development of systemics that will dissolve in water, it may be possible to put these compounds into irrigation systems.

At present too frequent applications of systemic are needed and the expense is too great for widespread acceptance. Another major hurdle that must be overcome before new systemics can be adopted is the residue problem. Ideally, a systemic must be able to ward off diseases until just before harvest and then disappear or be present in only trace amounts.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1956

State IFYE Alumni Hold First Meeting

URBANA--Active help to the International Farm Youth Exchange program was pledged by Illinois IFYE alumni at their first state meeting, held recently on the University of Illinois campus.

Mrs. Lorraine Hofmann Weier, Urbana, 1955 delegate from Tazewell county to the Netherlands, who is state chairman of the IFYE alumni organization, reports that the alumni have agreed to help orient host families, exchangees to Illinois and delegates from Illinois, to help recruit host families and delegates and to help with financial and public-interest problems.

The group also agreed to help promote the principles of human understanding that are behind the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

Other officers include Mrs. Norma Hanell Ashbrook, Fairbury, vice-chairman; and Carl Birkner, Springfield, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Ashbrook and Joe Bicknell, Lovington, reported on the national IFYE conference this summer at Estes Park, Colorado, which they attended as Illinois delegates. The theme developed at the conference was "Are You or Were You an IFYE?"

Warren Schmidt, coordinator of the IFYE program, on the staff of the National 4-H Foundation, Silver Spring, Maryland, pointed out to the alumni the importance of the "people-to-people" exchanges in promoting world understanding. He also re-emphasized the importance of the IFYE program and told the alumni group some of the beginning projects they could use in their activities.

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The group decided to hold next year's Illinois state IFYE alumni meeting at New Salem State Park in May. The exact date will be announced later.

Some of the groupattended the meeting dressed in native costumes of the countries they visited as IFYE delegates from Illinois. Twenty-seven young people from 24 Illinois counties have taken part in the program so far.

The International Farm Youth Exchange is a two-way program. Selected farm youth from the United States are sent to live and work with farm families in other countries from four to six months, and farm youth from cooperating countries come here to live and work with our farm families. After their return home, U. S. delegates spend a considerable amount of time extending the benefits of their experiences to others through talks and in other ways. Similarly, the incoming exchangees report on their experiences when they return home.

IFYE alumni attending the meeting besides Mrs. Weier, Mrs. Ashbrook, Birkner and Bicknell were Margaret Hoffman,Herscher; Rachel Mueller, Chicago; Norman Brostmeyer, Tamaroa; Raymond Koontz, Mt. Carmel; Natalie Wiggers, Sullivan; Richard Bell, Wapella; Dorothy Osborn, Pana; Judith Konneker, Carlinville; Eunice Rixman, Nashville; Phillip Naffziger, Walnut; and Donald Huftalin, Malta.

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12/11/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1956

Sound Soil Program Boosts Corn Yields in Southern Illinois

URBANA--Farms in the claypan area of southern Illinois produced some phenomenal corn yields in 1956 because balanced fertility treatments were applied and weather was favorable.

J. B. Cunningham, University of Illinois farm management specialist, reports that 27 test demonstration farms there averaged 70.3 bushels of corn on 1,791 acres. This yield was three bushels above the state average and more than 12 bushels above the average for farms in their area.

These farms show the production and earnings that are possible on typical farms in this area. They are privately owned and their owners are following practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Service. All farmers in the project agree to keep complete and accurate records of their entire operations.

This area consists of 20 to 25 counties in south-central Illinois sometimes known as the gray prairie. Its soils have an average productivity rating of 25 to 30, compared with 70 to 95 for most cornland in central and northern Illinois.

Top yield was made by Ayres Buzzard of Fayette county, who averaged 103.2 bushels an acre on 135 acres. His land is 85 percent Cisne silt loam and has a productivity rating of 26. He has been building up his soil for many years. In 1956 he used a high fertility program, worked his land thoroughly and got surface water off as soon as possible.

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On his second-year corn and on corn following a poor clover stand, he used about 100 pounds of nitrogen, 80 pounds of phosphate and 120 pounds of potash an acre.

William Rentfro, Effingham county, averaged 97 bushels an acre on 51 acres of corn. He also has built up his soil to a high productivity level. In 1956 he used 55 pounds of nitrogen, 53 pounds of phosphate and 120 pounds of potash to the acre. He intends to put enough fertilizer on his cornland to partly feed the soybean crop that follows. His corn usually follows legume hay or pasture.

Other cooperators in the project who averaged more than 80 bushels an acre were Ralph Sanders, M. C. Corrington and Julian Thoman, all of Fayette county, and Joe Schmitt of Clay county.

Five cooperators in Fayette county averaged 86.4 bushels an acre. Four in Clay county averaged 74.7, three in Edwards averaged 70.6, five in Effingham averaged 70.2, four in Richland averaged 62.3 and four in Marion averaged 54.8.

Differences from county to county or between farms was due to local rainfall, amount of surface drainage, ability to work land at the right time, weed control, condition of land due to previous crops and cultural practices. Soil type and soil treatment differences would account for only part of the variations in yield, Cunningham says.

It's true that 1956 weather was favorable. But Cunningham points out that the farmers in this project did a lot to help make these favorable yields.

When soil surveys of these counties were made 15 to 25 years ago, corn yield estimates on these soils were 15 to 35 bushels an acre. Agricultural research in the past 25 years has helped to make these large increases in the claypan area of southern Illinois.

HDG:cw
12/11/56

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1956

Here Are Tips For Buying Fireplace Wood

URBANA--Few people now try to heat their homes with a fireplace because it is too inefficient.

But the blazing log on the hearth represents a tie with the past and a comforting feeling that modern heating engineering has not broken, says C. S. Walters, forest products research specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Here are some helpful hints from Walters on how to select, store and use fireplace wood for most satisfactory results.

Heavier hardwoods are generally better for fuel than the lighter ones, according to the specialist. Apple, beech, black locust, hedge, Osage orange, hickory, oak, pear and sugar maple are the best fireplace woods. Ash, black cherry, elm and silver soft maple are good, while basswood, catalpa and cottonwood are fair.

Select dry wood with less than 20 percent moisture if you can, and wood that is sound and has not started to rot. Fireplace wood is usually cut into pieces 16 to 24 inches long, and wood over 10 inches in diameter should be split into halves or quarters.

Splitting fireplace wood also helps it to dry better, Walters says. Firewood stacked in the open seasons faster than wood stored under bushes, near buildings or in a damp cellar.

Some woods burn with loud pops and crackles and send out dangerous flying sparks. For example, cedar pops and crackles, but applewood burns calmly. In general, wet wood will pop more than dry wood. However, it's always best to use a firescreen when a fire is unattended in the fireplace.

For more information, write to the Department of Forestry, 219 Mumford Hall, Urbana, Illinois, for a free copy of leaflet F-372, "Firewood for Fireplaces."

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12/11/56

for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1956

Get More Growth on Better Trees

DIXON SPRINGS--Give yourself and the best trees in your woodland a break by cutting out the undesirable trees.

Cutting the poorer trees leaves more moisture for the better ones, says W. R. Boggess, forester at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

Why is this so? Boggess says Dixon Springs studies show that trees grow during the growing season only when there is moisture in the soil. Even in a normal growing season trees will use more water than is added to the soil through rainfall. After the soil moisture is gone, the trees stop growing.

When a dry period occurs in the middle or latter part of the growing season, native hardwoods stop growing and do not start again even though later rainfall again supplies enough moisture to the soil, Boggess says. For that reason, if trees are to make maximum growth it is important to keep them growing as far into the season as you can.

Since undesirable trees use their share of the available moisture, you can help the best trees by cutting out the poorer ones.

Undesirable trees may include crooked and diseased, trees or of a species that has little or no market value.

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RAJ:cm
12/11/56

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1956

Changeable Weather Hard On Swine

URBANA--Hogs aren't very "delicate" creatures, but they can take the "flu" just as people do. In fact, influenza affects hogs and people in much the same way.

Dr. R. E. Bradley of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says that changeable weather, such as Illinois has been having, can set the stage for outbreaks of swine influenza.

Influenza can cause double losses in the swine herd. It causes an economic loss in lowered value of affected animals. And if not promptly diagnosed and treated by a veterinarian, it may lead to pneumonia and heavy death losses.

Symptoms of influenza include coughing, listlessness and loss of appetite.

Dr. Bradley advises swine raisers to provide their hogs with clean, well-bedded quarters, free from drafts.

In addition, a pasture rotation program to keep down internal parasites helps to insure against swine influenza in the herd. Dr. Bradley points out that swine influenza virus is transmitted through the egg of the swine lungworm.

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JHW:cm
12/11/56

From Extension Editorial Office
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

AGRICULTURAL EVENTS CALENDAR FOR ILLINOIS

December 27-28	Beef Herdsmen's Short Course, University of Illinois Stock Pavilion
January 8-9	Tomato Breeders' Conference, University of Illinois
January 9-11	Illinois Canners' School, Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana
January 9	Southern Illinois Strawberry Growers, American Legion Hall, Cobden
January 10	Illinois Swine Herd Improvement Association, Somonauk
January 11	Northeast Illinois Agronomy Day, Geneva
January 15	Southern Illinois Agronomy Day, Marion
January 23	Calhoun County Orchard School, Farm Bureau Building, Hardin (Southwestern Illinois)
January 24	Central Illinois Horticultural Society, Adams County Shippers Association, Quincy
January 24-25	Custom Spray Operators' School, Illini Union Building, University of Illinois, Urbana
January 27-31	Farm and Home Week, University of Illinois, Urbana
January 28-30	Rural Pastors and Lay Leaders' Short Course, University of Illinois
January 31	Illinois Turkey Growers' Association, Animal Sciences Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana
January 31 - February 1	Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, University of Illinois, Urbana
February 5	Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, New Library Auditorium, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
February 21	Illinois Feed and Nutrition Conference, University of Illinois, Urbana
February 21	Central Area Strawberry Growers, Centralia
February 23	Junior Dairy Calf Sale, Stock Pavilion, University of Illinois, Urbana

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ARCHITECTURAL SLIDES DATING FROM 1960-1970

December 17-20	Fred Sommers's Boat Center, University of Illinois Lake [illegible]
January 6-10	Dorothy Gordon's Conference, University of Illinois
January 8-11	Illinois Teachers' Union, Springfield Hotel, Springfield
January 9	Hudson's Clothing Emporium, Decatur, Western Legion [illegible]
January 10	Illinois Fuel Xxxx Xxxx Xxxxx Xxxx Xxxxxx Xxx, Springfield
January 11	Northern Illinois Accounting Tax, Geneva
January 24	Southern Illinois Accounts Tax, Carbondale
January 24	Pulaski County Graded School, New Burnsides Building, Mounds (Southwestern Illinois)
January 24	Central Illinois Grain Cooperative Society, Atlas County Elevator Association, Galesburg
January 24-27	Santa Xxxxx Xxxxxx Xxxxxx' Pickup, Lincoln Xxxxxx Xxxxxx, Springfield, Illinois, Urbana
January 27-31	Xxxx and Xxxx Xxxx, University of Illinois, Urbana
January 24-31	Xxxxx Xxxxxx xxx Xxx Xxxxxx' Xxxxx Xxxxx, University of Illinois
January 27	Illinois Farmer Growers' Association, Xxxxx Xxxxxxx Xxxxxx, University of Illinois, Urbana
January 31 - February 1	Illinois Society of Fire Insurance and Home Organizers, University of Illinois, Urbana
February 2	Southern Illinois Institutional Xxxxxx, Xxx Library Xxxxxx, Southern Illinois University, Xxx Xxxxx
February 20	Illinois Fuel and Industrial Conference, University of Illinois, Urbana
February 21	Federal Land Economy Congress, Springfield
February 22	Xxxxxx Xxxxx Xxxx Xxxx, Xxxx Xxxxxxx, University of Illinois, Urbana

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Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1956

Treat Soil, Control Grazing for Best Pasture

DIXON SPRINGS--Study of run-off losses and animal gains from pasture plots at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station of the University of Illinois over a nine-year period emphasizes the value of soil treatment combined with controlled grazing.

L. E. Gard, run-off researcher at the Station, reports that on severely grazed plots soil treatment alone did not cut water losses very much. But water losses were higher on untreated plots during all four seasons of the year when measurements were taken.

Moderate grazing was the only factor that really lowered run-off losses, Gard says.

On the other hand, soil treatment on controlled grazing plots helped the pasture plants to grow more roots. This additional root growth helped to open the soil, make it more porous and hold more moisture in the soil. Shallow-rooted plants on the untreated plots did not help soil porosity so much.

Twelve plots on Grantsburg silt loam were used in the study. Six of the plots were treated with lime and phosphate to the extent called for by soil tests. Six plots were not treated. Three treated and three untreated plots were close grazed, while grazing on the other six plots were controlled.

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12/14/56

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Grain Elevator Bookkeeping School Completed by 29

URBANA--Twenty-nine men and women completed the Grain Elevator Operators' Bookkeeping School held at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture last week.

Participating in the school from this area were: (Editor fill in any names from your area on the attached list.)

This five-day school presented the fundamental steps in successful accounting for country grain elevators. Students who attended were employees who could put what they learned to use as soon as they returned home. Represented among the group were managers, assistant managers, bookkeepers, office workers and one elevator director.

Instructors for the school included S. K. Thurston, Farmer Cooperative Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. L. Baker, Illinois Agricultural Auditing Association; H. F. Strickland, St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives; T. E. Hall, U. S. Department of Agriculture; E. S. Herron, Illinois Grain Dealers Association; L. A. Farlow, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois; and L. F. Stice and R. J. Mutti of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This school was sponsored by the Illinois Country Grain and Feed Institute, USDA Farmer Cooperative Service, St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives and UI College of Agriculture.

All who participated in the full week's program received completion certificates from Dean Louis B. Howard at the closing ceremonies on Friday morning.

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HDG:cm
12/14/56

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS' BOOKKEEPING COURSE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
ILLINI UNION BUILDING
December 10-14, 1956

STUDENTS:

Name	Address	Duties
Arrowsmith, Howard	Rantoul, Illinois	Manager
Blade, Donald	Hidalgo, Illinois	General
Bunney, Mrs. Othelia	Sabina, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Campbell, Martin	Route 1, Cisco, Illinois	Director
Clark, William	Sadorus, Illinois	Assistant Manager
Colbert, Richard E.	Savoy, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Dozier, David	Glenarm, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Erickson, Mrs. Lola	Wyanet, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Hagebush, Mrs. Virginia	Newman, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Higley, Robert	Sterling, Illinois	Assistant Manager
Iseminger, R. G.	Hillsdale, Illinois	Manager
Jacobson, John E.	Pontiac, Illinois	Manager
Kaminky, Lester F.	Earlville, Illinois	Office Work
Lausterer, G. Duane	Ellsworth, Illinois	General
Lovell, Leo	Piper City, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Melz, Mrs. Elnora	Dalton City, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Morris, Francis	Salem, Illinois	Manager
Patterson, Homer E.	Illiopolis, Illinois	Office Work
Porch, Mrs. Dorothy E.	Toluca, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Sackett, Billy G.	O'Fallon, Illinois	Office Work
Schild, Ted A.	O'Fallon, Illinois	Manager
Schultz, Myron J.	Macon, Illinois	Assistant Manager
Schweitzer, John C.	Biggsville, Illinois	Assistant Manager
Soldner, S. R.	Farina, Illinois	Vice President
Still, Mrs. Lila	Kaneville, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Van Sickle, Mrs. Pansy	Newman, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Walsh, Mrs. Elizabeth	Farmer City, Illinois	Bookkeeper
Westendorf, Eugene	Effingham, Illinois	Office Work
Western, Bill	Weldon, Illinois	Office Work

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Name General Session Speakers for Farm, Home Week

URBANA--Three nationally prominent speakers will appear at the general sessions during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois, C. S. Walters, chairman of the Farm and Home Week committee announced today. The general sessions are held in the University Auditorium on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 28, 29 and 30.

E. N. Holmgreen, director of the Office of Food and Agriculture of the International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., will speak on January 28. His topic is "The American Farm Family's Interest in Expanding World Economy."

On Tuesday Mrs. Marion Stevens Eberly will speak on "Financial Security for Today's Farm Families." She is director of the women's division of the Institute of Life Insurance, New York, N. Y.

R. G. Gustavson, president and executive director of Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington, D. C., will speak on Wednesday. His topic is "A Broad Look at Our Resource Problem."

Holmgreen was an assistant farm adviser and a farm adviser for four years in Texas. He was extension livestock specialist for six years and then was business manager of Texas A. & M. College for two years.

From 1943 to 1946 he was in the military government section of the Fifth Army in North Africa, Italy and Austria. After this service he returned to Texas A. & M. and then was granted leave of absence to serve with the Mission for American Aid to Greece, where

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he had charge of food and agriculture and, later, all supplies and distribution. He has served in FAO since 1948, becoming director in 1951.

Mrs. Eberly, the mother of three and the grandmother of five, has a keen interest in all that concerns family life. With her husband she has lived in many foreign countries, and each of her children was born in a different country.

She is a graduate of Barnard College and serves on its alumnae council. She is a member of the American Association of University Women, the Public Relations Society of America, the Skyline Business and Professional Women's Club, the Women's City Club and the Women's Conference Groups, and she serves on the board of Zonta Club of New York.

Both Governor Dewey and Governor Harriman appointed her as consultant on state committees, concerned with family financial security. She has been director of the women's division of the Institute of Life Insurance since 1944.

Gustavson received his Ph.D. degree in biochemistry at the University of Chicago in 1925. He also holds honorary degrees from several other colleges and universities.

He was dean of the graduate school of Colorado Agricultural College 1942-43 and president from 1943 to 1945. He was chancellor of the University of Nebraska from 1946 to 1953. From 1944 to 1947 he also served as a member of a medical advisory committee of the U. S. Public Health Service.

LES:cm
12/14/56

for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

SPECIAL PICTORIAL REPORT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UI Research Shows Atomic Energy Adds Storage Life to Chickens

URBANA--Fresh chickens--"pasteurized" by atomic radiation--might some day find a place on our meat counters.

Research on chicken pasteurization is being conducted at the University of Illinois by John McGill of the food technology department. McGill found that he could lengthen refrigerated storage life of eviscerated three-pound birds by exposing them to atomic radiation.

This pasteurization project began in June 1956, after other researchers found that "sterilizing" poultry caused loss of flavor and texture. The sterilization method made use of large amounts of radiation to kill all bacteria.

The department's food processing group, of which McGill is a member, wanted to find what would happen if only a small amount of radiation was applied to get "pasteurization" rather than sterilization. They knew they couldn't kill all the microorganisms but thought they might be able to destroy many of those that cause spoilage.

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Here's how they went about the job: Fowl were taken off the dressing line of a commercial packing plant. They were packed in ice and trucked to the atomic radiation source--the "Phoenix Project" at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Gamma rays from radioactive cobalt were shot into the chickens for about five hours. The poultry were then hauled back to the laboratory at Urbana-Champaign, where extensive tests on the effect of the radiation followed.

First the poultry were stored at different temperatures and for varying lengths of time.

Then the birds were broiled without seasoning and tested by a panel of 10 experts for any changes that might have occurred in taste, smell, texture and color.

The results? McGill says that radiated chickens kept at 34 degrees were just as delicious as untreated ones even though they had been stored nine days longer, or almost twice as long as usual.

And those stored at 40 degrees were good for about five days over the normal storage time.

This means that fresh pasteurized chickens could be shipped greater distances, thereby expanding the market, he explains. In addition, these unfrozen poultry could be shipped more cheaply than the frozen kind.

This method of prolonging the storage life of poultry can some day be used on the commercial level, the researcher adds. Processors would use the "spent fuel elements" from reactors in atomic power plants.

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All the implications have not yet been determined, McGill concludes. Other laboratories are doing research on radiated foods. Some are trying to find out whether any change occurs in the food value of radiated foods and whether large amounts of these foods can be safely eaten.

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(Caption for photo:) As hard as they may try, these two University of Illinois food technologists can't find any differences between the two chickens before them. And there's a reason: Research conducted by Marvin Steinberg (L) and John McGill indicates that the chickens on the right, "pasteurized" by atomic radiation, can be stored longer than the untreated one without losing any of its delicious qualities.

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for dailies

Farm News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1956

Enzymes May Help Pigs Use Cheaper Feed

URBANA--Pigs may be able to use cheaper feeds if experiments in feeding enzymes to them at the University of Illinois prove successful.

A. H. Jensen, animal scientist in charge of the research, reports that early-weaned pigs are being fed pepsin along with a ration of soybean oil meal in the tests.

If the enzyme feeding is practical, farmers can feed young pigs more cheaply on dry rations with soybean oil meal as the protein supply than on a synthetic milk diet with the more expensive dry skim milk as the protein source, Jensen says.

Pigs on the test are two weeksold when they are taken from their mothers. They remain on test rations until they are seven weeks old.

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FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1956

Plan Beef Breeders' Program for December 27-28

URBANA--Illinois beef cattle herdsmen and breeders will meet at the University of Illinois for a two-day short course on Thursday and Friday, December 27 and 28.

More than 400 attended last year's program, according to A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division at the UI College of Agriculture, in charge of the program. All sessions will be held in the Stock Pavilion on the campus.

Registration starts at 8:00 a.m. Thursday, Neumann says. L. E. Kunkle, head of meats research at Ohio State University, will talk about the meat-type steer on the morning program. After the talk each registrant will have a chance to judge, grade and evaluate five steers on the hoof. They will see and discuss the carcasses of those same steers on Friday morning.

Panel discussions with question-and-answer sessions on disease and parasite control, beef rations and fitting and selling cattle, plus a progress report on studies of dwarfism, are also scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

Sleeter Bull, professor emeritus of meats, will serve as toastmaster at Thursday evening's charcoal-broiled steak dinner. Short course enrollees will then have a chance to meet and discuss problems with their state and national breed association representatives.

Performance testing of beef in Illinois will be up for discussion Friday morning. D. L. Taggart, beef herdsman at the University, will be in charge of a skills session. Participants will see demonstrations and take part in foot and horn care, tattooing, halter-making, record-keeping, fitting and grooming and preparing feed.

There will be plenty of guest accommodations in University dormitories for those who wish to stay overnight.

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RAJ:cm
12/18/56

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1956

Other Animals Make Pigs of Themselves

URBANA--Like humans, many animals make "pigs" of themselves, too.

In fact, Harry Rhoades of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, says that enterotoxemia, a high-sounding name for "overeating" disease, can cause serious complications in feeder lambs.

And Rhoades says that larger, stronger lambs are most often the victims of the disease. They crowd the weak lambs away from the feed bunk and get more than their share of feed. This extra feed seems to upset the balance of various bacteria normally found in the digestive tracts of animals and causes the production of a poisonous substance.

Enterotoxemia is most often found in lambs on full feed, but it also strikes young lambs and adult sheep. It has also been reported in older sheep on lush pasture.

Loss of appetite is one of the first signs of enterotoxemia. Affected lambs appear listless and sluggish and may separate themselves from the rest of the flock. As the disease develops, they usually act dizzy, have convulsive fits and then go into a coma that usually ends in death.

Vaccinating the lambs before heavy feeding starts has been very successful in guarding against the disease. However, sound feeding practices and good management are essential just as they are in preventing digestive upsets in all feedlot animals.

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Rhoades suggests that you make sure each lamb gets its share of grain and no more. Provide a feed trough large enough to allow all the lambs to eat at one time, but no larger. When possible, separate the lambs into smaller groups according to size so that the big ones won't shove the smaller ones away from the feed.

In addition, keeping plenty of good-quality hay before the lambs at all times will keep them from getting too hungry, and they won't be so apt to overeat when they get to the feed trough.

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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1956

Record-Keeping Expands in Carroll County

URBANA--With the establishment of a third Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the testing program in Carroll County continues the rapid growth it has been enjoying for the past five years.

More than 60 dairymen in this county are now enjoying the benefits of complete records under the DHIA program compared with only about 25 five years ago, says G. W. Harpestad, extension dairymen at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Testing in Carroll county started to expand with the establishment of an Owner-Sampler testing program in 1951. In this type of record-keeping system, a DHIA tester leaves a scale sample dipper and the necessary forms at several farms. The dairymen then weigh the milk and take a sample from each cow.

The tester picks up the samples the next day and runs the test for butterfat and calculates the records. Since the farmer weighs the milk and takes the samples himself, Owner-Sampler records are private records and no use is made of them outside the owner's herd.

Owner-Sampler has several advantages to the association as well as to the dairyman. Because the tester does not take the samples himself, he can test several herds each day. This enables the association to increase its income and pay its testers better, giving more stability to the over-all program. This type of program also enables the association to serve more dairymen and spread interest in keeping records.

In almost every county in which Owner-Sampler testing is carried on, farmers who have had the benefit of these records want DHIA service. Owner-Sampler has improved the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in Carroll county, and it can do the same for most other dairy counties in Illinois.

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REPORT FROM DIXON SPRINGS

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1956

Silage Needs High Forage and Grain Varieties

DIXON SPRINGS--Best silage comes from a combination of high forage and high grain yields.

And tests at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station show that you can select hybrid corn varieties with the right combination of high forage and grain yields for silage.

G. E. McKibben, crops researcher at the Station, reports a test of 25 corn hybrids from five producers for silage forage yields. In general, the longer season corn yielded the most grain in this test. Later maturing hybrids also have higher moisture grain at harvest.

One of the five highest grain-yielding corn hybrids was compared on a bottomland area with 22 forage sorghum varieties. The five leading forage sorghum varieties produced 42 percent more forage, on the average, than the corn, and 29 percent less grain.

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for dailies

Farm News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY DECEMBER 27, 1956

Vitamin D Supplements Prevent Milk Fever

URBANA--You can help to prevent milk fever from striking your high-producing cows by feeding them a vitamin D supplement just before calving.

K. E. Harshbarger, dairy scientist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that tests with vitamin D have helped to prevent milk fever in the University's dairy herd.

And now a vitamin D supplement in convenient one-pound packages is commercially available that makes feeding easy. Recommended feeding rate is one pound for each cow daily for six days just before calving.

Cows get milk fever because the suddenly increased milk flow after calving drains calcium from the cow's blood stream. Lack of calcium in the blood may cause paralysis and death if treatment is delayed.

Vitamin D helps to increase the blood calcium, Harshbarger explains. Feeding high levels of the vitamin probably helps to increase calcium absorption and mobilization of calcium from the bones. The first 24-48 hours after calving are the time when milk fever usually occurs.

Feeding vitamin D for an extended period can have harmful effects. It should not be fed for more than seven days.

That's why it is important to start feeding the supplement five to seven days before calving if you possibly can.

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1956

Test Synthetic Hormones on Steers

URBANA--Animal scientists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture are testing various synthetic hormone-like chemicals on steers this winter.

A. L. Neumann, head of the beef division at the college, says that research is looking for one of the chemicals that will speed up cattle growth as stilbestrol does, but one that does not lower carcass quality as stilbestrol tends to do.

Compounds presently on test include Synovex, which is a progesterone-estrodiol combination, and x-stilbestrol, another chemical form of stilbestrol.

Stilbestrol has been a big factor in increasing cattle gains, Neumann says. Steers weighing about 700 pounds when put on test have weighed as much as 1,100 pounds at the end of about 175 days of feeding. Stilbestrol has put on an extra 50 or 60 pounds during that time.

You can get an idea of the power packed into these tiny pellets of stilbestrol when you think that a pound of them is enough to treat more than 12,000 animals. Each pellet contains 12 milligrams of the chemical, and three of them are put into the ear of each experimental animal when they start on test. There's enough stilbestrol in a grain the size of an aspirin tablet to treat about 10 steers.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Majority of Farmers Voted for Base Acreage

URBANA--The result of the recent corn referendum was almost completely misreported, L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois farm outlook specialist, said today. The fact is that less than 39 percent of those voting approved acreage allotments. Over 61 percent voted for base acreages.

Simerl says it is misleading to say that corn growers approved acreage allotments or that they disapproved base acreages.

Corn allotments will be in effect in 1957 because Congress specified in the Soil Bank Act that a two-thirds majority would be required for base acreage to replace acreage allotments. The Soil Bank bill sponsored by the administration provided for a choice between bases and allotments on a simple majority. The reason Congress gave for making this change was that marketing quotas for wheat and cotton required a two-thirds vote and the same requirement should apply to corn base acreages.

But Simerl points out that marketing quotas are very different from base acreages. Marketing quotas are compulsory, and those who do not follow them not only lose price support privileges, but are also subject to heavy fines.

In contrast, base acreages on corn would have been voluntary, the same as acreage allotments. The only penalty for not following either program would have been loss of price support. Therefore, Simeral says requiring a two-thirds majority for base acreages and only one-third for allotments does not seem justified.

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Only about 163,000 unchallenged votes were cast in the referendum. The exact number of eligible voters is not known, but apparently at least 10 times as many could have voted. So corn growers now have a program that has been approved by the action of only about 10 percent of the growers.

At least three-fourths of the corn producers did not vote either way. Some probably did not vote because they did not understand the two propositions. However, Simerl suspects that most of those who did not vote probably had little faith in or concern about either program.

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